JENERAL ENTIRE STATE

DRAWER 12A

ILLINOIS IN GENERAL

712030303



Illinois

General

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



SCENIC HISTORIC TLLINOIS



With Abraham Lincoln Sites and Monuments

Bleck Hawk War Sites

MADISON, WISCONSIN 1928



Scenic and Historic Illinois

Guide to One Thousand Features of Scenic, Historic and Curious Interest in Illinois

With Abraham Lincoln Sites and Monuments Black Hawk War Sites

Arranged by Cities and Villages

CHARLES E. BROWN

Author, Scenic and Historic Wisconsin Editor, The Wisconsin Archeologist The Mushroom Book

First Edition

Published by C. E. BROWN 2011 Chadbourne Avenue Madison, Wisconsin

FOREWORD

This booklet is issued with the expectation that it may prove of ready reference service to those who hike or motor in Illinois. Detailed information of the landmarks, monuments, etc. listed may be obtained from the publications of the Illinois Department of Conservation, Illinois State Historical Society, State Geological Survey, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Historical Society, Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and from local sources.

Tourists and other visitors are requested to remember that all of the landmarks and monuments mentioned, and many others not included in this publication, are a public heritage and under the protection of the state and of the citizens of the localities in which they occur. the Indian mounds some are permanently preserved. The preservation of others is encouraged. Their exploration, when desirable, should be undertaken by organizations and institutions interested in and properly equipped for such investigations. Too great a loss to the States' archaeological history and to education has already resulted from the digging in such and other Indian landmarks by relic hunters. The mutilation of scenic and historic monuments all persons should unite in preventing.

The Author of this booklet gratefully acknowledges the assistance given in its preparation by various organizations and friends in Illinois.

SCENIC AND HISTORIC ILLINOIS

Guide to the Scenic, Archaeological, Historical, Industrious and Other Landmarks and Memorials in Illinois

Arranged by Cities and Villages

Abraham Lincoln Sites and Monuments are starred (*)

A

Abingdon-

Hedding College.

Center of mouse-trap manufacture, potteries.

Albany-

Indian mounds on Mississippi river ridge, also southwest of town.

Home of Steve Hanks, famous raftsman. He piloted the first log raft down the Mississippi from Stillwater, in 1844.

Aledo-

Rich bituminous coal fields.

Albion-

English settlement, 1817.

Park House, the home of George Flower, English colonist and abolitionist.

Alexis-

Clydesdale horses.

Allendale-

Gas fields.

Alta Pass-

Bald Knob.

Alton-

Indian Piasa Bird once painted on Mississippi bluff north of town. Seen by Father Marquette, 1453.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy monument in cemetery. "Fearless forerunner of Emancipation and anti-slave editor of pre-Civil War days."

The Lovejoy printing press.

*Site of Lincoln and Douglas Debate, October 15, 1858. Illinois State Hospital.

Home of Col. Stephen H. Long of Long's Expedition. Home of William McAdams, pioneer Illinois archeologist.

Anna-

Famous fruit and vegetable center. Illinois State Hospital.

Antioch-

Lotus beds in Grass Lake.

Apple River-

Canyon of Apple River.

Powers Mound, one mile east.

On old Frink and Walker stage line, Chicago to Galena. Site of vanished town of Millville. Once had 1,000 inhabitants. Marked.

Arenzville-

German agricultural community.

Argo-

Stone quarries.

Arlington Heights-

Seed onion plantation center. Home of Dr. Bruce T. Best, naturalist.

Elk Grove Forest Preserve.

Aroma Park-

"The Cathedral of the Prairie," giant cottonwood with a history. On Alice Payne farm on the west bank of the Kankakee.

Athens—

"Athens" marble quarries. Coal mines.

Atlas—

Settled by Col. William Ross and brothers, 1819. First settlement in Pike County.

Atwood Ridge-

Stands of chestnut oak on ridge.

Augusta-

Potter's clay pits. Coal mines.

Aurora ("The Double A City")-

Site of early Indian trading post.

Aurora College. Jennings College.

Central States Fair and Exposition.

C. B. & Q. railroad shops.

Rev. E. P. Wheeler, authority on Indian history.

Niagara dolomite outcrops on bank of Fox River south of the city.

Mooseheart, National Orphans' Home, Loyal Order of Moose.

Averyville-

Site of Indian village at the foot of Lake Peoria, visited by LaSalle and Tonti, 1680.

E

Baileyville-

C. K. Carpenter, taxidermist.

Batavia-

Extensive limestone quarries.

B. E. Sperry, archeologist.

Bath-

"Post Oak Flats" south of town.

Beardstown-

Illinois River. Flood control wall and levees.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Base of supplies for Illinois volunteers, Black Hawk War.

*City hall (old Cass County court house) where Lincoln defended "Duff" Armstrong. Here Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech.

*Site where Lincoln was made a captain in the Black Hawk War.

Belleville-

St. Clair County historical museum, Carnegie Library. Civil War collection, Dietz Memorial Hall.

Turners' outdoor natatorium.

U. S. Army Balloon and airplane training school, Scott Field.

Numerous coal mines.

Belvidere-

("Beautiful to See")

Belvidere Park. Marshall Beach.

Dotys Flats on the Kishwaukee River.

National Sewing Machine Co.

Rich agricultural region. Holstein, Shorthorn and Hereford herds.

Bement-

*Bryant House where Lincoln and Douglas made their formal agreement to hold Joint Debates in Illinois, July 29, 1858.

*Here Lincoln delivered his famous "Lost Speech," 1856. Monument erected.

F. W. Aldrich, archeologist.

Benton-

Coal mining region.

Berwyn-

Home of Elton R. Shaw, writer. O. M. Schantz, naturalist.

Bernadotte-

Scenery along Spoon River.

Bloomington-

("Charm City of the Corn Country")

Illinois State Normal School.

Illinois Wesleyan University-Powell Museum.

Soldiers' Memorial Building. Coliseum.

Historical museum in court house. (McLean County Historical Society).

Scene of annual Passion Play, April and May. Home of Ex-Governor Joseph Wilson Fifer.

Former home of Gen. Giles A. Smith, Civil War soldier. T. E. Wood, Japanese pottery specialist.

Blue Island-

Steel mills.

Braceville-

Coal mines.

Brimfield-

Coal mines.

Bristol-

Boyhood home of Maj. Gen. John McA. Schofield.

"Broad Lands" (Champaign County)-

Famous Sullivant Farm of 20,000 acres, once owned by John T. Alexander, "cattle king of Illinois."

Brownsville-

Birthplace of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, famous Civil War soldier.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Burbonnais-

Quaint Canadian town. Settled by Noel LeVasseur, first white settler in Kankakee County, 1832.

Bureau-

Group of Indian mounds on the Illinois River.

Byron-

Mrs. Medill McCormick's farm.

C

Cable-

Coal mines.

Cahokia---

First permanent white settlement in Illinois.

Site of French mission of the Tamaroas, 1700.

Site of murder of the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac, by a Kaskaskia Indian, 1769.

Trappist monks erected a monastery on Monks Mound, 1804.

Cahokia Mounds, state park. Monks or Great Cahokia Mound.

Church built in 1799, oldest Catholic church in Illinois. Mansion House of Nicholas Jarrot, 1799, first brick dwelling in the state.

Cairo-

Important Civil War military supplies base.

U. S. Marine Hospital.

National Cemetery.

Cairo bridge across the Ohio, longest metallic bridge in the world. Built 1887-89. Length 20,461 feet.

Safford Memorial Library.

Indian flint quarry, one mile north.

Calumet-

Sherwin-Williams Paint Co. "largest paint and varnish factory in the world."

Canton-

In the famous "Corn Belt." Coal mines.

Capron-

Drain tile manufacture.

Carbon Hill-

Coal mines.

Carbondale-

Southern Illinois State Normal School.

Muddy River coal mines.

Grave of Governor A. M. Jenkins, 1861.

S. C. Chandler, entomologist.

Carey-

Mineral springs.

Carlinville-

Blackburn University (Presbyterian), 1857. Governor John M. A. Palmer (1869-73) buried here.

Home of Gen. John Logan, Civil War Soldier.

Carlyle-

Gas fields northeast of town.

Carthage-

Carthage College (Lutheran) 1871.

Jail where Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Mormon leaders, were killed, 1844.

Indian mounds on Mississippi River banks.

Carrollton-

Home of Gen. Thomas Carlin (1838-42), and of Gen. Thomas Carlin, noted Civil War soldier.

Centerville-

Coal mining district.

Centralia-

In the "Fruit Belt."

Coal mines, oil wells.

Former home of Gen. Erastus N. Bates, Civil War soldier.

Mills Creek Indian flint quarries near town.

Champaign-

University of Illinois, 1868.

*Lincoln and Douglas spoke here on different days in 1858, in the "Goosepond" Congregational Church.

Lorado Taft monument, West Side park. Also Indian fountain.

Garwood Old Ladies' Home.

Soldiers' monument, Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Old Ohio tavern on the Bloomington road.

F. C. Nelson, entomologist.

Chandlersville—

*Platted by Abraham Lincoln, then surveyor, 1838. Home of Gen. Chas. A. Lippincott, Civil War soldier.

Charleston-

Illinois State Teachers' College.

*Site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Sept. 18, 1858.

Mary A. (Rice) Livermore, reformer and philanthropist, taught in local seminary.

Chenoa-

Fruit farms, coal mines.

Chester (near Kaskaskia)-

Old Fort Gage earthworks.

Grave of Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois, (1818-22) in Pioneer Cemetery. Overlooks site of Kaskaskia.

Southern Illinois Penitentiary. Illinois State Hospital.

Old Court House.

Capt. J. W. Meredith, collection of steamboat photographs.

Chicago-

Greatest railway center in the world.

Site visited by Father Marquette and Louis Joliet,

Site of Miami and Potawatomi Indian villages.

Site of John Kinzie Indian trading post, 1804.

Fort Dearborn built, 1803-1804.

Lincoln Park-

The Academy of Sciences, the first natural history museum in the west. The Zoo. The Aquarium.

*Abraham Lincoln Statue by St. Gaudens.

Eugene Field Memorial by Edward McCartan.

La Salle, Hans Christian Anderson, Goethe, Governor Oglesby and other statues. Alarm Group and "A Signal of Peace" monuments.

Chicago Yacht Club. Daily News Fresh Air Sanitarium.

Humboldt Park-

Lief Erickson, Kosciusko and other statues.

Garfield Park-

*Conservatory, the largest in the United States. Lincoln Statue by Mulligan. Discovery Statue.

Grant Park-

Field Museum of Natural History. The Art Institute. Stadium- Soldier's Field.

Buckingham Fountain. "The Spirit of the Great Lakes" fountain by Lorado Taft.

John A. Logan statue by St. Gaudens. Alexander Hamilton statue.

Washington Park-

"Fountain of Time" by Lorado Taft. Washington statue.

Jackson Park-

Site of Worlds' Columbian Exposition, 1893.

Cahokia Court House, first court house in Illinois. Columbus Caravel.

Columbus, Douglas, Marquette, McKinley, Sherman, Portage, Gage and other parks.

*Douglas Monument-Tomb of Stephen A. Douglas. Lake Front and 35th Street. Marquette Monument by Herman A. MacNeil. Marshall Boulevard.

Illinois Centennial Monument. Logan Square.

Fort Dearborn Massacre Monument. Lake at 18th Street.

Haymarket Riot Monument.

Municipal Pier. Lake end of Grand Avenue.

Chicago Municipal Airport. 63rd and Cicero Avenue. Coliseum. Auditorium seats 14,000 persons. 1513 S. Wabash Avenue.

University of Chicago. 58th Street and Ellis Avenue. Armour Institute of Technology. 300 Federal Street.

DePaul University. 1010 Webster Avenue.

Lewis Institute. Madison at Roby Street.

Loyola University. Loyola Avenue and Sheridan Road. McCormick Theological Seminary.

Chicago Historical Society-Museum. Dearborn and Ontario Streets.

Chicago Public Library. Washington Street and Michigan Avenue.

John Crerar Library. 86 East Randolph Street.

Newberry Library. Clark Street and Walton Place.

Tribune Tower. Wrigley Building. Masonic Temple Building.

Hull House. Halsted and Polk Streets.

Ghetto. Halstead and Jefferson Streets.

Elks' Memorial. Lake View Avenue.

Union Passenger Station. Northwestern Station.

Chicago State Hospital. Cook County Hospital. Presbyterian Hospital. Alexian Brothers Hospital.

Sears Roebuck & Company. Montgomery Ward & Company.

Union Stock Yards. 47th and Halstead Streets.

International Harvester Works. 26th Street and South Western Avenue.

Western Electric Company. 22nd Street and South Cicero Avenue.

Pullman Car Works. 111th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.

White City Amusement Park. 63rd Street and South Park Avenue.

Potter Palmer Residence. Lake Shore Drive.

Cubs Park. White Sox Park.

Board of Trade. Largest grain market in the world. LaSalle Street and West Jackson Boulevard.

Drake, Ambassador, Edgewater Beach and other hotels.

Rainbo Gardens. Lawrence and Ashland Avenues.

Graceland and Rosehill Cemeteries.

Beverly Hills, Broadview, Caldwell, Calumet Portage, George Rogers Clark, Riverside Woods, Steel,

Thatcher Woods and Wolf Lake Forest Preserves.

Chillecothe-

Important grain shipping center.

American lotus beds. Indian mounds in vicinity.

Circleville-

"Band mill," used as a fort during the Black Hawk War, 1832.

Peter Cartwright, noted backwoods preacher, delivered his first sermon in this vicinity, 1832.

Coal City-

Large coal mines.

Colchester-

Coal mining center.

Collinsville-

Old town, settled in 1817. Coal mines.

Coltonville-

*Here Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and Zachary Taylor met in 1832 to confer about the Black Hawk War campaign.

Council Hill-

Site of Indian councils, Black Hawk War period.

Site of first lead blast furnace in district.

Old Brandon tavern (about 1828) near village. On old stage line between Chicago and Galena.

Crystal Lake-

P. E. Bertram, ornithologist.

D

Dallas-

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Danville-

Site of Piankeshaw Indian village, 1750-1824.

Site of Dan Beckwith's trading post, 1824.

Kickapoo village visited by Jesuits, 1750, was six miles west of town.

Old salt works west of city.

Illinois-Indiana Fair grounds.

National Soldiers' Home, Danville Branch.

Laura Lee Home for Colored Children.

Salvation Army Citadel.

Vermillion County World War monument.

Danville Academy, chartered in 1837.

Home of Joseph G. Cannon ("Uncle Joe"), famous Congressman.

Home of Hiram Beckwith, historian.

Vermillion River. Tulip or yellow poplar trees. Coal mines.

Daysville-

Sinnissippi Farm of Col. Frank O. Lowden.

Decatur

Lake Decatur, "Playground of Central Illinois."

*First Illinois home of Abraham Lincoln, 1830.

*Log house in Fairview Park, Macon County's first court house, 1829. Here Lincoln practiced law.

*Collection of Lincolniana in public library.

James Milliken University-Decatur College. Art and natural history collections.

First G. A. R. post organized here, April 6, 1866.

*State Republican Convention held here, May 6, 1860, first to endorse Lincoln for the presidency.

Second largest bituminous coal field in the world in vicinity.

Boy and Girl Scout camps on Lake Decatur.

Dr. Wm. Barnes and Benjamin Foster, collections of Lepidoptera.

DeKalb-

Northern Illinois State Teachers' College. Museum. Barbed wire invented here by Joseph F. Glidden, 1874.

Wurlitzer Grand Piano Co. factory.

American Steel & Wire Co. mills.

E. C. Montgomery, collector of mosses, lichens, plants.

Delavan-

Delavan House, noted hostelry, 1837.

Dillon-

First camp meeting in Tazewell County held by Peter Cartwright, famous backwoods preacher, at Drums Spring on Dillon Creek, 1825.

Dixon-

Lowell Park. Castle Rock.

State Hospital and Colony.

On the old trail to the lead mines, Peoria to Galena.

Site of the Prophets' (White Cloud's) Winnebago village, 1829.

Site of John Dixon's fur-trading post.

*Site of blockhouse where Lincoln served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, 1832.

Junction of Stillmans Creek with Rock Run, scene of rout of Stillman's militia, May 14, 1832.

*Lincoln Boulder in Court House Square. Here Lincoln stood when delivering his "Great Speech," September 8, 1856.

Museum in public library.

Kiethly flower gardens.

Dr. E. A. Sickels, archeologist and historian.

Pine Creek and Pine Forest between here and Oregon.

Downers Grove-

Harris Field Museum Extension.

DuQuoin-

Saltworks and coal mines.

E

East Dubuque (Dunlieth)-

Old steamboating days town. Indian mounds in vicinity.

East Galena-

Birthplace (1831) of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. Grant's chief of staff, afterwards Secretary of War.

East Moline-

Watertown State Hospital.

East St. Louis-

Cahokia State Mound Park. Monks Mound, the largest Indian mound in the United States. Numerous other mounds. (See Cahokia).

Center of extensive coal-mining region.

National Stock Yards, established in 1872. Spively Building.

Illinois State Pythian Home.

Famous Eads Bridge across the Mississippi, completed 1874.

Merchants, McKinley and Municipal bridges.

Edwardsville-

Place of publication of "The Edwardville Spectator," 1823, (anti-slavery), third newspaper published in Illinois Territory.

Cahokia State Mound Park. Coal mines.

Early home of Col. James D. Henry, noted Black Hawk War Soldier.

Woodlawn flower gardens.

Effingham-

Austin College, 1890.

Eldorado-

Coal mines.

Elgin-

"City of Churches."

Museum of Elgin Scientific Society.

Illinois State Hospital.

National Watch Co. factory, "one of the largest in the world." Elgin Watch factory started in 1864.

Elgin Board of Trade. Fixes market price for butter throughout the United States.

Black Hawk War monument, Wayne Cemetery.

William W. Payne, astronomer. Cyril E. Albott, entomologist.

M. E. Bristol, butterflies and moths.

Elizabeth-

Site of Apple River Black Hawk War fort, attacked by Indians, July 24, 1832.

Terrapin Ridge between town and Woodbine.

Old lead mining region. Numerous farm cemeteries. W. S. Fraser, archeological collection.

Elk Grove-

Forest Preserve. Elk herd.

Elkhart—

Home of Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby (1865-69) 1884-86). Buried here.

Elmhurst-

Elmhurst Seminary (Lutheran), 1865.

Home of Carl Sandberg, writer and folk song recitalist.

Elmwood-

Birthplace of Lorado Taft (April 20, 1860), famous sculptor.

Eureka-

Eureka College (Christian), 1855. Indian mounds in vicinity.

Evanston-

"The Ideal City of Homes."

Northwestern University.

Garrett Biblical Institute, Bennett Museum of Christian Archaeology. College of Liberal Arts, natural history and anthropology collections. Collections in other buildings.

Evanston Historical Society museum in public library. Swedish Historical Society of America, historical col-

lection.

North Shore Community Music Festival.

Rest Cottage, former residence of Frances E. Willard.

Home of Vice President Charles G. Dawes.

Home of Catherine Waugh McColloch, publicist.

Home of Lew Sarrett, poet and writer, of Ulysses S. Grant, geologist, and Wilbur D. Nesbitt, writer.

Tinker Toy Company, "sends toys all over the world."

F

Farmer City-

J. J. Hallowell gladiolus grower.

Farmington-

Coal mines.

Fayville-

Clay mines.

Finnegan Hill (west of Galena)-

Cave Diggings lead mine, worked in 1805 Indian effigy and other mounds.

Five Points-

U. S. Veterans' Bureau Hospital.

Flossmoor-

T. J. Watkins, gynecologist.

Fort Sheridan-

U. S. Army Post since 1887. Named in honor of Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, famous Civil War soldier.

Fox Lake-

Fox, Grass, Marie, Petite and Loon Lakes. American lotus beds in Grass Lake.

Forrest-

Benjamin Nussbaum, archeological collection.

Dr. Aiken, natural history and archeological collection.

Freeport-

Krape Park and Zoo on Yellow Creek. Taylors Park.

*Site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, August 27, 1858. Boulder dedicated by President Roosevelt, 1903.

Site of Black Hawk War fight of Kelloggs Grove.

Former home of Gen. Smith D. Atkins, soldier and journalist.

Stephenson County soldiers' monument.

Freeport College, 1895. Old Folks' Home.

Indian mounds in vicinity. Site of early Winnebago village.

Fulton-

Pottery manufacture.

G

Galena-

"City of Hills and History."

Galena River, "The River of Mines," so-named by Le Seur, French trader, 1700.

Center of early lead mining. Famous Black Jack mine. Site of stockade and blockhouse, 1832, corner of Elk and Prospect Streets. Marked.

"Branton's Tavern" on Council Hill. Site of council between Black Hawk and Col. Henry Gratiot, Indian agent.

Nicholas Dowling house built in 1819, oldest house in Galena.

Prince de Joinville visited Galena in 1837 and 1840.

Colonial mansion, home of William Grant Bales, built in 1847, on Bench Street.

Union House, old tavern built in 1839.

Site of old post office, 1840. Marked.

Jo Daviess County court house, erected 1839. Marked. *De Soto House. Lincoln spoke from its balcony, in 1856. Jenny Lind gave a concert here. Scene of reception tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant after his journey round the world.

Old home of General Grant, on High Street, 1860.

Grant Memorial Home, 1865, on Bouthillier Street.

Grant Monument in Grant Park. Erected by Herman Kohlsaat, dedicated by Chauncey M. Depew.

Methodist Episcopal Church 1826, on Prospect Street. Methodist Episcopal Church. (First church on this site was built in 1833.) Bishop Vincent, father of the Chautauqua movement, was once its pastor. Grant family pew marked with silver plate.

St. Michaels Church. Father Mazzuchelli served as parish priest, 1835.

Old Galena cemetery, "Gods Acre," on High Street.

"Turner Hall," 1874, on Bench Street. Theodore Roosevelt, William McKinley and other noted men have spoken here at Grant birthday celebrations.

Lawrence House, old tavern, built in 1830. On Market Square.

"Januarys Point," named for Thomas January, Kentucky trader and miner, who came here in 1821.

Painting of the Surrender of Lee at Appomattox, by Thomas Nast, in Grand Army Room, in postoffice, built by Gen. Ely S. Parker.

Galena, former home of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. Ely S. Parker, Gen. John E. Smith, Gen. John C. Smith, Gen. W. R. Rowley, Gen. J. A. Maltby, Civil War soldiers. Home of Herman H. Kohlsaat, editor and newspaper publisher.

Birthplace of Frederick Schwatka, Artic explorer, September 29, 1849.

Home of Mrs. Florence Gratiot Bale, historian.

Thomas E. Bean, butterfly collection.

Pilot Knob, old steamboat pilots landmark, three miles south.

Waddels, Jacksons and Charles Mounds. Horseshoe Mound.

Galesburg-

Knox College, founded 1837 .- Hurd Museum.

Lombard University, 1851.

Corpus Christi University and St. Josephs Academy.

"Underground Railroad" station.

*Scene of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, October 7, 1858.

*Grave of Dr. Newton Bateman, noted educator and friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Galesburg selected by Edward Bok as one of "the fourideal American cities."

Birthplace of Carl Sandberg, author.

Geneva-

Illinois State Normal School for Girls.

Home of Forest Crissy, writer.

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Limestone quarries.

Georgetown-

In making early survey, 1837, "the North Star was used as a compass and a grapevine as a chain."

Glencoe-

Steamer Lady Elgin sunk in Lake Michigan off this town, Sept. 8, 1860.

Robert Moulton, writer.

Glen Ellyn-

Glen Ellyn Lake.

Glenview-

The Childrens' Fountain.

Godfrey-

Old Monticello Female Seminary.

Golconda-

Lead mines and kaolin.

Birthplace of Gen. John Raum, Black Hawk War soldier, and of Gen. Green B. Raum, Civil War soldier.

Birthplace of Gen. James L. Alcorn, C. S. A.

Goreville-

Fern Cliffe in Redman Park.

Grand Detour-

Site of Chief Jarro's early Winnebago village.

Site of Baptiste La Sallier's American Fur Trading Co. post.

Manufacture of steel plows begun here by John Deere, 1837.

Visited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, historian, on his canoe journey. Noticed in "Historic Waterways," 1888.

Grand Tower.

Fountain Bluff, Devils Bake Oven, Back Bone.

Great Lakes-

Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Greenville-

Greenville College (Women).

H

Hamilton-

Site of great Keokuk Dam across the Mississippi. Camile P. Dadant, noted apiarist and writer on beekeeping.

Frank C. Pellett, naturalist.

Indian mounds and shell heaps in vicinity.

Hanover-

"Sugar Camp Hill" and Sunset Rock.

Famous and rich Black Jack mine, on Hanover Ridge road.

T. D. Shipton, archeologist and naturalist.

Indian effigy and other mounds in vicinity, 350 to 400.

Sand Prairie fine watermelon farms.

U. S. Military proving grounds, four miles south. Hanover Wollen Mill, largest west of Indiana.

Harding-

Shabbona Park. Named in honor of the noted Potawatomi chief Shabbona.

Indian Creek Massacre monument, Black Hawk War, May 20, 1832.

Harrisburg-

Garden of the Gods and bluffs. Still House Hollow. Old Stone Face, near town.

Harvard-

Home of E. A. Burbank, artist.

Boyhood home of Edward E. Ayer, Chicago museum patron.

Indian effigy and other mounds in vicinity. Lead mines.

Harvey-

Home Gardens, hardy perennials.

Havana-

Indian mounds in vicinity. Warren K. Moorehead excavations.

"Post Oak Flats" near town, post and black jack oaks. Coal mine.

Hennepin-

Indian mounds in Clear Creek valley, south of town.

Herrin-

Coal mines. Scene of recent Klu Klux disturbances.

Highland Park-

Abraham L. Kip and Clifford S. Raymond, authors. Railroad Brotherhood Home.

Hillsboro-

Coal mines.

Hinsdale-

Home of Mrs. Chas. H. Beasly, daughter of George Healy, famous early portrait painter.

William G. Chapman and Walter T. Field, authors.

Homer-

Justus W. Folsom, entomolgist.

Hoopestown-

Greer College, 1891.

Home of Mary Hartwell Catherwood, famous author.

Hubbard Woods-

Adam E. Albright, artist.

Hutsonville-

Large group of Indian mounds in vicinity.

I

Illinois City-

Indian mounds and sites in vicinity.

J

Jacksonville-

Illinois Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

Illinois State Hospital.

Illinois College, 1831. Dr. Samuel Adams monument.

Illinois Womans' College. Jacksonville Female Academy, 1835, first school for girls chartered in the state.

Routt College (Catholic).

Former "Underground Railroad" station.

Former home and burial place of Rev. Porter Clay,

brother of Henry Clay.

Home of Gen. Benj. H. Grierson, noted Civil War cavalry officer, and of Gen. John A. McClernand (1851-56), Civil War soldier.

Home of Rev. Peter Akers, great pulpit orator and

author.

Birthplace (1855) of Edmund D. James, noted educator and author.

William Jennings Bryan began the practice of law

here.

Home of Newton Bateman, organizer of the public school system of Illinois. Tablet. Grave of Governor Richard Yates (1861-65), Diamond Grove cemetery; grave of Governor Joseph Duncan (1834-38).

Jamaica-

Limestone quarries.

Joliet-

Mount Joliet, rallying point of early Illinois Indians.

Mentioned by St. Cosme, 1698, visited by Louis
Joliet, French Canadian explorer, 1673.

Illinois State Penitentiary. The Woman's Prison.

Arboretum. Museum of Natural History.

Joliet Township High School, natural history museum. Indian mounds and prehistoric cemetery in vicinity.

Willard N. Clute, editor American Botanist, author of books on ferns.

George Langford, archeological investigator.

Mrs. Elenor Smith, lichen collection.

Jonesboro-

*Lincoln-Douglas Debate, September 16, 1858.

Johnson City-

Coal mines.

K

Kankakee-

"The Key City of Illinois."

Illinois State Hospital.

St. Viator's College and Notre Dame Academy.

Kroehler Davenport Bed Co.—"largest plant of its kind in the world.

Rock Creek. The Caves.

Home of Burt E. Burroughs, author of "Tales of an Old Border Town."

J. C. Bohmker, archeologist.

Kansas-

W. B. Taber, Jr., ornithologist.

Карра-

Brick jail, forty years old, "has sheltered but one prisoner."

Krause-

Limestone quarries and plant of Columbia Quarry Co.

Kaskaskia-

Site of Kaskaskia Indian village, 1700-1795, about 3 miles north of town.

French settlement, 1700.

Gen. George Rogers Clark made treaty here with the Indians, 1778.

Graves of pioneers on Garrison Hill, site of old Kaskaskia fort.

Site of Chenne house. Old Court House.

"The Illinois Herald," first newspaper in Illinois Territory, about 1814.

Home of Gen. James Shields, noted Mexican War soldier.

Kelloggs Grove-

*Black Hawk war monument, battle of June 25, 1832.

Kenilworth-

Annie H. Spicer, author of "Songs of the Skokie," etc.

Kent-

Black Hawk War Monument, Kellogg's Grove.

Kewaunee-

Shabbona or Pawpaw Grove, site of Potawatomi Indian village of the famous chief Shabbona.

W. H. Cowan, collection of Indian relics. Coal mines.

Kingston-

Mark Cole, collection of Indian relics. Coal mines.

Kishwaukee---

Site of Sycamore Winnebago village, 1829.

Knoxville—

Indian mounds in vicinity.

St. Mary's School and St. Alban's Academy.

L

Lacon-

R. M. Barnes ornithologist. Coal mines.

Lagrange-

Indian mounds and enclosure at junction of Crooked Creek and the Illinois River, south of town. Mounds at Perry Springs Station.

Lake Bluff-

U. S. Naval Training Station.

Home of Sherwin Cody, author of books on business practice.

W. C. T. U. unions gathered here by Frances E. Willard, 1880, to organize for national prohibition.

Lake Forest-

Lake Forest University.

Lake Forest College (Co-ed), 1876. Natural History museum.

Lake Forest Academy. Ferry Hall.

Lanark-

Glenn W. Dresbach, author.

Langley-

Katherine Reynolds, writer.

La Salle-

Illinois-Michigan Canal terminus.

Glass manufacture. Coal mines. Zinc smelters.

Home of Thomas J. McCormack, textbook writer and lecturer.

Starved Rock Park, east of city. Deer Park near city.

Lawrenceville-

Extensive gas fields.

Scott H. Eaton, naturalist. W. J. Leighty, entomologist.

Lebanon-

Former home of Ex-Governor Augustus C. French, 1846-53. Grave in cemetery.

McKendree College (M. E.), 1835, one of the oldest Illinois colleges. Founded by Rev. Peter Cartwright.

Lemont-

Silurian limestone (Athens Marble) quarries.

Illinois Michigan Canal, and Chicago Drainage Canal.

Lewistown-

Dickson's "Mound Builders Tomb."

Libertyville-

St. Mary's Seminary. Cook Memorial Library.

Site of first post office in Lake County. Marked. Medicinal springs.

Lincoln-

*Only city named after Abraham Lincoln before he became famous.

*Site of Logan County's first court house. Here Lincoln practiced law from 1840-48. Boulder marker. Old court house stands at southern outskirts of town.

State School and Colony.

*James Milliken University-Lincoln College. Small museum.

Odd Fellows' Orphans Home.

Lintner-

R. M. Friesner, collection of moths and butterflies.

Lisle-

Morton Arboretum.

Joy Morton, archeologist and historian.

Lockport-

Illinois-Michigan Canal. Extensive limestone quarries.

Lombard-

Katherine Reynolds, writer.

Mackinaw-

Site of Chief Machinas early Kickapoo village on the Mackinaw River.

Oldest town in the state.

*Hotel where Lincoln stopped.

Macomb-

Western Illinois State Teachers' College. McDonough Normal and Scientific College. Fire clay deposits. Potteries. Charles Harris, archeological collection.

Macon-

Corn shipping center.

Manito-

Peat beds.

Marblehead-

Limestone quarries.

Marion-

Coal mining region.

Mattoon-

Corn and broom corn region.

Birthplace of Thomas C. Chamberlin (Sept. 25, 1845), famous geologist.

*Graves of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, parents of Abraham Lincoln, in Gordon Cemetery.

Paradise Lake.

Mayville-

U. S. Mail Flying Field. U. S. Veterans' Hospital.

Maywood-

Thomas C. Clark, author and composer. Maywood Flower Gardens.

Mazon Creek-

Mazon Creek fossils.

McHenry-

Great hunting ground for wild fowl. Nippersink Lake.

McLean-

F. W. Aldrich, archeologist. Indian mounds in vicinity.

Mendota-

Wartburg Seminary (Lutheran), 1853.

Menominee-

Old grist mill. Sinsinawa Mound in vicinity.

Metamora---

*Court house (1845) where Lincoln practiced law. Robert E. Ingersoll and Adlai E. Stephenson also practiced here.

Carriage and wagon works.

Metropolis-

Site of Fort Massac (Illinois State Park). Built by the French, 1756; captured by the British, 1765, and by George Rogers Clark, July 4, 1778.

Site visited by DeSoto, 1542, by Aaron Burr, 1805.

Peach orchards, tobacco and cotton fields. Ohio River waterfront.

Metropolis Bending Co. (buggy and automobile bows), largest of its kind in the world.

Roberts-Ligget Co., fruit baskets, boxes and packages. Wilson Stove Co., 60,000 to 80,000 stoves and ranges annually.

Middleport-

*Old county seat of Iroquois County. Lincoln tried a case here in 1840.

Milan-

Black Hawk's Watch Tower. Old Indian corn fields. Coal mining town.

Milbury-

Site of early lead mining. "Bell's Mill", old grist mill.

Mineral Springs-

Noted Indian mineral spring.

Moline-

"The Quad City Airport" and the "Plow City."

Home of the John Deere and Moline plows.

Air excursions, Moline to Chicago.

Indian mounds in vicinity. Black Hawk's Watch Tower.

Momence-

Old Border Town. Kankakee marshes.

Milestone Marker of the Chicago-Vincennes Trail, 1834 (Hubbard Trace, 1824), northeast of town.

Metcalf farm, site of first white settlement in eastern Illinois, (Upper Crossing of the Kankakee, 1838).

Bogus Islands, "famous early retreats of counterfeiters and cattle thieves," east of town.

Site of Gurdon S. Hubbard trading post. Site of White Pigeon's Potawatomi village.

Monmouth-

Monmouth College (United Presbyterian), 1856.

"Garden of Smiles," dahlias, gladiolus and hardy bulbs.

B. M. Quown, archeological collection.

Monticello-

*Here, on July 29, 1858, Lincoln and Douglas first agreed to meet in Joint Debate in Illinois. Pyramid marker.

Montezuma-

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Montgomery-

Mineral springs. Artesian magnesia bottling works.

Mooseheart-

National Orphans' Home, Loyal Order of Moose.

Morris-

Grave of Chief Shabbona, "The White Man's Friend," in Evergreen Cemetery. Boulder Monument.

Mt. Carroll Seminary, 1852.

Indian mounds and cemetery.

Mazon Creek fossils. Coal mines.

Morrison-

Kay Bee Co., fern growers.

Mound City-

Indian mounds in vicinity.

Headquarters in 1863 of the Mississippi Squadron.

Site of Civil War navy yard.

National Cemetery.

Mount Sterling-

Coal, and clay deposits.

Mt. Carmel

Founded by four Methodist ministers, 1818.

President Mills, one of the largest flour mills in Illinois. Snider Preserving Company, makers of the famous Snider Catsup.

Wabash Truss Hoop Company, only factory in the world making truss hoops.

Pearl Button Factory. Buttons made from shells obtained from the Wabash River.

One of the largest oil sections in Illinois, 5000 barrels come from over 200 flowing wells in Wabash County. Natural Amphitheatre. First Christian Church.

Mt. Carroll

Smiths Park.

Mt. Morris-

Rock River Seminary and Collegiate Institute.

Mt. Vernon-

Birthplace of Gen. Wm. B. Anderson, Civil War soldier.

Mulbrig-

Apple River Canyon, proposed state park.

Mundelein—

St. Mary's of the Lake Theological Seminary. Site of Eucharistic Congress.

Murphysboro-

Birthplace of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, famous Civil War soldier.

N

Naperville-

Northwestern College, 1861. Natural history museum.

Nauvoo-

Site of Mormon City of Nauvoo, 1839-46.

Site of Mormon Temple, 1841. The Nauvoo House. Brigham Young house. Joseph Smith homestead. Mansion House.

Site of French Icarian Community, 1849. Icarian Apartment house.

First house in Nauvoo, 1827.

New Boston-

Indian shell heaps near town.

Mounds between town and Drurys Landing.

New Salem (restored)-

*New Salem State Park, the home of Abraham Lincoln, 1831. Rutledge Inn. Berry and Lincoln store, Hill and McNamee's store, Herndon's store, Offut's store, Onstott's cooper shop, and other historic buildings. Custodian's cottage and museum.

*Grave of Ann Rutledge in Oakland Cemetery.

Niles Center-

Old wind mill.

Normal-

Illinois State Normal University.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans Home.
Nursery center. Rich coal mining region.
Ralph W. Pringle, author and lecturer.

Northbrook-

Clara M. Dietz, natural history collections.

North Crystal Lake-

Frank A. Cox, dealer in curios.

Nott-

Coal mines.

0

Oak Park-

Borrowed Time Club (members over 70 years of age.) Home of Wm. Eleazar Barton, noted author.

O'Fallon-

Prairie Lawn Gardens, cut flowers.

Oglesby-

Bailey Falls.

Old Town-

Site of early Kickapoo Indian village.

Olivet-

Holiness College.

Olney-

Home of Robert Ridgway, famous ornithologist.

Onarga-

Onarga Military Academy.

Ora-

Feldspar mines south of town.

Oregon-

Black Hawk Statue by Lorado Taft, on North Bluff. 48 feet high.

Eagle's Nest (artist colony). Ganymede Spring. Here Margaret Fuller wrote "Ganymede to His Eagle," July 4, 1843.

Margaret Fuller Island.

Soldiers' Memorial by Lorado Taft, Court House Square.

*Lincoln Boulder, on North Fourth Street. Lincoln spoke here, August 16, 1856.

Legion Shaft on Black Hawk Trail, at corner of Cemetery Lane.

Liberty Hill, city reservoir.

Riverview Cemetery. Grave of late Chief Justice J. H. Cartwright.

Driscoll Boulder, marks historic incident of desperado days. Five miles south of town.

Hotel Rock. Hemmingway Rocks. Thousand Islands. Home of Dr. B. A. Cottlow and M. E. Schriver, archeologists.

Ottawa---

Site of Kaskaskia-Illinois Indian village visited by Father Marquette, 1673.

Site of Black Hawk War fort, 1832.

*Lincoln Boulder on Public Square. Marks site of first Lincoln-Douglas Debate, August 21, 1858.

Place where first soft coal was discovered by Friar Hennepin, 1763.

Pleasant View Luther College. St. Xaviers Academy. Sanicula mineral and health springs.

"Underground Railroad" Station.

Statuette replica of Art Institute Fountain—Mix Park. Golden Rule Home.

Spoor House, furnished with antique furniture.

*Lincoln Sun Dial at confluence of Rock and Illinois rivers.

Home of W. E. Howard, ornithologist.

Many Indian mounds in vicinity. Buffalo Rock.

Starved Rock Park, Entrance at Salt Well, 14 miles west of town.

Here Fort St. Louis was established by Chevalier Sieur de la Salle and Henri de Tonti, 1683.

Starved Rock, Watch Tower, Lover's Leap, Eagle Cliff, Bee Hive, Devils Nose, Lone Tree, Pulpit Rock, Council Cave, Dimmick Hill, St. Louis, Kickapoo, Sac, Pontiac, Wild Cat, Tonti, La Salle, and other canyons.

Prehistoric Indian fortification, half mile south of Starved Rock.

The Devils Backbone, south of city.

Castle Rock, 5 miles south of city.

Sinnissippi Farm of Col. Frank O. Lowden.

Shabbona Park, 14 miles north of town.

P

Palos Park-

Forest Preserve.

Paris-

Bur oak near town, largest tree in Illinois. Eighteen feet in circumference, 108 feet high.

Broom corn region. Broom manufacture.

Paxton-

Geo. E. Ekblaw, archeologist.

Peatone.

Home of Raymond Kelly, writer.

Pekin-

Site of Potawatomi village of Chief Shabbona, 1832. At foot of Broadway near the gas works.

*Home of Black Nance, the first slave freed by Abraham Lincoln.

Site of Fort Doolittle, Black Hawk War.

First steamboat to ascend the Illinois reached Pekin in the fall of 1828.

Bell captured at Vera Cruz during the Mexican War. Brot back by Co. G., Fourth Illinois Volunteers, June 7, 1847.

Early home of Gen. Franklin L. Rhoads, Civil War soldier.

Home of William H. Bates, historian and publisher. Mineral Spring Park. Tuscarora Dahlia Farm. Corn Products Co. factory. Two coal mines.

Peoria-

"The Convention City." Second largest city in Illinois.

Site of Miami Indian village, 1680. Site of Peoria Indian village.

Site of Fort Creve Coeur (Broken Heart) erected by LaSalle, 1680. On the Illinois River at Wesley City.

Site of French village, 1879-1812. American Fur Co. trading post, 1824. Site of Fort Clark.

Grave of Ex-Governor Thomas Ford (1842-46), Spring-dale Cemetery.

Experiment shop of Chas. Duryea, where the first gas engine was built.

Former home of Robert J. Burdette, journalist and humorist.

Home (1857-60) of Robert G. Ingersoll, famous orator and agnostic.

Home of G. T. Griffith, editor of "Boating" magazine. Home of Holt caterpillar tractors.

Home of George Fitch, author; of Clarence E. Comstock, textbook author.

Illinois State Hospital. Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Peoria Lake. Prospect Heights. Zoological Park.

Indian mound groups near town.

Pawpaw and persimmon trees, northern range in Illinois.

Peru-

Home of "Big Ben" clocks. The Western Clock Co.

Home of famous "Paris" garters. Incas Manufacturing Co.

Manufacture of artificial ice.

St. Bede College, Benedictine Fathers.

Illinois Zinc Co., one of the largest plants in the United states.

Bituminous coal mines, eleven in the vicinity.

Indian mounds near town.

Starved Rock Park and Deer Park, 5 miles distant.

Petersburg-

*Salem State Park, the early home of Abraham Lincoln. Buildings of the settlement of New Salem restored. Museum.

*Grave of Ann Rutledge, Oakland Cemetery.

Dr. H. B. Stephenson monument. One of the founders of the G. A. R.

Jenison Hall of Applied Christianity.

Indian mounds on Sangamon River bluffs.

Peters Creek-

Feldspar mines north of town.

Pinckneyville-

Coal mines.

Plano-

Large agricultural machinery factories.

Millhurst and Big Creek. Indian mounds west of town. Indian fortification south of town.

Pleasant Plains-

Early home and burial place of Rev. Peter Cartwright, famous backwoods preacher.

Pleasant Valley-

Indian mounds and sites near town.

Polo-

White Pine Forest,

Walmsley Bros. firearms collection.

M. E. Schriver, archeological collection.

Large cattle shipping point.

Pontiac-

Town settled in 1825.

Illinois State Reformatory.

Swimming Pool, one of the finest in Illinois.

Civil War Soldiers monument.

Home of Henry J. Meis, archeologist. Large collection.

Portland-

Indian mounds and sites in vicinity.

Prairie du Rocher-

Ruins of Fort Chartres, early French fort. Captured by the British, 1765. Three miles north of town. Illinois State Park.

Princeton-

Indian mounds near town. Coal mines.

Pullman-

Pullman Car Co. shops. Manufacture of the famous Pullman palace cars begun here, 1881. Town annexed to Chicago, 1890.

Putnam-

Home of George E. Wheeler, archeologist.

Q

Quincy-

"Americas Gem City." Site of early Indian village. Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Quincy College. Chaddock School for Boys (M. E.) 1878.

Historical Building (Quincy Historical Society), former home of Ex-Governor John E. Wood.

St. Francis Solanus College (Roman Catholic).

Gen. George Rogers Clark monument, Riverview Park. John Wood statue, Washington Park. First settler, 1821; governor, 1860-61.

*Site of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Washington Park October 13, 1858.

Quincy stove manufacturing plants. "We make stoves for the World."

Mississippi Power Dam near town. Ferry boats.

Homan Falls. Indian mounds on River bluffs. Moorish Castle.

Indian Mounds Park. Keystone Bridge, South Park. Sunset Heights.

Old lime kilns. Washington and Gardner Parks.

A former home of Mary A. Livermore, reformer and philanthropist.

Home of Gen. James D. Morgan, 1865-96. Civil War soldier.

Birthplace of Neysa Moran McMein, artist.

Charles T. Dazey, dramatist; Katherine H. Brown, writer, and T. E. Musselman, naturalist.

Rantoul-

U. S. Army Flying Field (Chanute Field).

Radom-

Site of Polish Colony (1879) established by Gen. John Basil Turchin, Russian Civil War soldier.

Ravinia-

Home of Jens Jenson, noted landscape architect.

Rich Woods-

Birthplace of Gen. William P. Carlin, brilliant Civil War soldier.

Ridge Farm-

Friends' Academy.

River Forest-

Home of C. W. Eifrig, naturalist.

Roanoke-

Coal mines.

Robinson-

Extensive gas fields.

Robins Nest-

Jubilee College (Protestant Episcopal), founded by Bishop Philander Chase, 1838.

Rochelle-

Rich agricultural region.

Rock Falls-

Rock River Drive. Government canal and locks.

Rockford-

Rockford College for Women, 1847.

Third largest furniture manufacturing town in the United States.

Thayer Action Company, largest manufacturers of piano actions in the country.

J. W. Miller Company, largest incubator manufacturers.

Chappel Bros., Inc. Only packing plant of its kind in country, killing horses exclusively. Meat exported for human consumption.

Indian effigy mounds in Beattie Park.

Museum in Mandeville Park.

H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms.

Camp Grant, World War military training reservation, four miles south of town. 65,000 men then stationed here.

Illinois National Guard training camp.

Indian mound groups on Rock River.

Home of Julia C. Lathrop, humanitarian.

Harry Brooks, collection of Indian relics.

H. A. Lambert, antiques and firearms.

Rock Island-

Site of Ft. Armstrong, 1816.

Site of trading post and home of Col. George Davenport (Sag-a-nash), 1816-45.

Steamboat Virginia, the first on the Upper Mississippi, landed here, 1823.

Dred Scott, negro, brought here from Missouri and sold as a slave.

Rock Island Arsenal, 1863. Armory.

Monument at grave of Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, inventor of the famous gun, in U. S. Cemetery.

Confederate prison and cemetery.

Augustana College (Lutheran). Natural history museum.

Modern Woodmen of America office building.

Vila de Chantal, Sisters of the Visitation.

Home of Gen. N. P. Buford, noted Civil War soldier. Black Hawk's Watch Tower near town.

Bank swallow colony near the above.

Rockton-

Winnebago camp at Macks Point, 1838.

Site of trading post of Stephen Mack, 1829. South bluff of Rock at mouth of the Pecatonica.

Ho-no-ne-gah Park. Indian mounds near town.

Home of Capt. Wm. Talcott, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer.

Rondout-

Mineral waters.

Roniclare-

Fluorspar mines.

Roscoe-

Wolf's Den Cave northeast of town.

Rushville-

Childhood home of John L. Scripps, noted journalist. Fruit farms. Coal mines.

S

Salem-

Birthplace of William Jennings Bryan, March 19, 1860. Fruit culture and evaporation.

Savanna-

"Picturesque Savanna."

Twin Sisters. Bible Rocks. Indian Head, north of town.

Marquette Park.

Largest terminal of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

Saybrook-

Maud C. Anderson perennial garden.

Scales Mound-

Scales Mound and other mounds.

Charles Mound, highest point of land in I'linois 1,241 feet.

Site of tavern of Samuel H. Scales, 1830, on the "Suckers Trail" stage route.

Secor-

Reels Bridge and Dells, Mackinaw River.

Seneca-

Site of farm purchased by Ottawa citizens for Chief Shabbona, 1855. Two miles north.

Shabbona Park-

Site of Black Hawk War Indian massacre, 1832. Named for Chief Shabbona, who warned the settlers of the impending danger.

Shawneetown-

One of the oldest towns in Illinois, laid out in 1805. Place of publication of "The Shawnee Chief," 1818, second newspaper in Illinois Territory.

Former home of Gen. John A. McClernand, Civil War soldier.

Gen. James H. Wilson, distinguished Civil War soldier, born near town.

Home of Col. Edward R. Roe, author of "Virginia Rose" and other books.

Site of early salt works. Maj. Willis Hargrave house. Cypress trees in Mississippi River bottoms.

Shiloh-

Early home of Col. John Thomas, Black Hawk War soldier.

Springfield-

"The Home of Abraham Lincoln" (1837-1861).

State Capitol Building.

*Abraham Lincoln Statue, by Andrew O'Connor.

*Stephen A. Douglas Statue, by Gilbert P. Riswold.

Pierre Menard Statue.

John M. Palmer Statue, by Leonard Crunelle.

Richard Yates, Sr. Statue, by Albin Polasek.

State House. Supreme Court Building. Executive Mansion.

State Museum of Natural History.

State Arsenal and Armory. Dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt, June 4, 1905.

*Centennial Memorial Building, 1918. Houses great collection of Lincolniana.

Illinois State Historical Library.

*Sangamon County Court House (formerly the State House). Here Lincoln delivered his great speech on the Nebraska Bill. Here his body laid in state on its arrival from Washington.

*Lincoln marker on Sangamon Court House grounds.

Marking his route in riding the Eighth Judical cir-

cuit, 1847-1857.

*Building at 528 Adams Street where he wrote his first inaugural address as President, January 1861. Law offices of Lincoln and Logan.

*Building at corner of Sixth and Adams Streets. Law

office of Lincoln and Logan, 1841-44.

*Site of Ninian Edwards' home where Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were married.

*Site of Globe Tavern, 315 East Adams Street, where the Lincolns lived after their marriage.

*Lincoln Homestead, 1844-61, Eighth and Jackson Streets.

*Chicago & Alton R. R. Station. At the old station on this site Lincoln's body was received, 1865.

*Lincoln Monument and Lincoln Memorial Hall, in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Illinois State Fair Ground.

French Garden and Lotus Pond, Washington Park.

Concordia Seminary (Lutheran), 1879.

Graves of Governors William H. Bissell, Shelby M. Cullon and John R. Tanner, Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Birthplace of Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, poet, Nov. 10, 1879.

Illinois Watch Co. plant.

Edward W. Payne, great archeological collection.

Frank W. Allen, author; G. L. Hockenyos, naturalist.

Staunton-

Coal mines and gas field.

Sterling-

Hennepin Canal and locks.

*Lincoln Boulder on Central School grounds. Marks site where he spoke in 1856.

Whiteside County Historical Society-Museum.

Home of Gen. Edward N. Kirk, brilliant Civil War soldier.

Birthplace of Jesse Lynch Williams, author, August 17, 1861.

Indian mounds on Rock Run.

Stillman-

Site of "Battle" of Stillmans Run, May 14, 1832. Monument in Battle Ground Park.

Streator-

Clay and glass products plants. Coal mines. Vermillion River Dam.

St. Anns-

Center of early French Canadian colony of Rev. Charles Chiniquy, noted reformer.

St. Charles-

St. Charles School for Boys. Edith Belle Lowry, writer.

St. John-

Salt wells.

Sycamore-

Immense corn fields in vicinity.

Community Park. Marshs Park.

Frank E. Stevens, authority on local Indian history.

Sylvan Springs-

Maramech Hill, site of Miami Village, 1684.

Sullivant Farm-

Famous farm (1854) of Michael L. Sullivant, noted agriculturist. In Champaign and Piatt Counties.

T

Tamaroa-

Maple Lawn Gardens.

Teutopolis-

Original German colony.

lexico-

J. Earl Hooper, zoologist.

Tremont-

*Site of court house (1839) where Abraham Lincoln was challenged by Gen. James Shields.

Troy Grove-

Indian mounds and sites in vicinity.

U

Urbana-

"Home of the University of Illinois."

University of Illinois, 1868.

Illinois University Museum.

University Art Gallery. Memorial Stadium. Sunken Garden.

University Woods—Thirty species of native trees. *Abraham Lincoln Statue, by Lorado Taft.

\$100,000 Swimming Pool.

Brownsfield Woods. Bur oak tree, 15½ ft. circum., 104 ft. high, one of the largest trees in Illinois.

Birthplace of Brand Whitlock (March 4, 1869), author and diplomat.

Frank C. Baker, noted conchologist.

Prof. William Trelease, famous botanist.

Dr. C. A. Williams, natural history collection.

A Sidney Hyde, ornithologist, G. W. Still, entomologist.

Utica---

Site of chief village of the Kaskaskia Indians, visited by Father Marquette, 1673. Mission of Immaculate Conception established by him in 1674.

Site of Fort St. Louis, established by La Salle, 1682.

Starved Rock Park, one mile south of town.

Starved Rock, Horseshoe Canyon, French Canyon, Council Cave, Devils Nose, Eagle Cliff, Salt Well, Etc.

Heroic Statue of Chief Black Hawk, by Lorado Taft.

V

Vandalia-

Capital of the State, 1819-1839.

Vandalia Court House, first capitol building of the State, built in 1822.

*Abraham Lincoln here served as a member of the state legislature.

Burial place of Maj. Wm. McHenry, Black Hawk War soldier.

Vermont-

Artesian well, depth 900 feet.

Versailles-

Agricultural and timber region.

Virginia-

Rich agricultural region.

W

Waddams-

Home of Waddams, first settler in Stephenson County, 1833.

Warren-

Canyons of Apple River.

Terminal of I. C. R. R., 1853. Great boom at that time.

Warrenville-

Lund & McLean perennial garden.

Warsaw-

Site of Fort Edwards, erected by Zachary Taylor, War of 1812.

Home in 1861 of John Hay, famous author and diplomat.

Former home of Amos H. Worthen, noted geologist. Indian mounds, south of town.

Watertown-

Illinois State Hospital.

Walter Walden, author.

Watseka-

Coal mines.

Wauconda-

Grave of Reuben Hill, Revolutionary War soldier.

Waukegan-

Roosevelt Park.

Temple Am Echod.

Masonic Memorial, North Shore Cemetery.

Johns-Manville Inc., "Worlds pioneer asbestos firm." The Abbott Laboratories.

Womans' Country Club. Joseph Bowen Country Club (Hull House Association, Chicago).

Arden Shore, camp for mothers and children.

Lake Michigan shore wild flower preserve.

Home of W. S. Lyon, Inland Bird Banding Association.

Wedron-

Prehistoric Indian mounds and enclosures in vicinity. St. Peters sandstone quarries.

Wesley City-

Site of Fort Creve Coeur, built by La Saile, 1680.

Site of "Trading House," 1775. Here Father Hyppolite Maillet, 1778, assembled a body of French and Indians for the capture of the British Fort St. Joseph, "and struck the first successful blow for American liberty."

Wheaton-

Wheaton College (Illinois Institute), 1853.

Public Library, gift of John Quincy Adams.

L. Allen Higby, geological collection. Roy J. Snell, author.

Wilmette-

Center of floriculture.

Wilmington-

Illinois Soldiers' Widows Home.

Winchester-

*Stephen A. Douglas taught school here in 1833.

Winnetka-

Hadley Correspondence School for the Blind.

A. F. Scharf, archeological collection.

Chas. D. Klotz, ornithologist.

Joseph Husband and Howard V. O'Brien, authors.

Woodstock-

Home of the Oliver Typewriter.

Wyoming-

Home of Gen. Samuel Thomas, 1834.

Y

Yankeetown-

Coal mine. Indian sites in vicinity.

Yorkville-

Old Blackberry mill.

Z

Zion City-

Zion city established by Dr. John Alexander Dowie, "Founder under God."

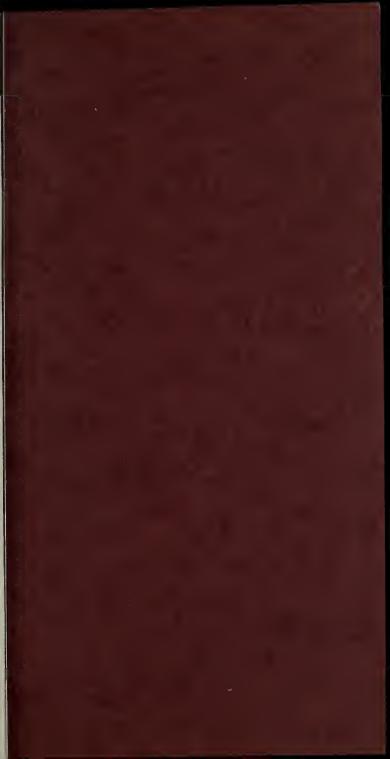
Shiloh Tabernacle of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion.

Home of Wilbur Glenn Voliva, General Overseer.

Zion Home. Administration Building. Main Educational Building.

Zion Radio Station, WCBD.

Hudson Fruit Farm, near town.





Uler 12/12/45

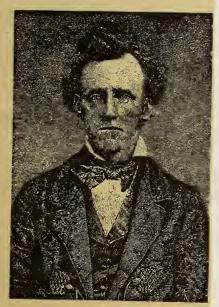
Lincoln's Teacher

"No one ever learned faster than Abe Lincoln," said an old man many years ago. This old man had been Lincoln's teacher. The man was Mentor Graham. Lincoln spent about six months in a school taught by Mentor. The school was in New Salem, Illinois. Lincoln was a young man then, but he wanted "book learning." Mentor was glad to help Lincoln. Mentor was also young then. He was about nine years older than Abe.

Mentor Graham was more than the teacher of Lincoln. He was also Lincoln's friend. Both men came from Kentucky. They had known each other there. When they met again at New Salem, they became good friends.

Lincoln lived with Mentor Graham and his wife for a while in New Salem. Mentor taught Abe surveying. The two men often went for walks in the fields after supper. As they walked, Abe recited his lessons. Mentor loaned books to Abe. The two men often talked about things they read until long after midnight.

Mentor Graham, who taught Abraham Lincoln, was a teacher for 60 years. His school in New Salem was held in a little log church. Most of his pupils went to school only in winter, when there was little farm work for them to do.



-New York Times

Mentor was not paid by the town of New Salem, as a teacher would be today. The parents of his pupils paid him five cents a day. Parents did not have to pay for days a pupil was absent. When money was scarce, people paid Mentor in bacon, butter, and eggs. People sometimes forgot to pay, but Mentor never turned any pupil away.

Books were scarce in Mentor's school. He spent many of his evenings writing lessons for his pupils to study. Mentor usually wore a satin vest, a long-tailed coat, and a tall hat that looked like a piece of stovepipe. The people of New Salem made fun of him, but they liked him. He changed schools often, but he kept on teaching until he was an old man of 78 years. When he was 81, he moved to South Dakota. He died there two years later, in 1883.

ILLINOIS STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
1899-1949

Golden Anniversary Meeting

Springfield, October 7 and 8



Headquarters: Abraham Lincoln Hotel
Please Bring This Program With You

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7



- 10:00 a.m.-Registration, Abraham Lincoln Hotel (fee: \$1.00)
- 12:30 p.m.—Luncheon, Abraham Lincoln Hotel

(Special table for officers of local historical societies)

Presiding: Wayne Townley, chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Program Committee

Welcome: Mayor Harry A. Eielson, of Spring-

Speakers: Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor of Illinois

FRAZIER HUNT, foreign correspondent and radio commentator, author of The Rising Temper of the East, This Bewildered World, and other books

- 3:00 p.m.—Business meeting, Abraham Lincoln Hotel
- 4:30 p.m.—Tea at the Executive Mansion (Admission by card only)

Wives of past presidents of the Illinois State Historical Society will receive

- 6:30 p.m.—Sponsors' Dinner, Leland Hotel (Dress optional)
 - (Special table for officers of local historical societies)

Presiding: Oscar C. Hayward, chairman of the Society's Fiftieth Anniversary Fund Raising Committee

Folk Songs: Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Patton and A. J. Cope

Speaker: Allan Nevins, writer, editor, and teacher; twice winner of Pulitzer prize for biography, author of more than twenty-five books on historical subjects

FINANCIAL SPONSORS

Paul M. Angle Mrs. Arthur Meeker Alvin E. Bastien Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Joseph C. Burtschi Meyer Cahokia Historical Society J. Monaghan Irving Dilliard Mark Morton Marshall Field Ralph G. Newman B. W. Flinn Theodore C. Pease John H. Hauberg Mr. and Mrs. Erwin W. Oscar C. Hayward Roemer Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hinchliff Carl W. Schaefer Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kuehn Richard E. Schmidt Madison County Jewell F. Stevens Historical Society Wayne C. Townley

Officers of the Illinois State HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1948-1949

Dwight F. Clark	President
Scerial Thompson	Vice-President
George C. Dixon	Vice-President
O. F. Ander	Vice-President
Oscar C. Hayward	Vice-President
Vernon L. Nickell	Vice-President
C. C. Tisler	Vice-President
Frank J. Heinl	Vice-President
Elmer E. Abrahamson	Vice-President
J. Monaghan	Secretary-Treasurer

DIRECTORS

(Terms Expire in 1949)

George C. Dixon	Dixon	
Hermon Dunlap Smith	Lake Forest	
Scerial Thompson	Harrisburg	
Mrs. Harry L. Meyer	Alton	
H. Gary Hudson	Jacksonville	
(Terms Expire in 1950)		
Ernest E. East	Peoria	
Wayne C. Townley	Bloomington	

Jewell F. Stevens Chicago O. F. Ander Rock Island Irving Dilliard Collinsville

(Terms Expire in 1951)	
James A. James	Evanston
John H. Hauberg	Rock Island
James G. Randall	Urbana
Dwight F. Clark	Evanston
Charles Collins	Chicago

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8



- 8:30 a.m.—Directors' Breakfast
- 9:30 a.m.—Bus Tour to New Salem begins at Abraham. Lincoln Hotel
- 11:00 a.m.—Outdoor meeting, New Salem State Park

Presiding: Fred Schrader

Speakers: CARL SANDBURG, poet and Lincoln biographer

FERN NANCE POND, historian and lecturer; authority on Lincoln's New Salem

- 12 noon-Luncheon, Wagon Wheel Inn, New Salem State Park
- 2:00 p.m.—Buses return to Springfield
- 6:30 p.m.—Golden Anniversary Dinner, Abraham Lincoln Hotel (Dress optional)

(Special table for officers of local historical societies)

Presiding: Dr. Dwight F. Clark, President of the Illinois State Historical Society

Lincoln-Douglas Debate (from the Robert E. Sherwood play "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"): G. William Horsley as Lincoln and S. Phil Hutchison as Douglas

Speaker: Everett M. Dirksen, former United States Congressman

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Flmer E. Abrahamson Sarah C. Albrecht O. F. Ander A. I. Anderson Mrs. Etta Krum Ash Mrs. Elma E. Aubrey Alta B. Ausburg Mrs. Robert P. Bates Mrs. Mary S. Baugild W. S. Bodman Marion D. Bonzi W. R. Bowes F. P. Boynton Mrs. Samuel Burke George R. Carr Mrs. Raymond S. Carr Carl R. Chindblom Robert L. Conn E. Channing Coolidge Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Crakes W. E. Daignault Richard C. Davenport Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dennis Paul H. Douglas Mrs. Gerry B. Dudley Louise Burnham Dunbar B. W. Eovaldi Theodore J. Feiveson Nathan Fleming William R. Folsom W. H. Foster Jacob Fox Clarence Freeto Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Funk Mrs. Dorothy M. Gard Joseph H. Geilen Marie E. Geilen Mrs. Sam A. Gilpin Dr. Arthur C. Goff Charles F. Grev Alfred E. Hamill J. Harvey Harding Mrs. W. Dow Harvey Louis Hauberg Herbert H. Hewitt Mrs. C. F. Hildreth Walter S. Holden Cora L. Holinger Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holland Clyde H. Hunter William I. Hynds Mrs. B. M. Johnson Vilas Johnson Edgar DeWitt Iones Mrs. Victoria Josephson Leigh M. Kagy Meyer Kestnbaum

F. R. Kilner

Mrs. Charles E. Knapp

Carl A. Lagerstrom

Emma L. Lansden E. G. Lentz Paul O. Lewis A. F. Ludwig Godfrey G. Luthy Clarence P. McClelland Louise McIntyre Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Marean Joseph C. Mason I. C. Miller Mrs. Olive Beaupre Miller Hugh R. Moffet John W. Moore Sterling Morton W. F. Nagler Native Daughters of Illinois G. E. Nelson Vernon L. Nickell A. W. Oakford C. Norton Owen H. P. Pearsons H. E. Petersen Walter Pickart C. H. Poppenhusen Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Randall Stanley Rich Margaret H. Robinson Carl B. Roden Mr. and Mrs. Eugene W. Rogers C. R. Rosborough Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sargent Andrew C. Scherer L. A. Schlafly Ernest C. Schmidt Harriet M. Skogh Samuel T. Smetters Myrtle I. Starbird Mrs. B. L. Sterbenz Noble Stockton Melita E. Stoddard Charles J. Stromberg M. L. Sullins Angeline M. Sulzer Alexander Summers Floyd E. Thompson Scerial Thompson Mr. and Mrs. George A. Thornton C. C. Tisler L. O. Trigg R. O. Vandercook Dr. George H. Vernon Eugene B. Vest Mrs. Harry T. Watts Wheaton College Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wheeler Mrs. W. J. Whitefort

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Wayne C. Townley, Chairman

Oscar C. Hayward H. Gary Hudson

James A. James
Jewell F. Stevens

Scerial Thompson

CHAIRMEN OF

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEES

Bruce E. Wheeler	Hospitality
Mrs. L. J. Collamore	
Carrol C. Hall	
Howard F. Rissler	
Emma Scheffler	
Mrs. Lawrence E. Stone	Теа
Gilbert Wright	

Members of Local Committees

James N. Adams	Emma J. Kreider
Mrs. Roy P. Basler	Mrs. Alfred J. LaBarre
Mrs. Clifford M. Blunk	Mrs. J. Monaghan
Marion Bonzi	Mary Moyer
Virginia Stuart Brown	Louise Murphy
John F. Burhorn	Jerome V. Ray
Mrs. Russell Cooke	Mrs. Willis Reddick
Lloyd A. Dunlap	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sausaman
Margaret A. Flint	Mrs. Sidney Smith
Mrs. A. G. Frew	Mrs. John P. Snigg
Mrs. Donald S. Funk	Mrs. Carl Sorling
Mrs. Carrol C. Hall	Mrs. Benjamin P. Thomas
Mrs. Edna F. Hanna	Verna Vass
Ruth Hardin	Mrs. George A. Vernon
Mrs. Robert Irwin	Mary Watters
Norma Johnstone	S. A. Wetherbee
Mrs. C. E. Knapp	Mrs. Francis A. Whitney

PLACES OF INTEREST IN SPRINGFIELD

Lincoln's Home—Eighth and Jackson streets
Lincoln's Tomb—Oak Ridge Cemetery
Sangamon County Courthouse—(Old State Capitol and scene of Lincoln's "House Divided" speech)
Sites of Lincoln's three law offices

Weekel Lindow

Vachel Lindsay Home—Fifth and Edwards streets Lake Springfield and Vachel Lindsay Bridge

Illinois State Capitol

Illinois State Historical Library-Centennial Building, Third floor

Illinois State Museum-Centennial Building, Fifth floor

Original Lincoln Pew in First Presbyterian Church—Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue

Springfield Art Association in former Benjamin S. Edwards home—700 North Fourth Street

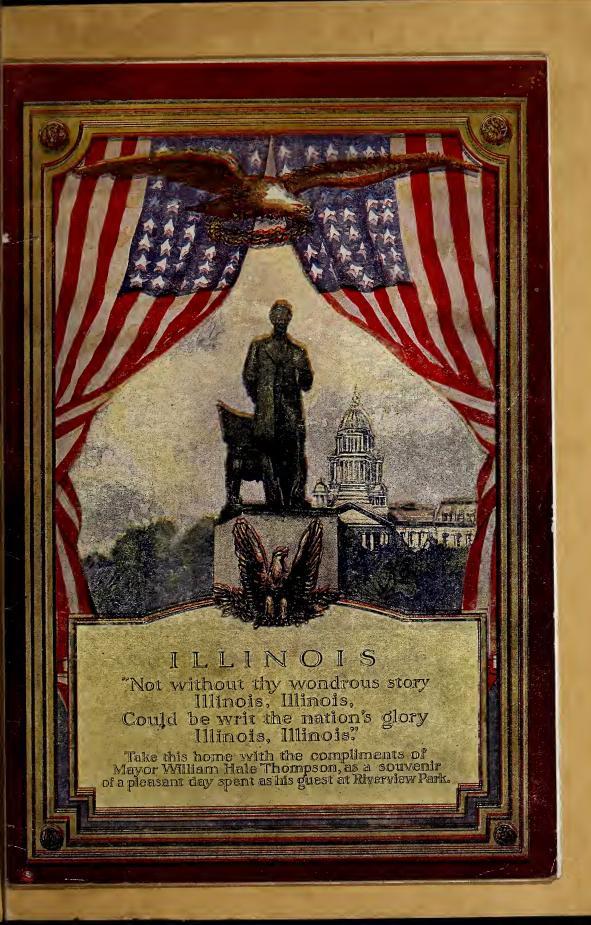
Oliver B. Williams

Arthur Woltersdorf

Adolph Woltzen

ILLINOIS (not cataloged as pamphlet)







BOARD OF EDUCATION CITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the School Children of Chicago:

Through the courtesy of Hon. Wm. Hale Thompson, the Mayor of Chicago you are his guests at the third annual school outing in Riverview Park. You have met here this year, as in previous years, to play and to learn. At the first outing in 1919 Mayor Thompson caused to be placed in the hands of each pupil who attended a copy of the Constitution of the United States. At the second outing in 1920 each pupil was given a copy of the Farewell Address of President George Washington. At this outing you are presented with a brief history of Illinois prepared for the occasion by Mrs. Lean Compension. by Mrs. Jean Comerford.

As indicated in the sub-title of the book, which is taken from our state hymn, the wonderful story of our country could not be written without including a great deal of history that was made in the Illinois country.

Illinois came from the Indian word, Illini, the name of a group of tribes which inhabited the central and southern portions of our state. When Father Marquette frst explored the Mississippi River, he found these Indians along the bank of the river. When, through an interpreter, he inquired who they were, they answered proudly, we are "Illinois", which translated means men. The territory which they inhabited was thereafter referred to as "the Illinois country", or the land occupied by the Illinois Indians, and that is how our state got its name.

Illinois, true to her name, has produced great men. From the days of the early explorers down to and including our present Governor Small and Mayor Thompson, Illinois has given to the people of our state, our nation and the world, tall, suncrowned men who have made profound impressions not only on their own times, but Who. "departing, left behind them footprints on the sands of time".

The great, outstanding figure of them all was the boy of humble parentage and bumble birth who bfeame the dominant leader in the cause of human liberty in the great conflict from 1861 to 1855, which put to the supreme test the question of whether our free government could permanently endure. That men now "belongs to the ages", and I want each of you in your study of American History to remember with reverence his name - Abraham Lincoln.

This booklet is placed in the hands of the school children of Chicago to take to their homes, believing that a reading of it will not only make for good citizenship, but that it will inspire the children of today, who will be the men and women of tomorrow, to emulate those noble souls who have made our grand commonwealth what it is today.

Faithfully yours,

President

Edwindsams

487



The Wondrous Story of Illinois

Two hundred and fifty years, the period covered by the written history of Illinois, seems a long time when compared with the average length of human life, but as compared with the age of the Pyramids in Egypt it does not seem long, and when compared with the age of the earth, it is but a brief space of time.

THE MAKING OF THE SOIL

That portion of the United States which is now called Illinois has been many thousands of years in the making. No one knows just how long, but it is conservative to say that it has been at least 250 thousand years, perhaps more. At one time the greater portion of the State was covered by the salt waters of the sea, and the Gulf of Mexico extended nearly as far north as Lake Michigan. All of the land immediately adjacent to the Mississippi river and south of the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers has been built up from materials which these mighty streams have carried down from the Appalachian Mountain system on the east by way of the Ohio river and its tributaries, and from the Rocky Mountain system on the west by way of the Missouri river and its tributaries. The Delta, or outlet of these rivers, at one time was just below their junction, and this is why the Mississippi valley below Cairo is often referred to as the Delta country.

HOW OUR COAL FIELDS WERE FORMED

In the early ages of the American continent, the surface of our State was covered by luxuriant tropical growths of vegetation. As it grew it gradually sank into the mire on the lowlands and was replaced by succeeding growths. Had this vegetation decomposed in the open air, its chief element, carbon, would have been liberated in the form of carbonic gas, and there would have been little left to tell us the geologic story of its growth; but as it decomposed under the water, its carbon was imprisoned with it, and as the ages came and went, the closely packed vegetation was transformed into coal. It has been estimated that it required about eight feet in thickness of this vegetation to make one foot in thickness of coal, at which rate it required about four hundred feet in thickness of decaying vegetation to make up the twelve beds or strata of coal which were thus laid down, one upon the other, during those ages in the Illinois coal field. Practically three-fourths of the surface of our State is underlaid by these precious beds of coal, two of which are each from six to eight feet thick. The richest and heaviest of these coal deposits are in the southern portion of the State.

ILLINOIS AS A TROPICAL LAND

Following the geologic ages in which this vast supply of coal was laid down for the future uses of man, Illinois became a dumping ground to which vast glaciers from the north polar regions, being mighty rivers of broken ice, brought down with them soil, rocks, trees, and, in fact,

everything which stood in their way. Our Illinois country then was tropical and had no winters, and as this field of ice came into this warm zone it was rapidly melted, allowing the so.ids which it had brought down from the frozen North to be deposited over the face of the earth. The decomposition of this material, carried down by these Arctic glaciers, made our wonderful soil which produces in abundance most of the vegetation of the temperate zone.

A MOST ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION

After all these changes, about which you will learn in your study of geology, physical geography and commercial geography, this country was a beautiful wilderness, teeming with animal and vegetable life. It had the most advantageous situation of any portion of the continent. All the great rivers of the northern Mississippi valley flow past it or toward it. If you will consult a map of the United States you will see that this is true. Its climate is the most ideal for maturing all the crops which sustain human life, such as wheat, oats, barley and corn, and all the fruits, such as apples, pears and peaches.

PREHISTORIC INHABITANTS

It is not known how long human beings have lived in this wonderful country, but it is supposed that at least three important elements of the human race lived here before the white man came from Europe. First, a type of man similar to the Aztecs, who maintained a civilization in Central America hundreds and perhaps thousands of years ago. Second, the Mound Builders, a race about which little is known except that they built large mounds on the prairies in which were preserved some of the implements which they used and some of their bones. The largest of these mounds is situated about five miles northeast of East St. Louis, it being one hundred feet high and having an area of nearly four acres on its top. Third came the Indians which the early French explorers found in peaceful possession of this ideal hunting ground, over whose broad prairies the buffalo roamed in thousands, through whose forests deer and antelope bounded, in whose streams abounded an endless variety of fish life, while along the streams the woods were thickly populated with all kinds of fur-bearing animals which afforded the savages what little clothing they required.

COMING OF THE WHITE MAN

It was nearly two hundred years after Columbus had discovered America before a white man set foot in our Illinois country. The English settlers who made their homes on the north Atlantic seaboard and the Spanish who settled in Florida did not attempt to make settlements far from the sea; but the hardy French explorers and voyageurs exhibited greater courage by pushing back into the interior of the country. In doing this they followed the natural water courses, that being the only method of extended travel in those days, and in this way eventually reached the southern end of Lake Michigan. The first French settlement was at Quebec on the St. Lawrence river in 1608. It was there that New France had its beginning on the North American continent and it was at this same place one hundred and fifty years later, that French dominion in America came to an end. From Quebec the French gradually pushed their settlements up the St. Lawrence and around the Great Lakes until they reached the western end of Lake Superior and as far south as Green Bay on Lake Michigan.

THE MEANING OF "ILLINI"

In their trading with the Indians at these settlements, they heard continually of a mighty river a short distance to the west which was

called by the Indians, Mississippi, the Father of Waters. This being communicated to Count Frontenac, the Governor-General of New France, he commissioned Father Marquette, a Jesuit priest, and Louis Joliet, a French trader, to go in search of the great river. The French explorers were always accompanied by priests, who went along to carry the Christian religion to the natives and who left "missions" behind them as the centers of each settlement which they made. Together with a few companions, Marquette and Joliet left the mission of St. Ignace, situated on the Straits of Mackinaw between Lake Michigan. and Lake Huron, and skirted the western shore of Lake Michigan until they arrived at Green Bay. From there they paddled their canoes up the Fox river to its headwaters, thence carried them across a portage or a narrow strip of land to the headwaters of the Wisconsin river, down which they rode to the Mississippi river, which they reached on June 17, 1673. They floated down the Mississippi for many miles without seeing any signs of human life until finally they discovered footprints on the banks of the river. Following these inland, they arrived at an Indian camp, and on inquiring who the Indians were they received the reply, "We are Illini," which is an Indian word signifying "supethe reply, "We are Illini," which is an indian word significant of rior men." It was afterwards learned that the Illini were a nation of including the Mitchegami, the Indians consisting of several tribes, including the Mitchegami, the Peorias, the Cahokias, the Kaskaskias, the Tamaroas and possibly others. These Indian names, with many others, have been perpetuated in the geography of our State. It would be an interesting contest for the school children to make Lists of these Indian place names.

EARLY "LAKES TO THE GULF" WATERWAY

Father Marquette and his party continued as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river, when they turned their boats up-stream to make their way back. Arriving at the mooth of the Illinois river (Illinois being the French form of the Indian word "Illini"), they were informed by friendly Indians that it would be a shorter route for them to follow the Illinois to the Desplaines and the latter to its headwaters, and thence across a short portage to Lake Michigan. On the journey up the Illinois river they came to a large Indian village, located at or near the present site of Utica, and, on inquiring from some of the warriors who they were, it was learned that this was the chief village of the Kaskaskias. Here Father Marquette established a mission and then proceeded on to Green Bay, promising the Kaskaskias that he would return to them in a little while to instruct them further in the Christian religion.

In the fall of the following year (1674) he started back to the Kaskaskia mission, but on account of ill health and the severity of the weather he was compelled to disembark at the south end of Lake Michigan. His companions, in order to make him as comfortable as possible, built him a rude cabin on the bank of a small river which emptied into the lake. That was the Chicago river, and the cabin, which was erected at a point where Robey street now crosses the west fork of the south branch of the Chicago river, was the first habitation built by white men in the Mississippi valley. In the spring, Father Marquette pursued his journey to the village of the Kaskaskias, but was compelled to hasten his return in the fall of the year on account of his rapidly failing health, and he started back, hoping to reach St. Ignace before he died, but his ebbing life did not hold out that long, and he died on the way near the present site of Ludington, Michigan.

THE DAY DREAMS OF ROBERT DE LA SALLE

The next eminent Frenchman to visit the Illinois country, as it was then coming to be known, was a chevalier, a member of the French aristocracy, named Robert de La Salle. He might properly be called the empire builder of the French. He came as Marquette had come, stopping at the French settlements along the St. Lawrence river and the

shores of the Great Lakes. It was his plan and his ambition to erect a chain of forts extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence around the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and thus insure permanent French dominion over the interior of the continent. In pursuance of his plans, he erected a fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph river, in Michigan, across the lake from Chicago, which he named Fort Miami after a tribe of Indians that lived in the neighborhood. About this time La Salle had a series of troubles which swept away his fortune, and these circumstances were perpetuated in the next fort which he built, which was on Peoria lake, not far from the present city of Peoria, Illinois, and which he named Fort Crevecouer, meaning "broken-hearted."

FRIENDLINESS BETWEEN FRENCH AND INDIANS

The relations between the French explorers and the Illini Indians were always cordial and friendly. It was not so with many other tribes. When the French settled Quebec, they took sides with a branch of the Indian race known as the Algonquin Indians against another branch known as the Iroquois, that created a breach between all concerned which was never healed. When La Salle built Fort Crevecouer, it was immediately surrounded by members of the Illini tribes, who were all of the Algonquin branch, who came there for protection and to trade. This coming to the knowledge of the savage Iroquois, they decided to get even with the French and with their ancient enemy, the Illini, so during the absence of La Salle, the Iroquois fell upon the fort and massacred all the Indians around it and demolished the fort itself. Shortly thereafter, La Salle started on his voyage to explore the Mississippi river, reaching the Gulf of Mexico on April 9, 1682. There, at the mouth of the great river, he planted the banner of France and claimed all of the country which the river drained in the name of his King, Louis XIV, in whose honor he named the great territory Louisiana. Not long after this, King Louis XIV died and, as the next in line, Louis XV, was only five years old at the time, the boy's uncle, the Duke of Orleans, was made Dictator to rule for the boy until he should become of age. During the rule of the Dictator a settlement was established near the mouth of the river and was named New Orleans in honor of the Duke.

HOW CHICAGO GOT ITS NAME

Bearing on the question of how Chicago got its name, an excerpt is given herewith from a letter written by La Salle describing his explorations. In it occurred this remarkable prophecy:

"After many toils I came to the head of the great lake (Michigan) and rested for some days on the bank of a river of feeble current now, flowing into the lake, but which occupies the course that formerly the waters of these great lakes took as they flowed southward to the Mississippi river. This is the lowest point on the divide between the two great valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. The boundless regions of the west must send their products to the east through this point. This will be the gate of empire, this the seat of commerce. Everything invites to action. The typical man who will grow up here must be an enterprising man. Each day as he rises he will exclaim, 'I act, I move, I push," and there will be spread before him a boundless horizon, an illimitable field of activity. A limitless expanse of plain is here—to the east water, and at all other points land. If I were to give this place a name I would derive it from the nature of the place and the nature of the man who will occupy this place—ago, I act; circum, all around—Circago." The word was rendered by the Indians She-cow-go; hence, our name Chicago.

THE PROPHECY OF LA SALLE FULFILLED

The prophecy of La Salle has been fulfilled, because Chicago has become the gate of empire and the seat of commerce. Chicago to-day is the greatest railway center of the world. All the transcontinental lines of railway pass through or near Chicago. When the waterway is completed to make a through route from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, then the dream of La Salle, including his water highway from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, will have been realized. It has been reserved for this generation to witness the making of this great improvement during the administration of Governor Len Small.

BURSTING OF THE "MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE"

After La Salle had discovered the mouth of the Mississippi and had claimed all of the territory drained by the "Father of Waters" as French territory by right of discovery and exploration, the question arose, what was France to do with it? Wild stories were circulated in Europe about the new country abounding in wonderful mines of gold and silver, although at that time nobody had seen any native gold or silver in this country. Speculators took advantage of this situation to organize a stock company and to sell shares of its capital stock to the gullible people of France, who had been convinced that the dividends on the stock would make them wealthy. This scheme was originated by a Scotchman named John Law who had gone to Paris from Edinburgh to advise the French government in regard to its financial affairs. The scheme has since been referred to as "Law's Mississippi bubble," which, when it burst, carried many of the people of France to financial This Company had been given an exclusive monopoly for developing the Louisiana territory and they discouraged migration, because they wished to conceal the real conditions over here. After the bursting of the bubble, however, the Government of France declared Louisiana to be open for settlement by all subjects of France alike, and this encouraged the people of France to emigrate into this new country, where it was easier to make a living than it was in the old world.

EARLY SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Southern Illinois was settled a hundred years before the northern part of the State. This was because of the repeated raids the savage lroquois made on the settlements on the Upper Illinois. In order to escape these periodical attacks, and within a few years after La Salle discovered the mouth of the Mississippi, the Kaskaskia mission established by Marquette on the Upper Illinois was removed to the Mississippi river at a point where another river emptied into it, just a few miles north of the present site of Chester. In this way, the new settlement and the river were given the name Kaskaskia to commemorate the mission on the upper Illinois river, and this settlement later became the first capital of Illinois. Shortly after the settlement at Kaskaskia, another settlement was made at about the present site of East St. Louis and it was called Cahokia from the tribe of the Illinois Indians who lived in its neighborhood. Between these two settlements, in the year 1720, the French erected the greatest fort on the American continent and called it Fort Chartres. For years thereafter it was the seat of French authority in the Mississippi valley and the symbol of French dominion in the New World.

EXTENT OF FRENCH REIGN IN ILLINOIS

The reign of the French in Illinois may be said to have extended from the settlement at Koskaskia on the Mississippi river, some time about 1690, until the British took possession of Fort Chartres in 1765. The French were not an agricultural people. They were mainly trappers, traders and voyageurs, and freely inter-married with the Indians among whom they located. This accounts for the perfect

understanding and friendly relations which always existed between the French and Indians in Illinois. On the other hand, the English settlers in America were inclined to agricultural pursuits, had nothing in common with the native Indians, and locked with envy on the rich Mississippi bottom lands occupied by the French but not used by them for agricultural purposes. This led to trouble. The English revived their ancient claims to the Mississippi valley, which were founded on grants originally made by the British King and which extended from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi river. These claims, of course, clashed with and overlapped the French claim to the same territory which was based on the explorations and discoveries of La Salle. The rival contentions finally resulted in the French and Indian war which was won by the English. The French citadel at Quebec fell to the English in 1759, in the battle in which both General Wolfe, the English commander, and General Montcalm, the French commander, were killed at about the same time. In approaching the field of battle, General Wolfe had recited these lines from Gray's Elegy:

"The boast of heraldy, the pomp of power, And all that wealth or beauty ere gave, Await alike the inevitable hour— The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

A treaty made in Paris in 1763 as the result of this war, gave the French territory east of the Mississippi in America into the hands of the English.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY AGAINST ENGLISH SETTLERS

The English, however, were not to be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their victory in peace. An Indian chief named Pontiac, of the Ottawa tribe, organized a conspiracy among the Indian tribes west of the Alleghany mountains through which at a given signal they were to attack all the English forts and settlements, and, as they termed it, "drive the red dogs into the sea," which referred to the fact that the British soldiers wore red coats. This conspiracy was nipped in the bud through information given to the English Commandant at Detroit by an Indian maiden who was in love with him. Although the conspiracy fell short of its full purpose, many of the western forts fell into the hands of the Indians and most of the whites in these forts were killed. Pontiac, in the organization and execution of this conspiracy, proved himself the most intelligent and the ablest Indian ever produced in America. The depredations which he instigated continued for about five years after the fall of Quebec, and were not completely terminated until he was killed in 1769 in a drunken brawl in the Cahokia settlement. His body was given a military burial in St. Louis by Robert St. Ange, a former French commandant at Fort Chartres.

The English flag was hoisted over old Fort Chartres on October 10, 1765, thus ending the French dominion in Illinois. Seven years later the Fort was undermined by the waters of the Mississippi and was gradually swallowed up by the mighty river, disappearing about the same time as the French rule which it typified.

BRITISH OCCUPATION WAS OF SHORT DURATION

The British occupation of Illinois was of short duration, and was marked mainly by an attempt on the part of the British government to array the Indians against the American colonists. The British king issued a preclamation forbidding the settlement of whites in the new country, which was reserved for hunting for the Indians, it being believed this would reconcile the French and Indians to British rule and that the fur trade with the Indians would be more prefitable than opening the country up to agriculture. In order further to conciliate the French settlers and the Indians, the jurisdiction of Quebec was extended to include the upper Mississippi Valley. Under these circumstances, the Illinois settlements on the Mississippi retained their French

characteristics, although that was not sufficient to hold the French settlers. Many of these were unalterably prejudiced against English rule and moved across the river to the settlements at St. Louis, St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau. This accounts in a measure for the fact that the original French settlements of Missouri continued and prospered while those on the Illinois shore hastened to an early decay.

COLONISTS GAIN CONTROL OF ILLINOIS COUNTRY

In 1775, the American Revolution was inaugurated at Lexington, a short distance from Boston, and on July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress issued our ringing Declaration of Independence. Two years later, George Rogers Clark, then in military command of that portion of Virginia now included in the State of Kentucky, applied to Patrick Henry, the Governor of Virginia, for authority to capture the British post at Kaskaskia. Governor Henry authorized the venture, agreeing to finance the expedition and stipulating that the gains, if any be made, should accrue to the State of Virginia. Colonel Clark fitted out an expedition of about two hundred men, expert woodmen, who gathered at Fort Pitt (on the present site of Pittsburgh, Pa.) and floated down the Ohio river in boats to the site of Fort Massac near the present city of Metropolis, from whence they went overland to Kaskaskia, then guarded by Fort Gage, capturing the post on July 4, 1778, without firing a shot or shedding a drop of blood. Clark celebrated this easy victory by marching across southern Illinois to Fort Vincennes on the Wabash river which he captured in the name of Virginia. It was in this way that the territory north and west of the Ohio river, since known as the Northwest Territory, fell into the hands of the Colonists. It was largely this territory, including the present states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, which held the American colonists together until they could agree upon a permanent form of government.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY HELD COLONISTS TOGETHER

When our independence was wrested from Great Britain, our forefathers knew very little about government, because they had not been allowed to participate in the government which controlled the colonies. Their first experiment was under an agreement called the Articles of Confederation, under which each state was permitted to do just about what it pleased, there being no provision to compel any state to do enything for the general good. There was no method provided for collecting taxes or paying the expenses of government, no provision for raising an army, and no central government arranged for which could enforce its decrees or laws. The only thing which held the Colonies together was the fear that Great Britain would again attack us, and the fact that Virginia and other colonies claiming the territory northwest of the Ohio river had waived their claims so it was now regarded as the common property of all the Colonies. This situation made the Colonists realize that it was necessary for them to have a central government which could speak and act for them jointly and with authority. This resulted in the call for a constitutional convention which was presided over by General George Washington and which sat in Philadelphia in 1787 in the very hall where the Declaration of Independence had been drawn up and proclaimed to the world. Out of this convention came our wonderful United States Constitution, which is the most wonderful charter of free government ever conceived in the brain of man. Complete copies of it were distributed among the school children of Chicago in 1919 by Mayor Thompson.

In 1787, the year of the constitutional convention, the Continental Congress adopted an ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. In that ordinance it was provided that schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged, and it was also provided that slavery should never be allowed in that territory. In this way the Illinois country, as it was then called, was dedicated to freedom and to education, and its people have always remained true to those ideals.

ESTABLISHMENT OF "NORTHWEST TERRITORY"

The government which was provided for by the United States Constitution was put in operation in April, 1789, and General George Washington was the first President of that government. The school children of Chicago who read this history will remember that last year Mayor Thompson placed in their hands copies of the farewell address which President Washington made to the American people when he retired to private life, always to be remembered thereafter as "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." One of war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. his earliest acts as President was to send word to General St. Clair, the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, that those who had held lands under the French rule should be confirmed in their titles to those lands.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND CREATION OF "ILLINOIS TERRITORY"

At that time the western boundary of the United States was the Mississippi river, because while the war was in progress between France and England over the Mississippi valley, France had ceded to Spain her territory west of the Mississippi. After the treaty of 1783, between England and France, in which all east of the Mississippi had been ceded to England, Spain ceded back to France the territory west of the Mississippi. In 1803, France was preparing for another war with England, and not desiring to be cumbered with her great American territory west of the Mississippi, sold it to our Government and it thereupon became a part of the United States, carrying our boundary west to the Rocky Mountains. This further stimulated the westward tide of migration

as Illinois was no longer to be regarded as the far western frontier.

In 1800, Congress created the territory of Indiana, which included the Illinois country. For a few years thereafter we were a part of Indiana Territory, but in 1809 the Indiana Territory was further divided so as to make a territory, called Illinois Territory, out of that portion west of the Wabash river and a line from Fort Vincennes north to the Canadian boundary, which included, in addition to the present State of Illinois, the State of Wisconsin and most of the northern peninsula of Michigan.

THE SETTLEMENT OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Up to this time there were no settlements in northern Illinois worthy of mention. Savage, Indian warfare had completely discouraged it. In 1804, Fort Dearborn had been erected on the south bank of the Chicago river at a point where Michigan avenue now crosses the river. A bronze tablet will be found on a building near by marking the spot which was occupied by Fort Dearborn. During the War of 1812, our second contest with Great Britain, the Indians were instigated by the British to make war upon the American settlers, and the bitterness thus engendered was directed against our forts at Detroit, Fort Wayne and Chicago. The Indians, under the influence of the British, determined to exterminate Fort Dearborn. This coming to the knowledge of the commandant at Fort Dearborn, he attempted to withdraw his garrison to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Accordingly, the little garrison began its journey on the morning of August 5, 1812, but had gone less than two miles before they were overtaken by the Indians, who massacred half of the little troop and took the others into captivity. This massacre occurred at about the foot of Eighteenth Street, and the spot is now marked by a bronze monument showing "Black Partridge," a friendly Indian warrior, saving the life of Mrs. Heald, the wife of the commandant of the Fort, and her babe. The Fort was destroyed.

STATE OF ILLINOIS ADMITTED TO THE UNION

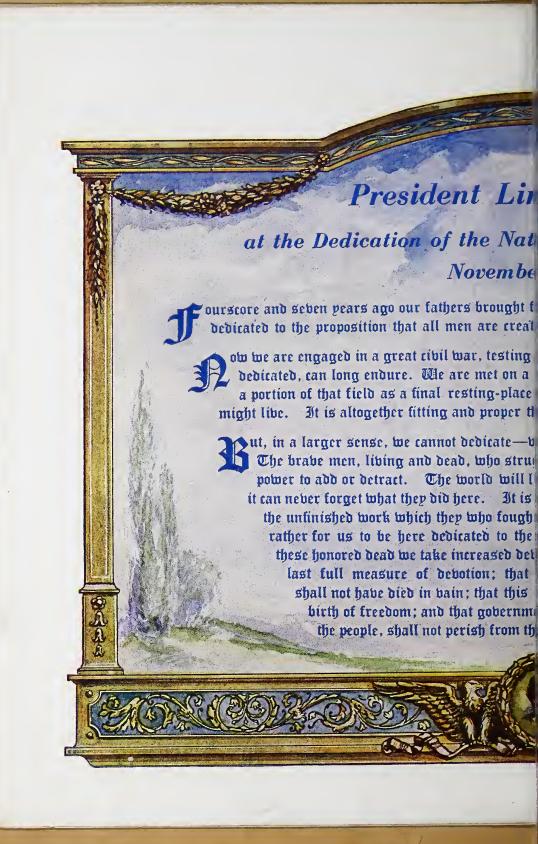
Illinois became a state on April 18, 1818. The Bill which was originally introduced in Congress for the admission of Illinois as a state

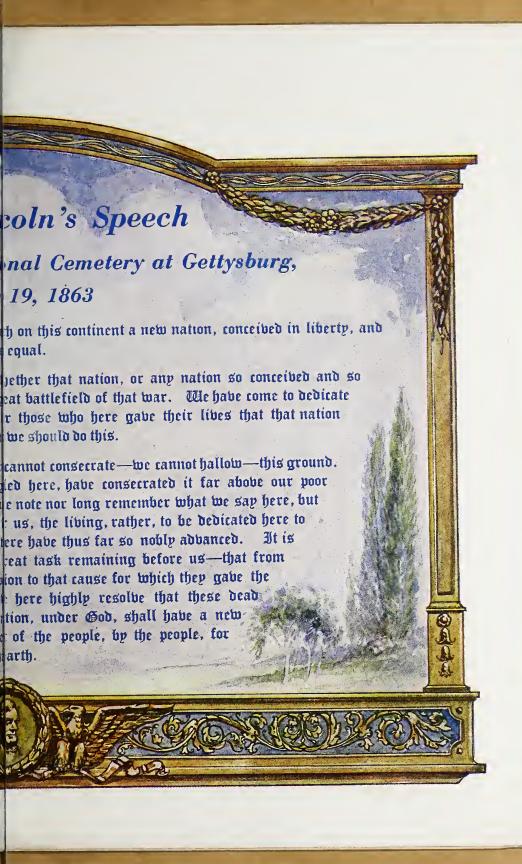


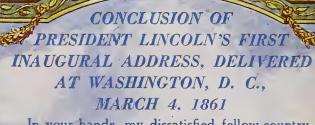
At the entrance to the Capitol Building in Springfield, Illinois, stands a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln. On the marble slab at the base of the statue are engraved these words:

"My Friends: No one not in my situation can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether I may ever return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope your prayers will commend me, bid you an affectionate farewell.









In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of the civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to "preserve,

protect, and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

Conclusion of President Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, Delivered at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1865.

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.



fixed the northern boundary as a line drawn west from the extreme southern end of Lake Michigan, which, if adopted, would have left Chicago out of the state. Illinois was represented in Congress at that time by Judge Nathaniel Pope, of Kaskaskia, and through his efforts the northern boundary was fixed at its present location, thus securing to the new state a harbor on Lake Michigan, the lead mines of Galena and territory now comprising fourteen of the richest counties in our state.

FIRST STATE CAPITOL AT OLD KASKASKIA

The first State Capitol was in old Kaskaskia, which, as we have seen, was originally settled by the French. The first Governor of our state was Shadrack Bond, and our first Lieutenant-Governor was Pierre Menard of a family of old French settlers. Our first Constitution excluded slavery from the state and provided for the emancipation of slaves brought into Illinois from other states. When Illinois was admitted to the Union as a state, it contained only fifteen counties, including St. Clair, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Edwards, White, Monroe, Jackson, Pike, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington, and Franklin. If you will refer to your map of Illinois, you will see that all these counties are in southern Illinois.

SITE OF CHICAGO SURVEYED BY JAMES THOMPSON

From the time of the admission of Illinois as a state the trend of settlement was toward the north. In 1820, the State Capitol was removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia. In 1827, Congress passed an act granting a quarter of a million acres of public lands in Illinois to aid in constructing the Illinois and Michigan Canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Illinois river. This canal was surveyed from La Salle to Lake Michigan by James Thompson, of old Kaskaskia, who, in 1830, made the first survey of the City of Chicago, its limits at that time being State street on the east, Kinsey street on the north, Madison street on the south and Desplaines on the west, containing approximately an area of a half of a square mile, which is quite a contrast to its present area of two hundred square miles.

MONUMENT TO JAMES THOMPSON ERECTED BY MAYOR THOMPSON

The location of Chicago as the lake terminal of the Canal attracted many settlers, among whom was Stephen F. Gale, grandfather of William Hale Thompson, the present Mayor of Chicago. Mayor Thompson's mother was born in the Gale home at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, one block from the present site of the Chicago City Hall, and was at that time considered a long distance from the business section, then located near the river. Mayor Thompson erected at his own expense on Memorial Day, 1917, and dedicated a fitting monument to the memory of James Thompson, whose remains up to that time had laid in an unmarked grave in old Preston cemetery in Randolph County. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President of the Illinois Historical Society, who spoke at the dedication exercises, paid this tribute to the Mayor:

"In re-opening these forgotten pages of Illinois history, Mayor Thompson has done a duty for the City of which he is the chief official, a service to the State, and reveals a sacred interest in the past that we hope will arouse the latent talents of others to emulate this public-spirited and ideal act."

THE STORY OF BLACKHAWK'S WAR

The last organized Indian outbreak in Illinois occurred in June, 1831, when Blackhawk, head chief of the Sauk and Fox tribes, led his warriors from lowa into northern Illinois. Before the white occupation of the northern part of our state, the Sauk and Fox tribes had

occupied the fertile valley of the Rock River, from where it empties into the Mississippi, up to its headwaters in Wisconsin. Many years prior to 1831, a couple of petty chiefs of these tribes had entered into an agreement in St. Louis with William Henry Harrison (afterward President of the United States), representing the United States Government, in which they assumed to cede to the United States all the land lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers in exchange for a perpetual annuity of \$1,000 per year. For many years this annuity was paid to the Indians in merchandise, including beads, blankets, whisky and ammunition. It was generally understood among the Indians that this merchandise represented gifts to them from the "great father" in Washington, which was the term they used to designate the President of the United States. Blackhawk repudiated this agreement, and resented the forced removal of the tribes across the Mississippi. When he appeared on the Illinois side with his braves in 1831, in violation of the "treaty," he explained that it was for the purpose of paying a visit to the friendly Winnebagos in southern Wisconsin; but his unexpected appearance led the white settlers in the Rock River valley to believe that he intended to make war, and they called on the Federal Government to expel the intruders. Several companies of militia were raised and organized for the purpose of driving the Indians back across the Mississippi, and the pursuit of the Indians, involving several skirmishes and a few battles, continued until August, 1832, when the remnants of the tribes were finally driven back never to return. That series of skirmishes has since been known as Blackhawk's war, and constitutes a bit of history that is not very creditable to the whites because the fact stands out clearly that the Indians were not fairly dealt with.

STATE CAPITOL REMOVED TO SPRINGFIELD

Following this outbreak, the northern portion of the state was settled very rapidly, it being then apparent that there was no further danger from hostile Indians. In order further to encourage immigration, the state legislature in 1837 laid out a vast program of internal improvements, including the building of railroads to cross the state in both directions, but after building a few miles of railway at great expense the project was abandoned. In the same year the legislature voted to move the state capitol from Vandalia to Springfield, where the legislature convened for its session in 1839.

STATE CONSTITUTION OF 1848 ADOPTED

The internal improvement program approved by the legislature in 1837 entailed the expenditure of such vast sums of money that the people who had to pay the bills demanded a limitation on the power of the General Assembly to enact such legislation. This, together with the fact that a feeling had grown up that the old Constitution, adapted as it was to a frontier community, had been outgrown in the development of the state's resources, led to the calling of a convention to frame a new Constitution which met in Springfield in June, 1847. The work of the convention was completed on the last day of August of that year, and in March, 1848, at an election called for that purpose, the people ratified the proposed new Constitution by a vote of 49,060 to 20,883. It went into effect April 8, 1848.

SLAVERY AND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

When the United States Constitution was framed in 1787, the leading statesmen of America, including Washington, Jefferson, Madison and many others, believed that the institution of slavery should be gradually abolished; but the slave holding states, principally North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, would not come into the Union unless they could be assured that they would be allowed to continue to hold slaves. It was impossible to form a Union without these states, so a com-

premise was agreed upon through which they could continue to hold slaves, and the northern states agreed to return their runaway slaves to them. This was a distasteful piece of business for the northern states, which is painly evident in the fact that the words "slave" or "slavery" were not allowed to appear in the United States Constitution as it was originally drawn and adopted.

THE "MISSOURI COMPROMISE"

The contest over slavery did not end with the adoption of our Federal Constitution. The north remained against slavery, while it grew more pepular in the south because slave labor was found to be very profitable in producing cotton and sugar cane, the southern agricultural staples. The question became acute when Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1821 as a slave state. The north opposed its admission on the ground that that was bringing slavery too far north. Out of that dispute grew the famous Missouri Compromise in the form of a resolution passed by Congress in 1821 to the effect that thereafter there should be no more slave states created north of the south boundary of Missouri. This agreement was lived up to for hirty-two years, until the territories of Kansas and Nebraska applied for admission as states, when the south demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and their admission as slave states.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN ILLINOIS

As we have seen, Illinois came into the Union as a free state. Southern Illinois was settled largely by people from the south who sympathized with the institution of slavery. Northern Illinois was settled by people largely from New England who generally desired abolishment of slavery. About the time that Chicago was incorporated, Elijah P. Lovejoy established a newspaper in St. Louis which advocated the abolishment of slavery. Three times his newspaper office had been raided by slavery sympathizers and his presses demolished, but, refusing to be silenced, he purchased a new outfit and had it delivered to a warehouse in Alton, Illinois, in early November, 1837. On the night of November 7th a mob organized again to destroy his presses and during the turmoil he was murdered. He was the first martyr to the cause of human freedom in the State of Illinois, but, alas! he was not to be the last.

THE EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

It was reserved by Providence, it seems, for a man in Illinois to bring about the end of human slavery. In the midst of poverty, in the backwoods of Kentucky, with no schools near, a boy named Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. His father was a good man but could not read or write. Luckily for the boy, however, his mother was able to teach him how to read and write before she died when he was yet but a lad about ten years of age. When "Abe" was seven years old, his father sold their farm for ten barrels of whisky and \$20 in cash, and moved into southern Indiana. It was here that the boy's mother died, but his father married another good woman who cared for the orphan boy just as she would have cared for her own son. She encouraged him to study to get an education, and he took advantage of every opportunity which was presented to him to add to his store of knowledge. He had to get his own education because there were no schools in those days such as the boys and girls of today are privileged to attend.

FROM RAIL-SPLITTER TO CONGRESSMAN IN SIXTEEN YEARS

In 1830, the Lincoln family moved into Illinois, settling first in Macon County not far from Decatur. Although of a studious nature, Lincoln was not afraid of work. His first employment in Illinois was helping

his uncle, John Hanks, split rails to make fences. After that he clerked in a store, worked as a surveyor, served as postmaster in the little village cf New Salem, was a soldier in Blackhawk's war, and finally became a lawyer. In 1834 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature, in which he served four terms. It was largely through his influence while a member of the legislature that the State Capital was finally located at Springfield. In 1846, he was elected a member of Congress, in which he served one term, after which he again took up his profession as a lawyer, to which he applied himself diligently for the next ten years.

LINCOLN BELIEVED SLAVERY MORALLY WRONG

Lincoln always believed that slavery was morally wrong, and insisted that it be confined to the states in which it had been legalized. On a trip which he made to New Orleans when he was a young man, he saw slaves sold in the market place at public auction, and he remarked to a friend who was with him, "If I ever get a chance to hit that institution, I will hit it, and hit it hard." In his service in Congress he opposed the Mexican War because he insisted that it was incited by the southern slaveholders in order to acquire additional territory for the purpose of extending slavery.

DOUGLAS THOUGHT PEOPLE COULD "VOTE SLAVERY UP OR DOWN"

Stephen A. Douglas, a Senator from Illinois, introduced the bill in Congress for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Under the terms of his bill, the Nebraska territory, made up of what are now the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska and parts of Wyoming and Colorado, was thrown open to slavery. It was the contention of Senator Douglas that the people living in this territory ought to have the right to determine for themselves whether they wanted slavery or not. He said the people of a territory "could vote slavery up or vote it down, just as they saw fit." Lincoln immediately attacked this proposal in a number of public speeches, and rapidly acquired a reputation as the most forceful opponent of the repeal. In spite of all opposition, however, Congress voted in 1854 to repeal the Missouri Compromise, thereby making it possible to introduce slavery into any territory, north or south.

LINCOLN OPPOSES RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS

Early in the year 1856, a convention of Illinois newspaper editors opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was called to meet in Decatur. Those who met there issued a call for a convention to be held in Bloomington in the latter part of May, 1856, for the purpose of organizing all those who were opposed to the action of Senator Douglas in promoting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resolution. In the Bloomington convention, Lincoln delivered a speech which was claimed by those who heard it to be his greatest speech against slavery. Although shorthand reporters were on hand to take the proceedings, they were so spellbound by the logic and eloquence of Lincoln that they failed to record his utterances. That has since been referred to "the lost speech." He had now become so pre-eminent in his leadership that the republican state convention in Illinois in 1858 declared that he was their "first and only choice for United States Senator," to oppose the re-election of Senator Douglas. In accepting this nomination, Lincoln, in addressing the convention, delivered his famous speech based on the biblical text, "A House divided against itself cannot stand," in which he argued that eventually the United States would be all slave or all free.

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

In the campaign of 1858 for the United States Senatorship, Lincoln challenged Senator Douglas to a series of joint debates, which in lenge was accepted by Douglas, and the debates were held at Ottaw is tree port, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton. Just the year before, the Supreme Court of the United States had handed down a decision in the case of Dred Scott, a neggo who sned for his freedom because his owner had moved from Missouri into Illinois. But the Supreme Court went out of its way to declare that "The negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," and that Congress had no right, under the constitution, to prevent the spread of slavery.

LINCOLN TAKES LONG LOOK AHEAD

The theory of Senator Douglas, as we have seen, was that the people of a territory could "vote slavery up or vote it down." Lincoln, knowing the attitude of Senator Douglas, decided to propose this question for the Senator to answer: "Can the people of a territory in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a state conexclude slavery from their limits prior to the following out that Douglas would answer in the affirmative, which would win the senatorship for Douglas. To this warning Lincoln replied: "That answer would win the senatorship for Douglas, but it would lose him the presidency, and the battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this.

The question was propounded as given above, and Senator Douglas replied in these words: "I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times from every stump in Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a state constitution,

DOUGLAS LOSES SUPPORT OF SOUTH

The answer won the Senatorship for Douglas, but, as Lincoln had prophesied, it cost Douglas the presidency. Up to that time, Douglas had been the choice of the southern democrats for the presidency. His answer given to Lincoln was a direct contradiction of the doctrine laid down by the pro-slavery judges of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, and immediately notice was served upon Senator Douglas from the south that he need no longer expect their support of his presidential ambition.

The fame of Lincoln spread throughout the whole north, and he was invited everywhere to discuss the burning question of the hour. One of the speeches that he thus made outside of Illinois was at Cooper Institute in New York on February 27, 1860. He prepared his speech very carefully for the occasion and it was generally regarded as a masterpiece of logic, solid as a block of granite. Following this triumph he made a tour of the New England states, where he was received as the leader of the anti-slavery sentiment of the Union.

LINCOLN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO

The Republican National Convention was called to meet June 16, 1860, in Chicago, which at that time was a city of little more than 100,000. There being no hall in the city large enough to accommodate the expected attendance, a two-story frame building called "The Wigwas erected on the southeast corner of Market and Lake Streets, which in early Chicago days was the site of the Sauganash Inn. On the third ballot for the nomination for President, Lincoln was nominated. In the election the following November he swept the northern states and was elected President, later receiving 180 electoral votes, 50 per cent more than all of his opponents together, while Douglas received but 12.
Immediately following the election, the black cloud of civil war

began to show itself above the political horizon. Everybody seemed

to recognize the fact that the nation was approaching the greatest crisis it had ever faced. When Lincoln left his home in Springfield on February 1, 1861, on the way to his inauguration as President, he made a farewell address at the station in Springfield to his old friends and neighbors which showed that he realized the seriousness of the situation. (This address is printed in full opposite page 8.) The conclusion of his inaugural address in Washington was an appeal to his fellow citizens in the south not to attempt to destroy the Union. (See extract opposite page 9.)

SONS OF ILLINOIS IN THE CIVIL WAR

In spite of all that he could do to prevent it, the south forced the country into war by an attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, on April 12, 1861. Two days later Fort Sumter surrendered. Then followed four years of bloody civil war through which the inspired Lincoln guided the country safely into the harbor of peace. The most powerful instrument that he used to suppress the rebellion was another Illinois man, quiet and unassuming, but a man of indomitable will and energy. It was he who won the first victory for the Union forces at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862; who wrested control of the Mississippi river from the Confederate army; and it was this man, Ulysses S. Grant, who compelled the surrender of the Confederate army under General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, in Virginia, on April 9, 1865. Illinois furnished another famous general to the Union armies in the person of John A. Logan, since known as the greatest volunteer officer of the civil war. These names are linked together in our state hymn in this stanza:

> "On the record of thy years, Abraham Lincoln's name appears, Grant and Logan and our tears, Illinois, Illinois.

The sons of Illinois did their full share both on land and sea in the great struggle to preserve the Union. Prominent among those who served in the Navy was William Hale Thompson, Senior, father of the present Mayor of Chicago. He served as Lieutenant Commander on the flagship of Admiral Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay, and fought with him in every battle in which the Admiral participated during the Civil War. Afterward, Mr. Thompson was elected to the Illinois Legislature, where he nominated and helped elect his friend, General John A. Logan, for United States Senator from Illinois.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN EMANCIPATES FOUR MILLION SLAVES

On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation serving notice on the slave states that on the first day of January, 1863, he would emancipate the slaves in every state which should at that time be in rebellion against the United States; and on the day set, he issued the formal proclamation which struck the shackles from four million human beings and removed forever the stain on our honor as a nation, although it cost thousands of lives and billions in treasure. Referring to this awful cost, Lincoln said:
"It must still be said as it was said three thousand years ago,

the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

LINCOLN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT IN 1864

The crisis of the civil war was passed on July 4, 1863, when the Confederate strenghold at Vicksburg, Mississippi, was captured by General Grant, and General Lee's invasion of the north was repulsed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, with frightful loss of life. A national cemetery for the Union soldiers was located at this famous battlefield, and on November 19, 1863, it was dedicated by President Lincoln. The principal oration of the occasion was to be given by Edward Everett, then considered the greatest orator in the United States, who spoke for about two hours. President Lincoln spoke for about three minutes from notes he had made on a crumpled piece of paper which he held in his hand. The oration of Everett has long been forgotten, but the speech of Lincoln made on that occasion will live as long as the English language is spoken. (It will be found in full between pages 8 and 9.) While the war was still dragging its weary length along, an election was held for President in 1864, at which Lincoln's administration was heartily approved by the people of the United States by his re-election.

THE ASSASSINATION AND EURIAL OF LINCOLN

On March 4, 1865, with the end of the war in sight, Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address, which concluded with the words shown opposite page 9. On April 9, Lee surrendered to Grant the remnant of his army. On April 14, 1865, four years to a day after the surrender of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theatre in the City of Washington by an actor named John Wilkes Booth, brother of Edwin Booth, the famous American tragedian. When the great heart stopped beating, Secretary of War Stanton reverently exclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages." On May 5, his sacred dust was deposited in a tomb at Springfield, and the State has since erected over it an imposing monument. Lincoln's old home in Springfield is maintained as a State Museum in which is preserved articles of household furniture and other relics of the home life in Springfield. Every boy and girl should visit these sacred spots if they ever have an opportunity.

In 1869 General Grant was elected President of the United States.

NEW STATE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED IN 1870

The Illinois Constitution adopted in 1848 to put an end to the internal improvement craze was soon found to be unsatisfactory. After the civil war was over and our soldiers had returned to their peaceful pursuits, the question of a new Constitution was agitated with the result that a convention was assembled in Springfield in 1869 which formulated our present Constitution. It was approved by the people of Illinois on July 2, 1870. That Constitution has been the basic law of the state now for more than fifty years, and it will probably remain so until good and sufficint reasons shall be given to the people of the state why it should be changed.

CHICAGO DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1871

On the night of October 8, 1871, a fire started in the city of Chicago at a point near 12th and Clinton Streets. It is said that a cow belonging to a Mrs. O'Leary started the fire by kicking over a lamp in a cowshed that night. A wind approaching a gale was blowing from the southwest which swept the fire ahead of it until it had demolished the district between 12th Street and Fullerton Avenue, including what is now known as the Loop or downtown business district. In this district, comprising about 2,000 acres, there was not a house left standing, 70,000 people were left homeless, and \$200,000,000 in property had gone up in smoke. The fire, at first regarded as an irreparable calamity, was really a blessing in disguise, because the city of Chicago, like the fabled Phoenix, arose from her ashes. Where old weatherbeaten frame buildings had stood, large modern structures of brick and stone arose as if by magic to take their places, and Chicago resumed her mighty forward stride.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

As if to celebrate her wonderful advance, a great World's Fair was opened in Jackson Park, Chicago, in 1893, under the name World's

Columbian Exposition, to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. That was the greatest exhibition of the works of man that the world had ever seen,

and it probably will never be excelled.

At the time of the World's Fair, Illinois had attained to third rank in population, having 4 million people, of which 1½ million were in Chicago. At the present (1921) Illinois is still in third place, but has increased to 6 million people, of which 23/4 million live in Chicago. Illinois had also attained third rank as a manufacturing state at the time of the Fair, and has since moved to first place in several lines of production, such as meat packing and agricultural implements. Although Illinois continues to hold first place in the production of corn, the State on the whole is rapidly changing from an agricultural to a manufacturing community. When first admitted into the Union ninetenths of the people were engaged in agricultural pursuits, while now not much more than one-tenth of our people are employed on the farms. At the time of the Fair, Illinois had become the leading railway State of the Union, with more than 10,000 miles of lines. Since then the State of Texas has passed us in the total number of miles of railroad, but we still hold the record for the number of miles as compared with our area, and Chicago has the proud distinction of being the greatest railway center of the whole world. So we might continue, showing the development of our mines, our oil wells, and many other industries, but you will learn about them in your study of commercial geography.

ILLINOIS AND THE WORLD WAR

Since the Civil War, our country has engaged in two wars, one being the war against Spain, officially declared by Congress on April 4, 1898, in which the hostilities were concluded in the following August. As a result of the war with Spain the Philippine Islands were added to our territory and Spain relinquished her claims to Cuba. The other was the European War, which began August 1, 1914, hostilities ending November 11, 1918. The army of two million men sent to Europe by the United States won the war for the Allies as against the Central Powers. Our army probably saved England, France and Italy from destruction, but cost more than 100,000 American lives, while a quarter of a million or more were wounded or sustained injuries. The cost in money to the American people was at least fifty billion dollars, and a national debt was created which our people will not be able to pay for years and years. Nobody seems able to point to any definite benefit which the American people received for the sacrifices.

Woodrow Wilson was first elected President of the United States in 1912 through a division of the Republican party, one branch of which was headed by President Taft, the other by ex-President Roosevelt, who was also a candidate for President in that campaign as the nominee of the Progressive party, which survived only one national contest. In August, 1914, during the first administration of President Wilson, the great European war began. In 1916, President Wilson was a candidate for re-election and his party associates urged his re-election "because he has kept us out of war" and pledged the American people that if re-elected he would keep this country out of war. He was re-elected. Within a few weeks after he was inaugurated for his second term, he appeared before Congress with a request that war be declared against Germany. With practically no investigation, and with less than two hours' debate, Congress on April 6, 1917, voted the United States into war. A nationwide propaganda was immediately instituted to prevent and discourage the American people from inquiring why we were at war or what we expected to accomplish through it.

PRESERVATION OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

An organization known as the People's Council for Democracy and Terms of Peace sought to hold a meeting; Chicago at which members

of the Congress of the United States were advertised to speak on the relation of our country to the war in Europe. Pressure was brought on the Mayor of Chicago to prevent the meeting, but he refused to interfere, giving as his reason that the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Illinois guaranteed to American citizens the rights of free speech and peaceable assembly, which the Mayor's oath of office required him to uphold and protect. The meeting was held and nothing occurred which could in the least be offensive to any law-abiding citizen, but the incident was seized upon by those opposed to the Mayor to make it falsely appear that he was not supporting the Federal Government. This attempt was made in spite of the fact that the city of Chicago contributed more soldiers in proportion to its actual population than any other community in the United States. The real purpose of the false charges against the Mayor was to obscure the fact that he was the foremost advocate in the whole country of the doctrine of "America First," maintaining the position held by President George Washington and every other President of the United States except Woodrow Wilson, namely, "no entangling alliances with any part of the foreign world."

The propaganda against Mayor Thompson was organized and encouraged principally by those who were in a position to make money out of the war. This situation developed two distinct and opposing bodies of citizens: First, the internationalists, like President Wilson, who professed to believe that the main duty of America was to set the rest of the world right, and, second, the nationalists, like Mayor William Hale Thompson, who contended that America's first duty was to her own citizens here at home. The vast majority of American citizens evidently believe in the nationalistic attitude as exemplified in the policies advocated by Mayor Thompson, because the candidate for President who advocated the Wilson policies was ingloriously defeated by President Harding, who advocated the nationalistic as against the

internationalistic doctrine.

"AMERICA FIRST," THE SLOGAN OF ILLINOIS

In Illinois these issues were fought out in the campaign for Governor: Len Small, of Kankakee, as the Republican candidate, advocating openly the principles which had come to be known as the Thompson platform, while James Hamilton Lewis, who had been a member of the United States Senate and a strong supporter of the Woodrow Wilson platform, as the Democratic candidate, weakly defended the record of President Wilson, including his League of Nations into which he had attempted to force the United States. Small was elected by an overwhelming majority and began his administration by an inaugural address strikingly in accord with the governmental theories and policies advocated here in Illinois by the martyred Lincoln. A study of the Governor's message is recommended to the school children of Chicago, especially to those studying civil government or political science.

After reading this brief review of the history of Illinois, the reader is invited to reflect on the sentiment of our State hymn which so truly

proclaims that

"Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois, Illinois, Could be writ the Nation's glory, Illinois, Illinois,"



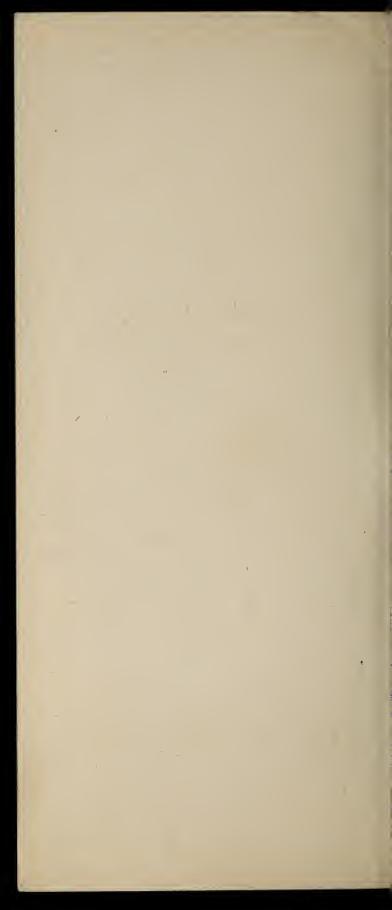








How pencils are being sharpened for TOMORROW'S COMPETITION



How Pencils are being sharpened for TOMORROW'S COMPETITION

What manufacturers are learning about advertising results that is affecting sales planning and media selection.



BURRIDGE D. BUTLER, President

1230 Washington Blvd.

Chicago 7, Illinois

kinds of manufacturers and foremost advertising agencies we learn things that indicate how some companies are thinking.

During the period of war-time restrictions on production there has been much less "marking time" than many suppose.

We find many manufacturers using this "breather" to sharpen up their sales thinking as well as to develop new products and new lines for post-war competition.

Everything done in the past is up for review . . . and many accepted practices are due to be changed.

After-war competition is sure to demand reduction in costs of distribution, elimination of every possible waste, and the utmost in results for every radio hour used or publication advertising dollar spent.

We pass along these thoughts in this booklet in the hope that they may be helpful to others . . . and may serve a good purpose in promoting better, more efficient methods of getting diversified distribution for trade-marked merchandise.

In the Last Two Years,

product shortages and limitations on sales work have led many manufacurers to do more advertising in local and sectional mediums than they have in other years.

Results of this sectional work produced many unexpected reactions. Copy appeals which produced in one area failed in others. Writers, account executives and advertising managers devoted more and more time to study of media and sectional differences in consumer reactions. In the opinion of many, the past two years have uncovered a knowledge of important differences in sectional reaction that will turn millions of dollars to spot and area mediums in the future.

Among the case histories that indicate this trend are:

- A The discovery that the type of copy which produces in one section of the country may be largely ineffective in another.
- B The discovery of the increased importance of small-town buying power and the most effective ways to reach it.
- C The discovery that certain major territories are far more effectively covered by newspapers than by any radio station available.
- D The discovery that in other markets, radio far outpulls newspaper space of the same cost.
- E The discovery that certain types of radio programs having lower audience ratings may far outsell programs rating three to four times as high.
- F The discovery that localized treatment in farm paper copy gears the message to the particular situation far better than a broad, nation-wide appeal.

Some typical Results:

One advertiser in a sectional test found the copy appeal which produced phenomenally in the Twin Cities was largely ineffective in Omaha. When further tests uncovered appeals which were effective in Omaha, these appeals were tried in the Twin Cities and found unproductive.

Which appeal could be used in national media without great waste?

Another advertiser calling for proof of purchase on radio and in newspapers in 12 markets found newspapers produced more sales over the counter per dollar spent in five markets. Radio produced most efficiently in seven markets.

Which media selection on a national basis could be made without great waste?

Another advertiser made a proof-of-purchase offer on two 50,000-watt stations in Chicago. Using the same commercials on a program on WLS rating 1.8 and on a program rating 5.7 on the other station, WLS produced inquiries at one-third the cost of the other station.

How far can audience ratings be relied upon without great waste of advertising funds?

One advertiser seeking distribution on a new product elected to get distribution first in metropolitan areas of five markets and cover the rural areas later. In five other markets the rural areas were covered first. Despite greater distribution costs of covering the smaller towns, the greater responsiveness of small town consumers produced turnover and expansion of distribution at lowest cost in the second group of five markets.

These are facts that space and time buyers are today impressing on their associates. These are facts that account executives and manufacturers are studying with profit.



In Buying and Thinking

Why is it that in some parts of the country women insist on yellow laundry soap while in other markets they will buy only white laundry soap?

Why do women's hat preferences vary so between California and New York, or Texas and Chicago?

Why do homemakers in the South and West prefer softer white bread than the folks in New England?

What is the explanation of the preference for white eggs in Chicago and brown eggs in Philadelphia?

Why do Texans favor 6-ply tires while other parts of the country refuse tires of more than 4-ply?

Why can you sell only self-rising flour in the South—and go broke trying to sell it in the North?

Most of these examples are common knowledge. There are scores of other sectional differences.

But the greatest sectional difference of all is the difference in habit of thought. This is the difference that merits study.

What

The People of "LINCOLN LAND"

Are Like

America has been called the "melting pot of races." Many sales managers employ Polish salesmen in Buffalo, Detroit and Milwaukee, and they employ colored salesmen in Harlem and Chicago's near south side. They might prefer a southerner to sell in the South. That is because everyone likes to do business with his kind.

"Lincoln Land" is made up of many people of many extractions, but the predominant majority is a distinct American type . . . third and fourth generation descendants of the pioneers of the Middle West. The majority of second and third generation Europeans who came later are absorbing the traditions and ways of thinking of those early settlers.

Whether these people live in big cities or in small towns or on farms; whether they work for themselves or as workers for others, at heart they think alike. They are plain people accustomed to doing business in a plain straight-forward way. They are outspoken and to the point.

Devious-minded people usually don't get along well in "Lincoln Land." They are strange and arouse suspicion. If you have something to sell, "Lincoln Land" folks expect you to state the facts about your merchandise. If you avoid facts and try to sell your reputation, they are likely to suspect some ulterior motive and bristle with resistance.

Sales managers often say that "Lincoln Land" folks make quick decisions and quick deals. But these deals are made on facts. The age of a company may mean more in other sections of the country. In "Lincoln Land," what the company has to offer in quality and value is what matters.

Products offered for sale here usually find readier acceptance if their specific points of merit are emphasized.

A midwestern radio station some years ago heard of the remarkable success of a New York woman's radio program. They decided to produce and air a similar one. They employed a talented and capable woman who discoursed pleasantly and entertainingly on sophisticated subjects. They sold participations to several advertisers. The sales of goods were virtually nil.

A competitive station in the same city shortly after scheduled a woman's participation program of a different type. It had little entertainment value. The station's power was half that of its competitor. But the program dealt almost entirely in facts about merchandise for sale. It was virtually 15 minutes of commercial. The first year it was on the air it placed third in low-cost inquiry—low box-top cost among 24 stations making similar offers in the largest markets.

An oil advertiser, using a national publication in the farm field, found he was getting only cursory acceptance of his advertising when merchandised to dealers, but when he advertised in Prairie Farmer he found his distributors sparked to the local treatment of his campaign.

A national manufacturer of a thousand-dollar product, with necessarily limited distribution, found that by using local farm papers and listing the name of each dealer in the territory, he secured definite, traceable results. Farmers drove considerable distances to inspect the product featured. He told the readers of his advertising exactly where to go to see his wares.

A seed advertiser learned that by proper tie-up between his printed word and his radio commercials he stepped up responses from both media — each reinforced the other.

Why the Pioneer Background of "LINCOLN LAND"

will make it one of the fastest peace time markets

The pioneer is in essence acquisitive, because he is a builder and a creator. He is open-minded to new opportunity—ready to grasp it as it comes along—quick to accept it at face value and give it the benefit of the doubt. The "stay-putter" is a conservationist. To these groups the appeal must be different.

The pioneer worked long and hard to acquire. He pictured his farm in his mind long before it was cleared. His wife dreamed of new dresses long before she could get the material or the money to buy them.

Today you find a boy studying the ads and the catalogs. He peers through the windows of the bicycle shop. And his mind is made up long in advance—a year, two years before he has the purchase money.

Today an influence other than lack of money is creating mental purchases instead of actual ones. Product shortages delay realization of desires. But the mind is at work. The acquisitive instinct is at work. And facts about wanted things are simply set aside—but remembered—until the products become available again.

And so today cars and tractors and new homes and new clothes are being bought in the minds of "Lincoln Land," probably more actively than anywhere else.

Current scarcity of merchandise is no excuse for departing from proved selling points. Those facts can still reach the mind and influence it. Those facts can produce mental conclusions and fix them firmly so they will remain far longer than we hope scarcity will prevail.

Acquisitive people are eager to acquire things to eat, to wear, to work and live with, and to play with.

These principles apply importantly everywhere, but they have a greater bearing perhaps in "Lincoln Land." The descendants of pioneers and those who for years have lived with them think differently from the descendants of those who are farther away from the rugged life.

How WLS and Prairie Farmer

keep their finger on the pulse

of

"LINCOLN LAND"

WLS has long held a record as one of the greatest mail-pulling stations in America.

This has been due, in part, to the characteristics of the folks in "Lincoln Land"—they do write—more than one million letters to WLS every year. And they have done this for 14 years!

But other radio stations reaching the same area don't get nearly so much mail . . . and it must be concluded that there is a friendliness, and interest, and confidence existing between WLS and "Lincoln Land" which others do not have.

This is true because WLS has engaged in extra-curricular activities unprecedented in radio to build up this close relationship.

Likewise, Prairie Farmer has set itself above everything else in "Lincoln Land" through its editorial projects and achievement. By living close to the people, Prairie Farmer editors have the "feel" of what is going on—help live the lives of the subscribers themselves. Our Modern Homemaking Department alone received more than 136,000 letters from farm women last year.

In peace times, Prairie Farmer is host to crowds of a hundred thousand and more at Corn Husking Contests. Here, the combination of a publication and a radio station working together furnish a publicity background unapproached anywhere.

At State Fairs you find the biggest crowds at the Prairie Farmer tent, where

our editors hold open house and visit with subscribers—where listeners greet their favorite WLS personalities.

Sixty thousand people attended a Sunday picnic in Indiana, sponsored jointly by Prairie Farmer and WLS. These "Lincoln Land" folks came together as a family because of the strong friendly bond between them and their favorite publication and radio station.

Prairie Farmer editors are in constant demand for talks before farm groups, business men's organizations and civic bodies. There is always that friendly, neighborly spirit that typifies the people of "Lincoln Land."

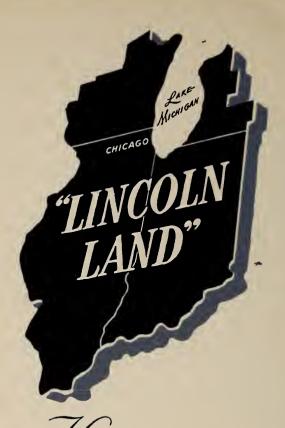
The WLS National Barn Dance has for over 500 consecutive Saturday nights played to packed, paid houses at the Eighth Street Theater in Chicago. Its great audiences (1,260,000 to date) come from city and country alike.

Smaller Barn Dance troupes traveling during the week have played to audiences in local theaters throughout "Lincoln Land" in 2,000 cities and towns, these local audiences totaling millions.

For eight years two of the conductors of the WLS "Feature Foods" Homemakers programs have made weekly appearances at women's clubs in the metropolitan area, meeting on a friendly basis in this way more than 100,000 club women.

For eight years "Feature Foods" merchandising representatives of WLS have called on the 1,500 leading food retailers in Chicago and suburbs, promoting sales of the products sponsored on this great Homemaker Program.

These publication-radio station activities help us to know the people of "Lincoln Land." And as more users of advertising media know them, greater advertising budgets will, with profit, be directed to "Lincoln Land" through Prairie Farmer and WLS.



ERE live over 14,000,000 people one of the richest, most productive and prosperous groups in the world.

Engaged largely in industry, transportation and agriculture.

Two-thirds of them living in cities and towns of over 2,500; one-third in smaller places and on farms.

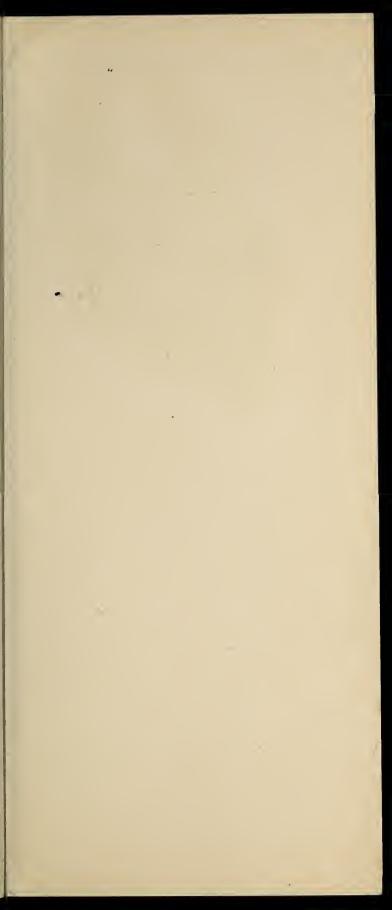
Largely the second, third and fourth generation descendants of pioneers—eager, solid, substantial, and open-minded.

"Lincoln Land" is a great market for all kinds of products—easy to serve through trade channels . . . easy to influence with the right kind of advertising.

Above all, a large percentage of the people of "Lincoln Land" can be reached effectively by just two great advertising mediums:

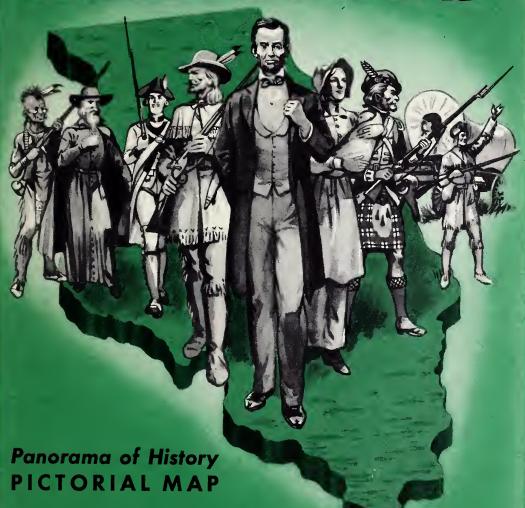
Prairie Farmer—America's oldest farm paper.

WLS-50,000 watts of selling power.





Scenic and Historic ILLINOIS



ADLAI E. STEVENSON, GOVERNOR NOIS

SPRINGFIELD



- APPLE RIVER CANYON STATE PARK (D.1) In Jo Daviess County, south and west of Warren near State Route 78. 157.1 Acres. Here in the hilly northern part of Illinois is a beautiful canyon which has been formed by the action of the waters of winding Apple River. Footpaths along its bank take visitors to vantage points affording close-up views of the colorful canyon walls dotted with mosses, lichens and hushes. Other footpaths lead to the tops of hills, from which Charles Mound, the highest point in Illinois, 1,241 feet above sea level, can be seen ten miles to the northwest.
- BISHOP HILL STATE PARK (C.4) In Henry County at Bishop Hill, north of U.S. Highway 34. 4.3 Acres. Principal point of interest in this State Park is the Old Colony Church which was built in 1848 by the group of Swedish inmigrants led by Eric Jensen who settled in Henry County in 1846. In the church building are many relies dealing with this pioneer Swedish settlement.
- BLACK HAWK STATE PARK (C-3) In Rork Island County on State Boute 2 at the south edge of Rock Island. 207.3 Acres. The hilly, wooded terrain included within the houodaries of Blark Hawk State Park is the oldest recreational area in the Middle West if not in the entire country. It has never been devoted to any nther use except recreation or cereonomial rites from time immenorial. One of the principal settlements of the Sac and Fox Indian tribes was in the flat Rork River Valley hencath the bluffs. It was here that the famed Chief Black Hawk was born and raised. The most commanding point in the park hus hern konwn for generations as Black Hawk's Watch Tower and arearding to legend, it was three that he stood in watch for the approach of enemies. Today, beautiful stone Watch Tower Inn and the museum housing the fumed Hauherg Indian collection occupy this spot.
- BRYANT COTTAGE (F-6) In Piatt County at Bement on State Route 105 east of Decatur. The tiny frame cultage, home of Francis E. Bryant, where Ahraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Danghas met the evening of July 29, 1858, to make arrangements for their famous series of seven debutes.
- BUFFALO ROCK STATE PARK (F-4) Near Ottawa in LaSalle County. 43
 Arres. Seen from across the Illinois River, Illufalo Rock resembles a sleeping
 hison if one's imagionation is reasonably active. The top of the rock is a
 plateant-like level area with font trails leading to rliff brinks which offord
 delightful views of the Illinois River. A shelter house and an enclosure with
 a herd of Buffalo adjoin the purking area atop the rock.
- CAHOKIA COURT HOUSE (C-9) In St. Clair County, snuth of East St. Louis, State Rante 157. 1.5 Arres. The Cahokia Court House, with many of the original timbers, is the allest house to Illimois and most certainly the elder of all currt houses west of the Allegheny Mountains. Thought to have been built shortly after 1737, it was the hume of Captain Jean Baptiste Saucier, builder of Fort de Chartres, and was sold by his son, Francois, in 1793 for a runrt hause and juil, as which it served until 1814 when Belleville displaced Cabokia as runnty seat.
- CAHOKIA MOUNDS STATE PARK (D-9) In St. Chir and Madison Conotics, northeast of East St. Louis on U.S. Highway 40, 144.6 Acres. The famed Cahokia Indian mounds are relies of an anrient Indian race living here a century are more before Columbias. There are twelve mounds in the park, the largest of which is hage Moule's Mound a few steps away from busy Highway 40. This mound, which represents a greater expenditure of human halor than the construction of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, is covered with trees and shrubbery that have grown up on it through the passage of years, but natural though the hill appears, it actually is man-made. At the base of Mouk's Mound is a ourseam in which may be seen Indian relies and artifacts.
- CAVE-IN-ROCK STATE PAllK (G-11) In Hardin County near Cave-In-Hock, State Runte 1, 64.5 Arres. Cave-In-Rock, extending 108 feet back into the cliff on the Illimis shore of the Ohio River, was more the lair of blood thirsty river pirates who preyed upon the thriving Ohio river traffic. Later the notorious Harpe brothers used Cave-In-Rock as hendquarters for their outlaw band which held the surrounding country in a grip of terror. Federal troops eventually captured the survivers of the gang in 1834 and the bloody history of Cave-In-Bock coded at that time.
- DICKSON MOUNDS STATE PAllK (C.5) In Fulton County northwest of Havina, mear State Routes 78 and 97. 24.5 Arres. Here is one of the most important archeological discoveries ever unide in Illinois, an Indian mound that has been exervated, revealing over two hundred and thirty skeletons which have been left in their original postures tagether with their possessions such as pattery, weapons and ornaments. A museum houses artifacts and other material taken from the excuvation.
- DIXON SPHINGS STATE PARK (F-H) In Pope County between Vienna and Golcomla hetween State Bontes 145 and 146. 391.4 Acres. The ruggedness of the region around Golcomla, situated on the southern slope of the Illiunis Ozarka, is due in part to earth movements. Dixon Springs State Park is located on a giant blork of rusk which was drapped down two bundred feet along a fault line that extends across Pope County just to the northwest. Rapid crosion has produced funtastic rock formations, with rivulets everywhere caseading down the hillsfales, forming more than 1,500 waterfalls of varying size and height.
- FORT ARMSTHONG BLOCKHOUSE (B-3) On Rock Island in the Mississippi River between Illinois and Iowa near U.S. Highway 150. This is an authentic reproduction of one of the buildings of old Fart Armstrong on the north-west tip of the islaml.
- FORT CHARTRES STATE PARK (D-10) ha Randulph County near Prairie du Rocher at the cuil of State Route 155. 19.6 Arres. At Fort Chartres, another of the early French and English fortresses guarding the farthest frontier in the 18th century, a unique methind has been utilized in convey in the visitor at true inquession of the appearance of the miginal Fort. In addition to the reconstruction of the massive gateway and faithful reproduction of some of the barracks buildings to serve as rustodian quarters and museum, the parade ground has been excavated to a depth of several feet in expose the faundations of the original buildings. It requires but little stretch of the imagination to project those faundations to walls the height of the other buildings and to visualize the way Fort Chartres appeared over two centuries ago when it housed Freuch troops, and a little later British Redenats. The oldest building in the Middle West, the original puwder house, dating back over two centuries, is still preserved to intrigue the imagination of visitors.
- FORT CREVE COEUR STATE MEMORIAL (D-5) In Tazcwell County on State Route 29, southeast of Pepria. The site of a temporary fort built by LaSalk in 1680. It was destroyed by mutinous French troops after the departure of LaSalle and Tonti to explore Starved Rock us a site for a permanent fort.
- LaSalle and Tonti to explore Starved Rock as a site for a permanent fort.

 FORT KASKASKIA STATE PARK (D-10) In llandolph County on State Route 3, north of Chester. 201 Aeres. In 1778, two years after the start of the Revolutionary War, George Rogers Clark and his band of "Kentucky Long Knives" undertnuk their history-making expedition to wrest Illinois from the hands of the British, and it was at Fort Kaskaskia that the decisive encounter in this expedition took place. Fort Kaskaskia that the decisive encounter in this expedition took place. Fort Kaskaskia occupied the summit of the hill averlooking the town of Kaskaskia which had been founded in 1703 by a group of French traders. It remained under French control nntil 1765 when the British took over the territory only to lose it a few years later to George Rogers Clark. The log stockades have lung since rotted away but the earthern ramparts of the Fort can still be easily seen by visitors to the State Park. Adjoining the site of the fort is GARRISON HILL CEMETERY, burial place of pioneer residents of Kaskaskia. At the foot of the hill is the white frame HOMESTEAD OF PIEIIRE MENARD, first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, complete with its original furnishings and slave house at the rear. Shortly before the turn of the century, flood waters of the Mississippi River broke through the narrow strip of land separating it from the Koskaskia River a few miles npstream and the Mississippi changed its course, washing away the last vestiges of the old.town, the first capital of Illinois, on the plain below.
- FORT MASSAC STATE PARK (F-12) In Massac County adjoining Metropolis on U.S. Highway 45. 456 Acres. Here in June 1778 Clark and his "Kentucky Long Knives" hid their canoes up Massac Creek, east of the then abandoned fort, setting out by foot for Kaskaskia. The spot occupied by the original wood stockade fort has been excavated by State archeologists and many interesting and informative relies have been uncovered. Posts outline the compound and buildings, and the surrounding moat has been restored,

ILLINOIS STATE PARKS AND MEMORIALS

- FOX RIDGE STATE PARK (F-7) In Coles County near Charleston, west of State Route 130. 690.3 Acres. In sharp contrast to the flat prairies of the central eastern part of Illinois is the area included in Fox Ridge State Park, a heavily wooded tract on rolling hills rising from the banks of the Embarras River. The Natural History Survey maintains an experimental area in Ridge Lake for the study of fish and aquatic life.
- Lake for the study of fish and aquatic life.

 GIANT CITY STATE PARK (E-II) In Jackson and Union Counties south of Carbondale, east of U.S. Highway 51. 1,522.6 Acres. It is not surprising that this area was christened with such an imaginative name as "Giant City," for here in the Illinois Ozarks is found one of the most amazing rock formations in the nation. The ridge to the west of the Lodge is a maze of huge blocks of stone with walls as vertical as the sides of a skyscraper aligned along "streets" as straight as though laid out by a surveyor's transit, the result of some upheaval in the dim and distant past which caused a bed of sandstone to slip over a deposit of shale. Other strange formations are "Natural Amphitheater" and "Devil's Stand Table." All of this is surrounded by the great natural beauty that is found in the Ozark Mountains, where flourish many southern species of plants and animals. A beautiful stone lodge contains a comfortable lounge and a very attractive dining room and is located atop the highest hill within the park, with comfortable guest houses near by.
- GRAND MARAIS STATE PARK (D-9) In St. Clair County east of East St. Louis between U.S. Highways 50 and 460. 1,125 Acres. Serving the large populace of the East St. Louis region is one of the most popular and complete recreational parks of the State. Its facilities include lakes for boating and fishing, an 18-hole golf course, horseback riding, picnic facilities and playgrounds.
- GRANT HOME (C-1) At Galena, in Jo Daviess County on U.S. Highway 20. Shortly before the Civil War a tanner nomed Ulysses S. Grant brought his family to live in Galena. With the start of hostilities, he donned the uniform of his country and become the most successful general in the Union Armies. When he returned home at the close of the war, grateful citizens gave him a new home as a token of their gratitude and esteem. This square brick house is now preserved as a State Memorial to General U.S. Grant. It contains many of the original furnishings and military trophies.
- of the original furnishings and military trophies.

 ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL STATE PARKWAY (F-4) In Grundy and LaSalle Counties extending from Channahon to Utica, paralleling U.S. Highway 6. More than a century ago one of the principal arteries of traffic was the newly constructed Illinois-Michigon Canal, the forerunner of the present Illinois Woterway. At Channahon, in the center of a very attractive State Park, is one of the original locks of the old conal, restored to working condition. It appears almost toy-like today by comparison with the tremendous locks and dams of the Illinois Waterway. Across from the park entrance, a narrow one-way road branches off south from the highway. This is one of the most interesting and beautiful drives to be found anywhere in the State, the "Towpath Drive" which follows the original towpath along the top of the dike separating the old conal and the Illinois River. The Illinois-Michigan Canal State Parkway also includes Illini State Park across the river from Marseilles, the Aux Sable and Split Rock oreas, and Gebhard Woods.
- from Marseilles, the Aux Sable and Split Rock oreus, and Gebhard Woods.

 ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK (G-1) In Lake Connty between Waukegan and Zion, east of State Route 42. 1,114.5 Acres. A summer playground easily accessible to more than half of the population of the State is Illinois Beach State Park with its cleon sandy beach stretching 3½ miles along the shore of Lake Michigan. When development of this park has been completed there will be ten separate sections each with its own beach house, parking facilities, refreshment stands and gaard service stations, connected by a 40-foot wide boardwalk. On the inland side of the boardwalk, between parking areas, will be recreational areas, and a nature preserve, with a profusion of flowers, shrubs, and trees, many rare, and birds and small animals. Beach house, picnic tables and adequate parking areas are already provided.
- JUBILEE COLLEGE STATE PARK (D-4) In Peoria County northwest of Peoria, near U.S. Highway 150, 96 Acres. In Jubilee College State Park is preserved a building of one of the earliest educational institutions to be established in Illinois. Founded by the Right Reverend Philander Chase, first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Illinois, the College was chartered in 1847 and continued to function until the Bishop's death in 1852. After that time the College fell into financial straits and was abandoned during the Civil War. In the small graveyard nearby, the grave of Bishop Chase is marked by a stone lectern.
- KANKAKEE RIVER STATE PARK (C-4) In Kankakee County near Kankakee, State Route 113. 266 Acres. The Kankakee River, with its facilities for boating and fishing, is a focal point for the area along its banks which has been ocquired by the State for purk purposes. It is plonned as a purely recreational park with o minimum of artificial facilities.

KICKAPOO STATE PARK (C.6) In Vermilion County near Danville, State Route 10. 1,578.7 Acres. Kickapoo State Park is not only a source of much enjoyment to the outdoor lover for its beautiful scenery and its boating, fishing, picnic, camping, hiking and riding facilities, but it is also a striking demonstration of reclamation. Strip-mining operations left the area a veritable "bad lands," with bare ridges of sub-soil separated by deep gullies. Nature's efforts to camouflage this were aided by the State and the result is an area of remarkable beauty with many lakes.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES (See Bryant Cottage)

- LINCOLN HOME (D.7) The Lincoln Home at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Springfield, the only home that Abraham Lincoln ever owned, is an unpretentious white frame two-story building where he spent the early years of his marriage, where three of his children were born and whence he left to go to Washington to assume the Presidential chair. Visitors see many of the original furnishings of the home as they are conducted through the rooms in which the Lincoln family actually lived.
- In which the Lincoln lamily actually lived.

 LINCOLN LOG CABIN STATE PARK (G-7) In Coles County, south of Charleston, near State Route 16. 86 Acres. Here is another Lincoln shrine, the reproduction of the last home built and occupied by Abraham Lincoln's father, constructed in 1837, where Thomas Lincoln lived until his death in 1851. The present reproduction has been so faithfully constructed that to all intents and purposes, it seems to have endured a century of withstanding the elements. Surrounding the park is o rail fence of the exact type which Abraham Lincoln built to earn for himself the nickname, "The Rail Splitter." Three miles from the park is the cemetery where Lincoln's father and step-mother ore buried.
- LINCOLN NATIONAL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (H-9 to C-6) The approximately 250 miles of highways designated as the Lincoln National Memorial Highway extend from the Illinois-Indiana border east of Lawrenceville, west and north over U.S. Highways 50 and 36 and State Rontes 33, 1, 121, 97, and connecting county roads to Beardstown. This route takes the tourist to many Lincoln Shrines, including the Lincoln Troil Monument, Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, the Moore Home, Lincoln Home, Lincoln Tomb and New Salem State Park.
- LINCOLN TOMB (E-7) The Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, is visited annually by many thousands of men, women and children, including many visitors from foreign countries. As they stand before the huge marble sarcophagus none can fail to feel the tremendous surge of reverence which comes over one upon beholding the resting place of the Great Emancipotor.
- LINCOLN TRAIL MONUMENT (G-8) Nine miles east of Lowrenceville on U.S. Highway 50. In a small roadside park of the approach to the Illinois end of the Lincoln Memoriol Bridge, stands the impressive Lincoln Trail Monument. This, the work of sculptress Nellie Walker, depicts the youthful Abraham Lincoln walking beside the covered wagon carrying the worldly possessions of the Lincoln family when they entered Illinois at this point in March, 1830. This is the starting point of the Lincoln National Memorial Highway.
- LOWDEN MEMORIAL STATE PARK (E-2) In Ogle County on the east bank of the Rock River near Oregon, north of State Route 64. 274.2 Acres. As the motorist drives north or south on Highway 2 between Dixon and Rockford, at a point just north of Oregon his eyes are caught by a tremendous concrete statue towering 250 feet above Rock River on a high hilltop on the opposite bank. This is the so-called "Block Hawk Statue," created by the fomous American sculptor Lorado Taft to typify the Redman who once roamed this area. A close-up view of the statue is afforded by visiting Lowden Memorial State Park which surrounds it.
- MATTHIESSEN STATE PARK (E-4) In LaSalle County neor Oglesby, south of State Route 71. 174.6 Acres. In Matthiessen State Park, one of the more recently acquired State Park properties, the visitor sees a rare combination of scenic beauties and plant, animal and bird life. Over fifty varieties of birds may be counted in the pork and found here also are many small animals such os rabbits, raccoons, opossums, muskrats, and a herd of deer. The natural beauties are similar to those of nearby Starved Rock State Park. Another point of interest is a reconstruction of a block house of the type which was common on the frontier a century and more ago.

METAMORA COURT HOUSE (E-4) In Woodford County on State Route 116, northeast of Peoria. Preserved here as one of the many Lincoln Memorials, is one of the court houses on the old Eighth Circuit where Abraham Lincoln practiced law.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PICTORIAL MAP

This map is intended to depict the dramatic, historic and legendary events, and the great figures in Illinois history commemorated by Illinois State Parks and Memorials, and to portray some of the scenic beauties that are found in all sections of the State. Individual illustrotions are shown as close to the actual locations of Parks or Memorials as

. . . CAMPING—BOATING—FISHING . . .

Public Camping is permitted ot these State Parks: Apple River Canyon; Cahokia Mounds; Cave-In-Rock; Dixon Springs; Fort Kaskaskia; Fort Mossoe; Fox Ridge; Giant City; Illini; Illinnis & Michigan Canal State Parkway; Illinois Beach; Jubilee College; Kickapoo; Lowden Memorial; Mississippi Palisades; Pere Marquette; Starved Rock; White Pines Forest. State Parks providing fishing in or near them are: Apple River Canyon;

Black Hawk; Buffalo Rock; Cave-In-Rock*; Fort Kaskaskia; Fort Massac*; Fox Ridge*; Fox River; Gehhard Wouds; Grand Marais*; Illini; Illinois and Michigan Canal*; Aux Sable; Channahon; Split Rock; Illinois Beach*; Konkakee River; Kickapoo; Lincoln Trail Homestead; Lowden Memoriol; Mississippi Palisades; Nauvoo; New Salem; Pere Marquette*; Starved Rock*; White Pines Forest. Asterisks (*) indicate availability of boats.

STATE MEMORIALS, MONUMENTS AND PARKS NOT ILLUSTRATED ON MAP		
NAME	LOCATION	COMMEMORATES
SHADRACH BOND MONUMENT	CHESTER	Burial place of Illinois' First Covernor.
CAMPBELL'S ISLAND MONUMENT	Near ROCK ISLAND	Only Naval Battle of War of 1812 fought in Illinois.
EDWARD COLES MONUMENT	EDWARDSVILLE	Burial place of Second Governor of Illinois.
DOUCLAS TOMB	CHICAGO	Burial place of Stephen A. Douglas, "The Little Giant."
FERNE CLYFFE STATE PARK	Near GOREVILLE	Scenic area under development as State Park. Notable for two unusual natural caves.
FORT EDWARDS MONUMENT	WARSAW	Site of frontier fort in War of 1812.
KASKASKIA MEMORIAL	KASKASKIA ISLAND	French Occupation, Illinois Territorial seat of government and first State Capital.
LINCOLN MONUMENT	DIXON	Lincoln's service in the Black Hawk War.
LOVEJOY MONUMENT	ALTON	Famous abolitionist newspaper editor, Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, killed by a mob in 1837.
OLD MARKET HOUSE	GALENA	Last of the famous market houses in Illinois.
MOORE HOME	South of CHARLESTON	Lincoln's last visit with his step-mother before leaving for his inaugural as President.
NORWEGIAN SETTLERS' MONUMENT	NORWAY	First permanent Norwegian settlement in America, founded by Cleng Peerson.
PROPHETSTOWN STATE PARK	PROPHETSTOWN	White Cloud, whose village on this site was destroyed at start of Black Hawk War.
GENERAL WALLACE HOME	OTTAWA	BrigGen. W. H. L. Wallace killed at the Battle of Shiloh in the Civil War.
WILD BILL HICKOK MONUMENT	TROY	Birthplace of the famous army scout and frontier U.S. Marshal.

- MISSISSIPPI PALISADES STATE PARK (D.2) In Carroll County on State Route 80 north of Savanna. 897.9 Acres. The east bank of the Mississippi River in the northern part of Illinois is a series of lofty bluffs with vertical out-croppings of limestone which give this area its name. The most beautiful part of this entire stretch of seenic grandeur has been set aside as a State Park. Well-marked foot trails lead the visitors along paths once worn smooth by the moccasined feet of Indians to the very tops of high palisades and sweeping views of the mighty "Father of Waters" and the distant lowa shore. Most striking of the strange rock formations are "Indian Head Rock" and "Twin Sisters." Bob Upton's Cave is a tiny fissure in the high wall in which the white youth lay concealed while marauding Indians sought him to complete their grim work of wiping out the population of his neorby village.
- MT. PULASKI COURT HOUSE (E-6) In Logan County on U.S. Highway 54, 26 miles northeast of Springfield. One of the court houses on the old Eighth Circuit where Abraham Lincoln practiced law, preserved as a State Memorial.
- NAUVOO STATE PARK (B-5) In Hancock County on State Route 96. In this town of some 1,000 population are preserved memories of its former glory, when as home of the Mormons, from 1839 to 1846, it attained a population of nearly 20,000 . . . then the largest city in Illinois. Points of interest are the Orient Hotel, home of Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, site of the Mormon Temple and other buildings relating to the Mormons.
- the Mormon Temple and other buildings relating to the Mormons.

 NEW SALEM STATE PARK, "The Lincoln Village" (D-6) In Menard County on State Routes 123 and 97, 20 miles northwest in Springfield. 280.4 Acres. Most impressive of all Lincoln Memorials is New Salem State Park. Here, reproduced in flawless authenticity, is the village where Abraham Lincoln studied law by the light of the burning shavings in the fireplace of Henry Onstott's cooperage, where he clerked in o store, embarked upon his own ill-fated business venture as a storekeeper, served as postmaster, where he met and loved Ann Rutledge. It was frum New Salem that he was first elected to public office as a Representative in the State Legislature. The visitor seems to step back a century in time as he enters the village of log buildings. From dwelling to dwelling, from cooperage to store to doctor's office to tavern to carding mill and to grist mill, the visitor makes his woy through New Salem, pausing to view the interiors of all these buildings. Each has been furnished exactly as it appeared during the years that Lincoln lived there. In the Lincoln-Berry store and the Hill-McNeil store are the actual type of wares that the storekeepers dealt in. At the foot of the hill, oway from the village itself, ond just off the highway, is a delightful rustic restaurant, The Wagon Wheel, where luncheons ond dinners are served daily throughout most of the year.
- PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK (C·8) In Jersey County on State Route 100, 6 miles west of Grafton. 5,179.9 Acres. Lorgest of all Illinois State Parks is the one named for Father Jacques Marquette, whose journal records the first entronce of white men into Illinois. A simple but mujestic cross marks the point where Father Marquette, Louis Jolliet and five companions turned their canoes up the Illinois River one autumn day in 1673. In the nature museum within the park can be seen animal and bird life indigenous to the region. The roodway leading into the park winds up to the tops of many of the hills from which vantage points the Illinois River Valley spreods out before the beholder. Complete facilities for vacationers are provided at Pere Morquette State Park. These include a fine lodge with guest rooms, lounge and splendid restaurant and delightful stone rustic guest houses.
- RED HILLS STATE PARK (C-9) In Lawrence County between Sumner and Lawrenceville near U.S. Highwoy 50. 797.7 Acres. One of the newest State Parks, this wooded, rolling area is one of wild natural beauty. The north-western boundary of the historic "Vircennes Tract," ceded by the Indians in 1795 to Gen. "Mod Anthony" Wayne at Greenville, Ohio, crosses the park.
- SHAWNEETOWN STATE MEMORIAL (C-10) In Gallatin County at Shawneetown, State Route 13. 40 Acres. Shawneetown, settled in the early part of the 19th century, was the goteway to the Illinois country. The teeming traffic of the Ohio River bringing freight and passengers to settle the Midwest, passed through Shawneetown on the way to the great Middle Border. The memorial occupying the site of the original village preserves many of the landmarks, such as the Bank Building and the historic Posey Building.
- SILOAM SPRINGS STATE PARK (B-6) In Adams and Brown Counties near Kellerville, north of State Route 104. 2,047 Acres. This newly acquired tract of land in west-central Illinois occupies a beautifully wooded area of rolling country mid-way between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers east of Quincy. Plans for developing recreational and uther facilities are under way.
- SPITLER WOODS STATE PARK (F-7) In Mocon County neor Mt. Zion, State Houte 121. 202.5 Arres. Deeply shaded ravines and towering trees in a true "forest primeval" are the lures which attract city dwellers of Illinois to Spitler Woods State Park, one of the most beautiful areas of its kind in the State.
- Woods State Park, one of the most beautiful areas of its kind in the State.

 SPRINGFIELD (E-7) In Sangamon County, on U.S. Highways 66, 36 and 54. Springfield, in addition to being the seat of government for all of Illinois, is a tourist objective with many points of interest. Dominating the entire city is the done of the Capitol Building. On the second floor around the circular well beneath the dome are statues of numerous Governors of the State, and below the done the interior is a circular bas relief frieze depicting scenes in the lives of pioneer settlers of Illinois. The State House grounds are dotted with the statues of men famous in Illinois history. The Centennial Building, south of the State House, commemorates the centenary of the admission of Illinois into the Union in 1818. On the first floor is mognificent Memorial Hall on each side of which are displayed the flags of the Illinois Regiments, and the Cold Star Mothers Memorial. The Illinois State Museum on the fifth floor is one of the most interesting places to visitors. The Sangamon County Court House, in the center of the business district, was the building started in 1837, which served as the fifth Capitol of the State. It was here that Lincoln made his famous "house divided ogainst itself" speech. Numerous markers in the downtown section commemorate events in Lincoln's life.
- ous markers in the downtown section commemorate events in Lincoln's life.

 STARVED ROCK STATE PARK (E.3) In LaSalle County between Ottowa and LaSalle on State Route 71. 1,436.65 Acres. Throughout this pork, reached by inviting foot-trails or hy hoat trips from the river, are amazing rock formations and canyons filled with a profusion of plant life and exhibiting nature's imaginoitve handiwork formed in sandstone by water, minerals and unceasing wind. When Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet first visited here in 1673 they found a tremendous encampment of the Kaskaskias in the shadows of Starved Rock. It was on the very top of Starved Rock that Robert Cavolier Sieur De LaSalle ordered the construction of Fort St. Louis du Rocher. The name Starved Rock is derived, according to tradition, from the incident in 1769 when a band of Illinois Indians, besieged on its top by the Pottawatomies, and unable to secure food or water, perished rather than surrender. Facilities at Starved Rock are complete. The rustic lodge offers delightful occommodations for overnight stays, weekends or complete vacations. The restaurant is open to the public throughout the year. Ample parking facilities, a camping ground with modern conveniences, children's playground, and rest rooms are provided.
- VANDALIA STATE HOUSE (E-8) In Fayette County, on U.S Highways 40 and 51. Here is preserved the fourth State Capitol of Illinois, erected in 1836. Abraham Lincoln served here as one of Sangamon County's Representatives in the State Legislature. He was instrumental in having Springfield designated as the new State Capital in the 1837 session. In this building also was issued the city charter of Chicago, on March 4, 1837. In front of the building stands the magnificent "Madonna of the Trail" Monument, honoring the pioneer women who accompanied their husbands to the Middle Border.
- WHITE PINES FOREST STATE PARK (D-2) In Ogle County, 9 miles west of Oregon, between State Route 2 and U.S. Highway 52. 385 Acres. In this beautiful State Park is preserved the southernmost large stand of White Pines in the United Stotes. The terrain which lends so much beauty to White Pines Forest also served to protect the timber from the ravages of the woodsman's axe. Entering the park, the roadway leads first into a broad sheltered valley almost completely surrounded by majestic bluffs rising sheer from the surface of winding Pine Greek. High atop the bluffs rising sheer from the park, towering as high as 90 to 100 feet, many with diameters of 2½ feet. Parking areas are provided at intervals along the highway within the park, and inviting footpaths lead up to the tops of the bluffs. In the center of a level hilltop area, there is a clearing upon which faces the rustic lodge which houses a lounge and dining room. Surrounding it are modern overnight cottages of the same rustic construction to harmonize with their setting.

CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

The Department of Conservation has long served an important function in the propagation and management of fish and wildlife and the preservation and rehabilitation of our forested areas of Illinois. Its activities include the development of wildlife areas, propagation of pheasants, quail and raceoon, management of state forests, operation of game farms and state tree nurseries, management, development and construction of ponds and lakes, and the operation of public fishing and hunting areas. Some of these are illustrated with drawings on the face of the map, others are indicated by insignia designated in the Legend and the remainder are inclined in the following complete listing of Department of Conservation properties.

FISH HATCHERIES

CARLYLE (E-9) Clinton County, 21 Acres. GENESEO (D-3) Henry County, 14 Acres. MATTOON (F-7) Coles County, 36 Acres. ROCKFORD (E-1) Winnebago County, 30 Acres. SPRING GROVE (F-2) Mellenry County, 43 Acres. WYANET (D-3) Bureau County, 17 Acres. YORKVILLE (F-3) Kendall County, 21 Acres.

GAME FARMS

ALTON (C-8) On Alton State Hospital Gruunds In Madison County, 60 Acres.
MOUNT VERNON (I-9) Juckson County, 759 Acres.
SPRINGFIELD (E-8) On State Fuir Grounds at Springfield in Sangamon County, 40 Acres.
VORKVILLE (F-3) Kendall County, 74 Acres.

STATE FORESTS AND TREE NURSERIES

HENDERSON County Forest (B-4) Near Oquawka, 1,050 Acres. MASON Cunnty Furest (D-5) Near Forest City, 5,507 Acres.

MASON County Nursery (C-5) Near Topeka, 80 Acres. UNION County Forest (E-11) Near Jonesboro, 3,521 Acres.

UNION County Nursery (E-11) Near Joneshoru, 35 Acres.

LAKE PROJECTS

CLARK County Near Marshall, 880 Acres.*

FAYETTE County Near Ramsey, 815 Acres.
HENRY County Near Kewance, 368 Acres.*
JACKSON County Near Murphysburo, 906 Acres.*
McDONOLGH County Near Golchester, 1,052 Acres.*
SAGANASHKEE Slongh In Cook County. (Located in Gaok County Forest Preserve District near Willow Springs, 325 Acres.)
STEPHENSON County Near Leng, 609 Acres.*
WHITESIDE Cannty Trunt Rearing Ponds Near Coleta, 11 Acres.*
Not completed.

WILDLIFE REFUGES AND PUBLIC HUNTING AND FISHING GROUNDS

ANDERSON LAKE tlunting and Fishing Grounds (D.5) Near Havana in Fultun County, 1,014 Acres. Pienic Areas, boating and camping.

BEAVER DAM Lake Conservation Area (D.8) Near Carlinville in Macoupin County, 425 Acres. Fishing, recreation, picnic areas. Boats available.

CAMP DES PLATNES Game Farm and Public Hunting and Fishing Area (G-3) Near Wilmington in Will County, 4,300 Acres.

CHAIN O-LAKES Public Hunting Fishing and Recreational Area (F-1) Fox Lake in Lake County, 840 Acres.

GREEN RIVER Refuge and Public Shooting Grounds (D-2) In Lee Cuunty, 2,330 Acres.

HORSESHOE LAKE Conservation Area (E-12) Near Olive Branch in Alexander County, 3,544 Acres. Game refuge, public fishing, pienic areas, camping and bouting.

IROQUOIS County Public Hunting Grounds (H-4) Near Donovan, 2,077 Acres,

OQUAWKA Game Refuge (B-4) Near Oquawka in Henderson County, 200 Acres.

RICE LAKE Wild Life Refuge, Hunting and Fishing Grounds 2,370 Acres. Near Bonner in Fulton County. SANGAMON County Game Refuge Near Salisbury, 127 Acres.

SPARLAND Public Shooting and Fishing Grounds (D-4) Marshall County, 1,280 Acres.

STEPHENSON County Wild Life Refuge and Conservation Area Near Lena, 609 Acres. (Undeveloped)
UNION County Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds

(E-11) Near Ware, 3.058 Acres.

WELDON SPRINGS Public Fishing and Recreation (F.6) Near Clintun in DeWitt County, 115 Acres. WOODFORD County Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds (D-4) Near Spring Bay, 2,900 Acres.

WOLF LAKE Conservation Area Near Calumet City in Cook County, 521 Acres, Public Hunting, fishing, recreation, pienic areas and boating.

CHICAGO ~ "Wonder City Of The World" (G-3)

The early history of Chicago is a record of overcoming difficulties and doubts about the future. When Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818 and many downstate towns were already well established, only a few traders and settlers had located in the vicinity of the new Fort Dearborn, built on the site of the earlier fort which had been burned by the Indians after the bloody massacre of August 15, 1812. In fact it took a second Indian War-the Black Hawk War of 1832—to open northern Illinois to settlement and bring Chicago to the attention of large numbers of people. After that its destiny was not to be denied. By 1833 it had enough settlers to be incorporated as a town, and in 1837 it received its charter from the State as a city. From then until 1870 was a period of steady growth. Then in October 1871 came the fire that leveled the entire business district and much of the best residential section, taking 300 lives and leaving 90,000 people homeless. From these ashes rose the new Chicago, bigger and greater than ever before. Today Chicago is the second city of the nation, famed as a center of meat packing, industry, trade, manufacturing, culture and transportation. To the visitor its more interesting aspects are its many recreational facilities and its countless points of interest . . . the twenty-two miles of beaches that line the lake front and such famed museums as the Chicago Natural History Museum (formerly known as the Field Museum of Natural History), the Museum of Science and Industry, the Adler Planetarium, the Shedd Aquarium, the Art Institute of Chicago and, in Lincoln Park, the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. In addition to the museums named above which are in Jackson, Grant and Lincoln Parks, are the famed Lincoln Park Zoo and the huge Conservatory in Garfield Park, one of the world's greatest collections of floral and plant life. Surrounding Chicago are bands of wooded areas in the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. Southwest of the city is the Chicago Zoological Gardens, more familiarly known as the Brookfield Zoo, one of the finest zoological gardens in the world.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (F-6)

The University of Illinois is in Champaign Urbana, Champaign County, on U. S. Highways 45 and 150 and State Route 10. The Champaign Urbana main campus of the University of Illinois has provisions for more than half of the present student body of approximately 30,000. Branches are maintained on Navy Pier in Chicago and near Galesburg, and the professional colleges are in Chicago. Nearly 90 per cent of the enrollment comes from Illinois cities and farms, with about 30 per cent from Cook County. Now one of the greatest educational institutions in the world, it is a far cry from the student body of 50 and faculty of three men that made up the University in 1868. Colleges and schuols located on the Champaign Urbana campus are Colleges of Agriculture, Commerce and Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Fine and Applied Arts, Law, Liberal Arts and Sciences, Veterinary Medicine, Graduate College; Schools of Journalism, Music, and Physical Education, Library School; Institutes of Aeronautics, Communications Research, Government and Public Affairs, and Labor and Industrial Relations; Departments of Military Bands, Military Science and Tactics, and Naval Science; Divisions of Social Welfare Administration and Special Services for War Veterans, Summer Session. The Urbana Champaign campus is also the location of the headquarters of the Division of University Extension which provides correspondence courses of college level with University credit. Teaching units at the Chicago Medical Center are the Colleges of Dentistry, Medicine and Pharmacy and School of Nursing. Visitors are permitted in many of the buildings, where interesting phases of the many fields of research and inquiry may be seen,

NATURAL RESOURCES OF ILLINOIS

The fertile soil, abundant water and rich mineral deposits of Illinois combine to give this State leadership in many fields—not only those related to the production of crops, livestock and mineral products but also many industries to which these natural resources are important. The history of Illinois has been one of quick recognition of new possibilities—an excellent illustration being the soybean industry in which Illinois not only leads in production of soybeans but also in the development and manufacture of important products and by-products from this miracle crop. Important crops, livestock and natural resources, illustrated on the face of this map, are indexed and described below:

APPLES (B-8) Almost all of the entire farming area of Calhoun County is devoted to apple orchards, making it the most important apple-producing county in Illinois and one of the leading areas of its kind in the nation.

COAL (G-4 and F-8) Illinois ranks high in the nation in the production of coal. In the northern part of the State where strata of coal are shallower and closer to the surface, extensive strip mining operations are utilized to mine it. In the southern area where deeper and thicker veins are found, pit mining is the rule. The largest coal mine in the world, Orient No. 2, near West Frankfort is in the heart of the Southern Illinois coal mining area.

CORN (E-6) Illinois is the second state in the nation in total production of corn, and in acreage planted with hybrid varieties. It also ranks high in the growing of hybrid seed corn.

DAIRY PRODUCTS (F-2) Northern Illinois with its abundant pastures is one of the nation's most important dairy producing areas. Among the dairy products is Cheddar cheese, in the production of which Illinois ranks second.

HOGS (B-6) In the production of hogs, Illinois ranks second among all the states in the Union.

MEAT PACKING (A·6) The first ranking position of Illinois as processor and packer of meats is the result of two important factors: the strategic position in relation to transportation to all parts of the country and immense production of grain with which to fatten range cattle shipped here. The Chicago livestock grain markets are the largest in the world.

OIL (G-9) Underlying most of the southern part of the State are huge reserves of oil, Illinois has been an important producer of oil for over fifty years and continues to supply a large percentage uf the nation's requirements.

PEACHES (F-10) In the fruit belt extending across the southwestern part of the state, peaches constitute a crop which is secund only to apples.

POULTRY (G-10) Illinois leads the nation in the production of baby chicks in mammoth hatcherles located in various parts of the State. Many states are supplied by Illinois hatcheries.

SOYBEANS (F-5) Soybeans are so rich in oil that research has developed many products which are manufactured from them. The principal processing centers of this important crop, in which Illinois continues to rank first, are located in Decatur and surrounding area. One-third uf the total production of soybeans in the United States is grown annually In Illinois.

WHEAT (B-7) In common with all states having extensive prairie land with sultable fertility and moisture, Illinois is one of the leading states in the production of wheat.

CRAB ORCHARD LAKE (E-10) In Williamson County south of State Route 13 between Carbondale and Marion. This lake, created by damming Crab Orchard Creek, is an Irregularly shaped body of water filling the valleys in the west central portion of Williamson County. Approximately ten miles long and five miles wide at its widest part, Crab Orchard Lake is kept well stocked with fish and is becoming increasingly popular as an out-of-doors recreation center for southern Illinois eltizens.



hundred years ago with the arrival of Father Jacques Marquette, Louis Jolliet and five companions at the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers . . . the first white men known to have set foot on Illinois soil. This was the beginning of their journey up the Illinois on their return trip from the Arkansas River, the southernmost point reached on their canoe trip fom Lake Michigan down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. Vestiges of earlier civilizations, however, make it possible for the archeologist to reveal the mode of living and the type of inhabitants which would have been found here many centuries previous. This pictorial map depicts the most important events in history, recorded and prior, which are commemorated in Illinois State Parks and Memorials.

The Mound Builders of Illinois who lived here from 1300 to 1500 A.D. left the most complete records of any known non-literate civilization. Beginning with Father Marquette are written records which make it possible to trace the development of the State from its earliest days to the present.

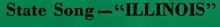
Following the arrival of the white man, highlights of history of the State are provided by the establishment of the French forts along the Illinois, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, their destruction or capture by the British. and the subsequent conquest by the Americans. The influence of Indians is indelible upon life in early Illinois from its first settlement until after it became a

The early vicissitudes of the State are demonstrated by the changes in seats of government in the two decades following Illinois' admission as the 21st State in the Union on December 3, 1818, and the movement of centers of activities and population from the early settlements at the south end of the State to the northern part which experienced more rapid growth in later years.

Abraham Lincoln left an imprint upon Illinois that is unequalled by any other individual on any other State. All of his formative years were spent in Illinois and from a raw-boned youngster, he developed into one of the greatest national leaders the world has ever known. All of this growth took place in Illinois and the influence of Illinois upon Abraham Lincoln was probably as great as the influence of Lincoln upon Illinois.

The events commemorated by the State Parks and Memorials illustrated on this map are all necessarily those of some distance in the past. History has a way of making deliberate decisions concerning greatness of individuals and importance of events, and it is only natural that it is the early occurrences in Illinois history that have achieved recognition to the point of being commemorated officially by a Park or Memorial. The highlights of history therefore are those, in the main, which precede the Civil War.

PUBLISHED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS Additional Copies May Be Secured By Writing To DIVISION OF DEPARTMENT REPORTS, STATE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



By thy rivers gently flowing, Illinois, Illinois, O'er thy prairies verdant growing, Illinois, Illinois, Comes an echo on the breeze rustling through the leafy trees And its mellow tones are these, Illinois, İllinois, And its mellow tones are these, Illinois.

From a wilderness of prairies, Illinois, Illinois, Straight thy way and never varies, Illinois, Illinois, Till upon the inland sea stands thy great commercial tree Turning all the world to thee, Illinois, Illinois, Turning all the world to thee, Illinois.

Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois, Illinois Can be writ the nation's glory, Illinois, Illinois,

On the record of thy years, Abraham Lincoln's name appears, Grant and Logan, and our tears, Illinois, Illinois, Grant and Logan, and our tears, Illinois.





THE NATIVE VIOLET



STATE TREE: THE OAK

STATE NICKNAME: "The Prairie State"



ILLINOIS

Welcomes You

To you who are interested in the beauties of nature and the preservation or restoration of historic shrines . . . residents of Illinois and visitors from other states, alike . . . Illinois offers countless opportunities for new and delightful experiences. This Panorama of History Pictorial Map depicts the scenic beauties and historic events that are the reasons certain areas in all parts of Illinois have been set aside as State Parks and Memorials, as well as principal conservation areas, hunting and fishing grounds and important natural resources of the State. As Governor of Illinois, and on behalf of the entire State, I extend a cordial and sincere welcome to all to enjoy the facilities they provide.

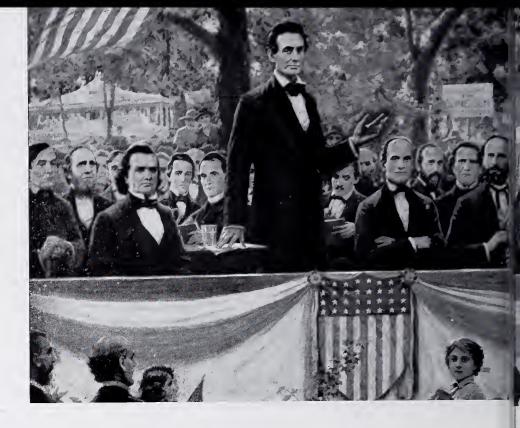
Governor Stevenson is a member of a family which has been influential in Illinois during practically the entire history of its Statehood, having been prominent in public affairs here since 1828. Most noted of his forebears was his grandfather, also named Adlai E. Stevenson, who was Vice President of the United States during President Cleveland's second administration from 1893 to 1897. Governor Stevenson, who was born February 5, 1900, has carried on the tradition of public service locally, nationally and internationally. He attended Princeton and Northwest-ern universities and was admitted to the Illinois bar. He served as an apprentice seaman in World War I. In 1941 he was named assistant to the late Frank Knox, then Secretary of the Navy; in 1943 led the first Economic Mission into Italy behind invading allied armies; served in 1944 on an Air Forces mission to the European theatre; was special assistant to Secretaries of State Stettinius and Byrnes in 1945; appointed delegate to the 1946 and 1947 United Nations assemblies in New York.

Adlai E. Stevenson is the 31st Governor of Illinois, elected to that

office November 2, 1948.

ILLINOIS

Land of Lincoln



In 1858, "Voices from the Prairie" focused national attention for the first time on a progressive and rapidly growing commonwealth—the State of Illinois. National tension regarding questions of slavery and secession was mounting. Due to a unique geographical and political situation, Illinois was destined to play a great role in shaping the course of the Nation.

Also unique was the fact that expression was found for these great national issues in two Illinoisans—Abraham Lincoln, a tall gaunt man, then a former state representative and congressman, and Stephen A. Douglas, a short heavy dynamic orator, incumbent U. S. Senator from Illinois. Lincoln aspired to be U. S. Senator and Douglas was determined to be reelected. A series of debates ensued that were the political phenomena of 1858 and unparalleled in American history. United States senators were then elected by the state legislature. Thus it was essential that each candidate get the right men elected to the legislature. Lincoln and Douglas each campaigned so vigorously that it appeared each man was trying to get the vote for himself.

Historically, the Great Debates are centered around the seven joint debates and the Chicago and Springfield speeches. However, this article written expressly for the Illinois Blue Book serves to point out that speeches and appearances were made in more than seventy-five towns and half the 100 counties then comprising Illinois.

Reprinted by the Illinois State Historical Library from the "Illinois Blue Book, 1953-1954," issued January, 1955, by Charles F. Carpentier, Secretary of State



Abraham Lincoln opened the fourth of the series of debates at Charleston on September 18, 1858, before a crowd of 15,000. Robert Marshall Root used photographs to obtain good likenesses of thirteen prominent figures in the Capitol at Springfield. From left to right, starting with Orlando B. Ficklin (folded hands), they are: Ficklin, Dr. William M. Chambers, Stephen A. Douglas, Horace White, Robert R. Hitt, Abraham Lincoln, Henry Binmore, James T. Cunningham, James B. Sheridan, Usher F. Linder, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Elisha Linder, Richard J. Oglesby.

The Great Debates

By HARRY E. PRATT

State Historian

The momentous issue of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858 was the future of slavery in the United States. The destiny of the Union was decided when Abraham Lincoln emerged as the powerful leader of the western Republicans. The Great Debates attracted widespread attention over the entire nation as well as in Illinois. More was at stake than state issues and state results: the fate of the "popular sovereignty," the triumph or defeat of President James Buchanan's administration, and the presidential nominations of 1860.

The United States Supreme Court in its decision in the Dred Scott case in 1857 accepted the extreme Southern doctrine—the right of slavery to go into the territories without restrictions either from Congress or from any other source. The decision thus set aside the Republican theme of Congressional control, and also tossed aside popular sovereignty. With an eye on the presidential campaign of 1860 Douglas reaffirmed his faith in the doctrine and at the same time declared that he supported the decision. Lincoln did not, maintaining it was erroneous

in a speech in Springfield, June 26, 1857.

Douglas sensed the growing anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois, and when the pro-slavery faction in Kansas tried to put over the Lecompton Constitution, he opposed it on the ground that it violated popular sovereignty. The constitution protected slave property in Kansas; the unique feature was the popular referendum, not on the entire constitution, but only on the question of the further admission of slaves. Douglas' opposition to Buchanan came into the open when he declared



Oil lamps similar to above, were used in parades in 1858.

against the Lecompton fraud, and some eastern Republicans were for taking him as their party leader. This frightened Lincoln who was a candidate for Douglas' seat in the Senate. Lincoln's friends, however, gave encouragement to the fight between Douglas and Buchanan—they wanted to profit by the "treason" without embracing the

"traitor."

Douglas returned from Congress to his home city of Chicago in July, 1858, and began elaborate preparations for the four months' campaign ahead. He rented a special train of coaches and a flatcar upon which was mounted a small twelve-pound cannon. It fired a few rounds of salute as the train drew near a station, thus inviting the inhabitants into a welcome salute. On each side of the baggage car were the words "S. A. Douglas, the Champion of Popular Sovereignty."

Eastern newspapers dispatched special reporters, and each party provided two shorthand reporters to accurately transcribe the seven joint debates. Sixty-nine Democratic newspapers in Illinois supported Douglas, and only five were for Buchanan. The quarrel between the Buchanan-Democrats and the Douglas-Demo-

crats gave Lincoln his chief hope.

Lincoln on June 16, 1858 received the nomination for the Senate by the Republican State Convention, and delivered his carefully prepared "House Divided" speech in the hall of the House of Representatives in the Statehouse. Ninety-five county conventions endorsed him. Both men campaigned as if the voters at the polls, instead of the legislature, were going to elect the United States senator. The Cincinnati Commercial, taking a view of the Republican candidate, wrote "Lincoln is popular—the strongest man the opposition have,—is nearly fifty years old-six feet two [four]-slightly stoop-shouldered-very muscular and powerfuldark eyes-a quizzical, pleasant, raw-boned face-tells a better story than any one else-is a good lawyer-is what the world calls a devilish good fellow."

Two men presenting wider contrasts could scarcely have been found. Douglas, an able senator and a fine orator, was described as a "short, thick-set, burly man, with large round head, heavy hair, dark complexion, and fierce bull-dog bark. Of towering ambition, restless for notoriety, he was proud, defiant, arrogant and

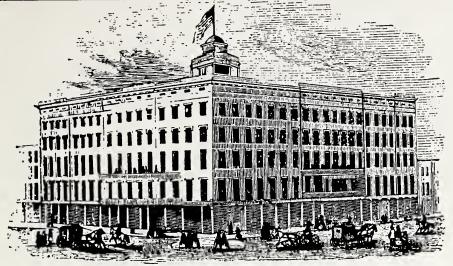
audacious."

Judge Douglas, who regarded slavery as an affair of climate and latitude, was a native of free Vermont; whereas Lincoln, who considered slavery a national evil and hoped the Union would one day be all free, was born in slaveholding Kentucky.

Douglas seized control of the Democratic Party in Illinois from the "National Democrats" or Buchanan wing. He acknowledged Lincoln as a worthy opponent when he admitted: "I shall have my hands full. He is the strong man of his party -full of wit, facts, dates, and the best stump-speaker, with his droll ways and dry jokes, in the West. He is as honest as he is shrewd; and if I beat him, my victory will be hardly won."

The campaign opened at the Tremont House in Chicago on July 9, 1858. Douglas received a great ovation upon his arrival in Chicago, and knowing that Lincoln was in the audience, he put on the popular sovereignty mantle—he only was the rightful champion of the principle of local self-government as applied to slavery. Taking Lincoln's assertion of a "house divided against itself," he found in it a plan to array section against section—a plan to incite a war of extermination.

Lincoln replied the following night from the same balcony of the Tremont



Tremont House scene of a great welcome for Douglas on July 9, 1858 when he returned to Chicago. He spoke from the balcony in the evening, analyzing Lincoln's "House Divided" speech. Lincoln listened and on the following evening replied from the same spot to a smaller but enthusiastic crowd. Douglas had lived for a time at the Tremont House, and here he died, June 3, 1861.

House. A week later, July 16, Douglas spoke in Bloomington, and Lincoln replied the following day in Springfield in what he described as the most "taking" speech of the first part of the campaign. Copies of this speech were printed in English and German for distribution. But it would take more than penny-a-copy speeches to win against Douglas. He had a special train, his charming wife who accompanied him, ample campaign funds, cannon, brass bands, glee clubs, fireworks and banners.

Perceiving their disadvantage, the Republicans proposed a joint canvass. Lincoln's letter was delivered to Douglas in Chicago on July 24 by Norman B. Judd. Douglas agreed to joint debates in the seven congressional districts where they had not already spoken—Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton. The opening speeches were to be one hour, the replies an hour

and a half, and the rebuttals by the first speaker, a half hour.

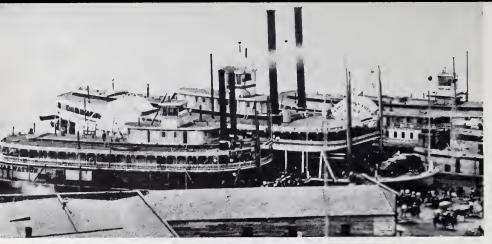
These debates would have been impossible prior to 1858 in Illinois. The phenomenal railroad construction in the 1850's made it possible for Douglas to travel 5,227 miles in 100 days. Like the Chautauqua lecturers of a later day, there were long jumps between speeches. Without railroads, Lincoln, after speaking at Vermont in the afternoon, could not have driven in the mud to the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad (18 miles), taken a train to Chicago (250 miles), changed to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis for Springfield (200 miles), then by carriage to Petersburg (20 miles), in two days. Lincoln traveled, in less than four months, 350 miles by boat, 600 by carriage, 3,400 by train, a total of 4,350 miles.

Here in the House of Representatives of the first Statehouse in Springfield, Lincoln delivered the "House Divided" speech on June 16, 1858. The State Republican Convention meeting here passed unanimously a resolution "that Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of the Republicans of Illinois for the United States Senate."









The White Cloud (on right) brought 300 "denizens of St. Louis" to the Alton debate. A large boat in her day, 345 tons, $200' \times 35' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$ with four boilers, double rudders, she was "very fast." Round trip fare, \$1.00.

Travel on the Illinois River from its mouth to Hennepin played a part, with each candidate shuttling back and forth between Pekin and Peoria. Douglas traveled the Mississippi from Quincy to Cairo.

Douglas' special train, with its flatcar at the end mounting a twelve-pound cannon, gave him more comfortable travel than Lincoln, also more expensive. Estimates of the latter's expenses were near \$1,000, while Douglas' were said to be near \$50,000. Mrs. Douglas accompanied her husband most of the time.

Lincoln made only four speeches in the twenty-six counties in northern or northeastern Illinois, the two joint debates at Ottawa and Freeport, a short speech at Amboy, and one at Chicago. Douglas made thirteen speeches in this area.

In facsimile below is a portion of a page of "notes" in Lincoln's handwriting used in the Jonesboro debate. This original page, the only such extant from the seven major debates, is now in the Illinois State Historical Library.

by means entirely emobyectionable en ale other respect, adopt a State Constr: lution, and ask adminion into the Union under it before they have the requisite number of inhabitants, according to the English Bill_pome ninety three thousand wile you vote to admit them?"

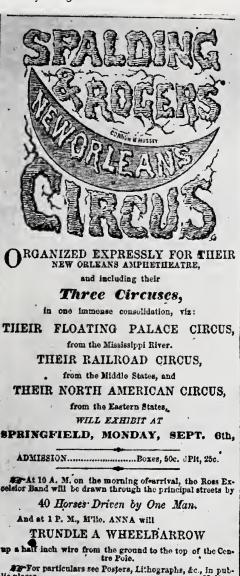
In the thirty-four southern counties, nicknamed Egypt, Lincoln spoke four times and Douglas ten. The I.C. R.R. bisects Egypt and in the eastern half neither candidate spoke except for one appearance by Douglas at Benton.

It has often been said that Lincoln followed Douglas throughout the campaign, because of his inability to draw a crowd. Examination of their itineraries shows that Lincoln followed Douglas only twenty-three out of eighty days, and seven of these were days of the joint debates.

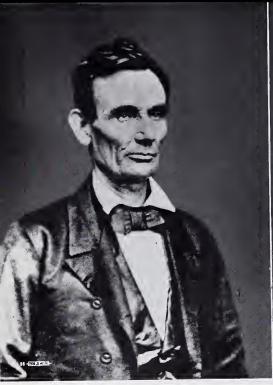
In the Military Tract, west of the Illinois River in central Illinois, Douglas delivered eleven speeches to sixteen by Lincoln. Both found it convenient to speak in Burlington, Iowa. Douglas also went on to Terre Haute, Indiana, after his speech at Paris, and was out of the state a third time for a week-end visit to a fair in St. Louis, Missouri.

Lincoln and Douglas each found the ten weeks' campaign a severe physical strain. The weather varied from hot, steamy August days to days of continuous rain, and several days when shawls and overcoats were needed. Any train—passenger, freight or accommodation—was preferable to a carriage. Douglas' fifty-five-mile carriage trip from Sullivan to Danville was the longest of the campaign.

Lincoln stated at Petersburg on October 29 that it was his sixtysecond speech of the campaign. There is substantiated record of only one more-at Springfield, the next day. Sixty-three speeches does not include short responses on the highways to delegations that came to meet him with brass bands, thirty-two ladies (one for each state), and leather-lunged glee clubs. At Wooster, Ohio, in 1859, Douglas said, "Last year in the Illinois canvas I made just 130 speeches." The total number, long and short, of Lincoln's speeches was somewhat less than Douglas' total. In forty of the towns they both spoke, in twenty-three Douglas only appeared, and in twelve Lincoln was the sole speaker.



Douglas spoke in the Spalding & Rogers Circus tent in Lincoln, Illinois, on September 4, 1858. The circus went on to Springfield and to Hillsboro, where Lincoln stood in a circus wagon under the "big top" with rain drowning out much of his address.



Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) at the time of debates with Douglas in 1858.

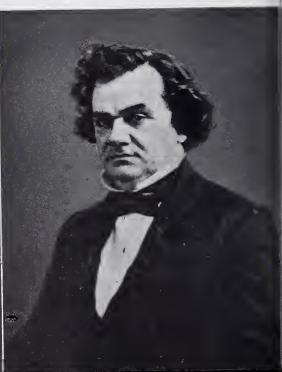


Mary Todd Lincoln, intensely interested in politics, attended the debate at Alton.

Adele Cutts Douglas accompanied her husband during the fierce campaign.



Stephen A. Douglas (1813-1861) at the time of the debates with Lincoln in 1858.



LINCOLN-DOUGLAS ITINERARY

JULY 27—CLINTON—Douglas opens his campaign. His special train is late, and he does not reach the fairgrounds a mile north of town until 3:30 p.m. He is introduced by Joseph Howard, and speaks for three hours, the people standing in the sun. Lincoln arrives on the Illinois Central from Decatur at 7:22 a.m., and hears Douglas speak to an estimated crowd of 5,000. The Democratic Springfield Illinois State Register says Lincoln looks like "a lost boy at a corn shucking." In the evening Lincoln speaks in the courthouse.

JULY 28—DECATUR—Douglas comes in on the morning train, and he and Lincoln dine together at the Oglesby House, guests of J. W. Sponsler, the proprietor. Douglas goes east in the evening on the Great Western Railroad to Bement on his way to Monticello.

July 29—Monticello—Douglas speaks in the afternoon to more than 3,000 despite an all-morning rain. On his return to Bement he meets Lincoln on his way to Monticello. Douglas urges his opponent to return to Bement, promising him a larger crowd than he will have in Monticello. Lincoln hands Douglas his reply to Douglas' letter of July 24 suggesting the places of seven joint debates. In the grove in Monticello, where Douglas had spoken two hours before, Lincoln addresses a small crowd and takes the midnight train at Bement for Springfield. There is a tradition that Lincoln and Douglas met some time in the evening at the Francis Bryant home in Bement where Douglas remained overnight.

JULY 30—MATTOON—Douglas rides on the Great Western from Bement to Tolono and catches the Illinois Central train to Mattoon, where he stops at the Pennsylvania Hotel. In the evening he speaks there to the assembled crowd, concluding early in order to catch the 10:40 p.m. Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis train east to Paris. The train is very late, due to an accident, and does not reach Mattoon until 3:30 a.m.

JULY 31—PARIS—Douglas arrives at 6 a.m. He speaks in Col. Alexander's grove to a crowd estimated by the Democrats at 10,000. The Clark County Rangers are on parade, and trains from the east bring in several hundred Hoosiers. Usher F. Linder, prominent Charleston attorney, follows Douglas and receives great applause for his praise of the Senator. Douglas goes on to Terre Haute on the evening train, and spends Sunday (August 1) at the home of Dr. Reed.

August 2—Hillsboro—Douglas arrives from Terre Haute at 10 a.m. for the afternoon rally at the fairgrounds. Banners proclaim "Douglas the Representative of Democratic Principles" and "Douglas the Champion of Popular Sovereignty." Circuit Judge Edward Y. Rice introduces the Senator. An approaching storm forces Douglas to shorten his address. In the evening he speaks to the assembled folks from the roof of the hotel porch. He remains in Hillsboro until the following noon, when he is driven twenty miles south to Greenville and is met by a great "outpouring of citizens."

August 4—Greenville—Douglas is introduced by Samuel Stevenson who pays tribute to the Senator's long public service. Douglas speaks for two hours.

August 5 — Highland — Douglas goes cross-country fifteen miles to the Swiss town of Highland, where he is tendered a banquet. Many of the 2,000 inhabitants turn out to see the Illinois senator, who speaks for two hours.

August 6—Edwardsville—Douglas is escorted to Edwardsville from Highland by Congressman Robert Smith and others, to the fine mansion of Taylor Brown. The Madison Guards under Captain Schloss escort him to the fairgrounds of the Madison County Agricultural Society. A brief introduction is given by Judge Dale. The extreme heat probably cuts short

Douglas' speech. At the close he sets out for Alton, where a crowd gathers upon his arrival at 7 p.m. and escorts him to the river, where at 8:30 he embarks on the Illinois River packet *James B. Curran*.

August 7—Winchester — The James B. Curran reaches Florence this morning. Here a delegation of Democrats meets their champion and escorts him to Winchester, where a quarter century ago he had first settled in Illinois and taught school. Some of his old pupils and their children are in the crowd. The Rev. Bennett delivers an eloquent speech of welcome. Douglas speaks at 2 p.m. in a grove, alluding to his honest efforts to "make a beginning in the world." He remains at Winchester over Sunday (August 8).

August 9—Pittsfield — "The Judge" (Douglas) is escorted from Winchester by a delegation from Pittsfield. At Florence the delegation is met by the Detroit Brass Band. In the afternoon Douglas addresses a crowd estimated at from three to ten thousand, depending upon the politics of the editor—"one of the largest popular gatherings that ever assembled in the Military Tract." After his speech he is taken in a carriage from Pittsfield to Florence where he boards the Sam Young for Beardstown.

August 11—Beardstown—At 11 a.m. the cry "the boat is in sight" is heard on the streets, and the crowd rushes to the river bank to see the Little Giant. He is escorted to the National House. After dinner he takes a seat in the front of the hotel to watch a parade. He later speaks to a wildly cheering crowd, after being introduced by Judge Charles Rich.

August 12 — Beardstown — Walnut Hill—Lincoln opens his campaign against Douglas. Arriving at Naples on the evening of the 11th on the Great Western from Springfield, he comes up the Illinois River this morning on the 294-ton side-wheel packet Samuel Gaty. At Beardstown he is met by the Rushville and Arenzville bands, two military companies and several hundred Republicans, who escort him to

the National House. At 2 p.m. he begins his two-hour speech, which includes a denial of Douglas' charge that he (Lincoln) favors negro equality—it is false logic that assumes because a man does "not want a negro woman for a slave, he must needs want her for a wife." * Douglas is said to have gone by carriage ten miles east of Beardstown to Walnut Hill to address a rally. He takes a boat on the Illinois River for Havana. At Bath a crowd of about 300 comes to the dock to greet him.

August 13—Havana — Douglas speaks to 6,000 at a grove north of Havana. He is introduced by Judge Campbell. As he concludes, young and old come forward to shake his hand. While he is still speaking, the steamer Senator docks at the wharf with Lincoln aboard. He is greeted by a crowd, goes off the boat leaving behind his carpetbag and umbrella, hurries back for them, and is escorted to the residence of Francis Law.

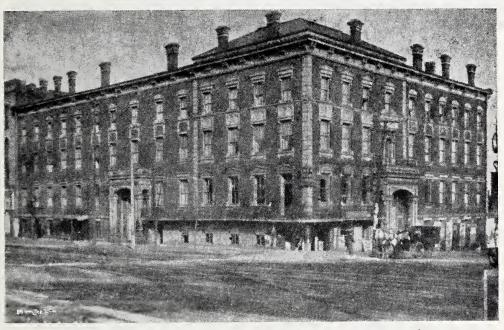
August 14 — Havana-Lewistown — Delegations pour into Havana despite the heat, and surround the stand when Lincoln begins to speak at 2 p.m. At 4 p.m. he concludes, three hearty cheers going up for him, and William Kellogg of Canton, candidate for Congress, takes the stand for an hour. * Douglas drives from Havana to Lewistown with Col. Lewis W. Ross and State Senator William C. Goudy, at whose home he is a guest until Tuesday, August 17. He speaks briefly at 10:30 p.m. from the porch to a group of admirers led by Hasson & Boyd's Band.

August 16—Bath-Lewistown — Lincoln speaks in Bath (a wooded wilderness when he surveyed it in 1836, the last of his five town surveys). On the platform are several who had served in the same companies with him in the Black Hawk War. A large crowd has assembled to hear him, and "all pronounced it a good day's work." * Immediately after the close of the Fulton County Democratic convention Senator Douglas is escorted to Proctor's Grove at Lewistown. Fulton

County has long been Democratic and Douglas a political idol for fifteen years. H. L. Bryant introduces him. After an hour the Judge's voice gives out and Col. Ross takes over. Douglas speaks briefly to the crowd serenading him in the evening.

August 17 — Lewistown — Lincoln, coming from Bath, is met two miles out of Lewistown by a cavalcade of horsemen and buggies and the Canton Brass Band. George Phelps makes a reception speech to which Lincoln responds. Lincoln speaks at 2 p.m. from a stand erected in front of the large columns of the courthouse portico, following an introduction by William Kellogg. Lincoln's two-hour speech, which includes a "noble and impressive apostrophe to the Declaration of Independence," is followed by a three-hour address by Kellogg, who then drives Lincoln to his home in Canton. * Douglas arrives in Canton in the evening, where he is the guest of John G. Graham, candidate for state representative. He is serenaded on his arrival.

August 18—Peoria—Both Lincoln and Douglas are driven from Canton to Elmwood this morning. A special train on the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad arrives to escort the Judge to that city. Lincoln also travels to Peoria, on a regular train, registers at the Peoria House. The firing of cannon on Douglas' arrival at Peoria at 1:30 p.m. calls the Democrats together, the Emmet Guards forming the guard of honor, for a parade to the courthouse square. There Washington Cockle introduces the Senator, who addresses a crowd totaling 10,000 by Democratic estimates. Julius C. Manning of Toulon is master of ceremonies. Col. Wood's two steamers



Lincoln arrives in Peoria on the evening of August 18 and registers at the Peoria House. He speaks on the courthouse square the following day. He is a guest at the Peoria House on October 3-5; on the last evening he is serenaded by Sushizky's Apollo Band. Douglas was a guest at the Peoria House on September 29-30. He occupies Room 16, which is assigned to Lincoln a few days later.



The home of Mayor Joseph O. Glover of Ottawa where Lincoln is a weekend guest at the time of the first Lincoln-Douglas debate. Arriving on a special train, Lincoln is "placed in a carriage beautifully decorated with evergreens and mottoes by the young ladies of Ottawa, and escorted around the square, and to the residence of Mayor Glover. Enormous crowds blocked the streets and side-walks . . . and the shouts of the multitude rolled in a continuous tumult."

containing an animal show play Peoria today and then follow Douglas to Lacon.

August 19—Peoria-Lacon — Lincoln attends the Fourth District Republican Congressional convention in the morning. At 2 p.m. he is introduced by James M. Knox of Knoxville and addresses 3,000 gathered on the east side of the public square, but is interrupted by a heavy shower. When it subsides to a drizzle he again takes the stand. William Kellogg, renominated for Congress at the morning convention, follows. * Douglas, having traveled north on the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad the preceding evening, crosses the Illinois River to Lacon where he speaks.

August 21—Ottawa (First Joint Debate)—A special train of seventeen

cars from Chicago on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad picks up Lincoln at Morris, where he has been the overnight guest of Judge William T. Hopkins after arriving by train from Peoria on the previous evening. An immense crowd assembled at the Ottawa depot at noon greets Lincoln. He is welcomed by Mayor Joseph O. Glover, whose guest he is over the week-end, and escorted to the Mansion House. * Douglas' eleven-car train, picking up the Senator at Peru where he has stayed overnight, is met by a throng of Democrats three miles west of Ottawa. He rides in a four-horse carriage to the Geiger House, where he is welcomed in a speech by H. W. H. Cushman. The debate opens in Lafayette Square at 2 p.m. Shorthand reporters and representatives of the press so fill the stand as to leave little room for the timekeepers and speakers. Douglas speaks for an hour; Lincoln replies, not using all his allotted hour and a half, and Douglas concludes in a half hour. The crowd is estimated at 10,000. Writing to J. O. Cunningham, Urbana attorney, on the following day, Lincoln says: "Douglas and I, first time this Canvass, crossed swords here yesterday; the fire flew some and I am glad to know I am yet alive. There was a vast concourse of people."

August 23—Henry—Lincoln leaves
Ottawa between 3 and 4 a.m. for
Henry, where several thousand have
come to hear "the people's choice for
United States Senator." In the evening he hears Owen Lovejoy. He remains overnight in Peoria.

August 24—Galesburg — Lincoln leaves Peoria at 8:30 a.m. and arrives at Galesburg at 3:30 p.m. on the Peoria & Oquawka. He stops at the Bancroft House. A crowd gathers, and with some urging he speaks briefly, asking all "to stand fast." They escort him to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy depot, where he takes a train for Augusta.

August 25—Augusta-Macomb-Galena -Lincoln attends the Fifth District Republican Congressional convention in the Presbyterian Church in Augusta in the morning. His friend Jackson Grimshaw of Quincy is nominated for Congress. Lincoln is the dinner guest of James Stark, where he enjoys sweet potatoes, honey, green beans and peach cobbler. At 2 p.m. he speaks to 1,200 at Catlin's Grove. Rain begins before Lincoln's speech, but the Republican press reported "Not a single person left the ground! . . . They didn't come to hear a dry speaker, and he wasn't addressing a dry audience," and called the speech "one immense mass of logical arguments woven like a network into a solid battery." Lincoln catches the late afternoon train for Macomb, and makes a speech at the courthouse in the evening, directed particularly at the old Clay Whigs. * Douglas addresses a concourse of several thousand in a grove on the east side of Fever River at Galena. The Galena Courier complains that all are going to Freeport on Friday; that all that came are a boatload of "Hibernians from Dubuque, and a small squad of our Irish fellow-citizens from Shullsburgh, Wisconsin. They marched up and deployed in front of the DeSoto House before Dooglas the great Dred Scottite would show himself." The Republican press declared his speech "candleboxy and as leaden as Galena."

August 26 — Amboy — Lincoln checks out of the Randolph Hotel at Macomb, has his ambrotype taken by T. P. Pearson and boards the morning C. B. & Q. train for Mendota. Here he changes to the Illinois Central for Amboy. He speaks briefly in the evening, suggesting that people go to Freeport on the morrow.

August 27 — Freeport (Second Joint Debate)—Lincoln arrives at 10 a.n. on a special train to be greeted by 5,000, who escort him to the new Brewster House. He makes a short speech in reply to the welcome of Thomas J. Turner from the balcony, "which set the crowd in a blaze of enthusiasm." * Douglas arrived last evening and a torchlight parade escorted him to the Brewster House. At 2 p.m. Douglas walks the two blocks to the stand. Lincoln arrives in a Conestoga wagon drawn by six horses. The cold, damp day does not chill the enthusiasm of a crowd estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. Lincoln has the hour-long beginning speech and the half-hour conclusion, while Douglas speaks for an hour and a half. Lincoln propounds a series of questions to Douglas, including the famous "Freeport question"—"Can the people of a United States Territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?" Douglas' affirmative answer aids him in the senatorial race, but is fatal to his presidential prospects.



Douglas arrived in Freeport the evening before the scheduled debate. He was escorted to the new Brewster House where he is an overnight guest. Lincoln arrived the morning of the debate, August 27, and is taken by the Republicans to the Brewster House. He is welcomed by Mayor Turner. Douglas walks from the Brewster House to the speaking platform; Lincoln rides with Republican leaders in a wagon drawn by six horses.

August 28 — El Paso-Turner Junc-TION—"Old Abe was here [El Paso] for an hour on Saturday, en route for Peoria. We soon gathered a crowd around him, and he answered and set at rest the foul aspersions that Douglas and his followers are with such bold effrontery passing current through the land." Arriving on the Illinois Central at 3:40 p.m., Lincoln also has time to lunch at Baron Louis Chlopicki's restaurant before boarding the Peoria & Oquawka at 5:30. Douglas arrives at Turner Junction (now West Chicago) at 3:25 p.m. on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. His reception by a cannon and several bands is enthusiastic despite the shawls and overcoats worn against the cold. He speaks for nearly two hours before leaving for Chicago. Captain Joseph Naper of Naperville presides, and 1,500 listen to the speech.

August 30—Tremont—Lincoln arrives at Pekin by boat from Peoria on Sunday evening (August 29) and is driven to Tremont by John A. Jones, whose guest he is for the night. Monday morning the Tazewell County Republican convention meets. At 1:30 p.m. Lincoln speaks for two hours in front of the courthouse. He recalls his campaigns into Tazewell since 1840. He is followed by William Kellogs. The Democratic press says Lincoln "looks jaded and worn down, and I would not be surprised if he fails altogether before the canvass is closed."

August 31—Carlinville-Joliet—Lincoln is taken by carriage from Tremont to Bloomington to catch the morning train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis for Carlinville. On arrival there he is conducted to the American House. At 3 p.m. a thousand people at Morton's Grove hear him deliver honest, logical and telling "an speech." He is followed by John M. Palmer, who deals "terrific blows to the bogus Democracy in every sentence." * After a week-end of rest Douglas speaks in Joliet. His address is a long one, filling nearly six columns in the St. Louis Missouri Republican. SEPTEMBER 2—CLINTON-PONTIAC—Lin-

SEPTEMBER 2—CLINTON-PONTIAC—LIncoln has a few hours at home in Springfield on September 1 after his first twenty-day campaign tour. At 10 o'clock that evening he takes the Great Western train for Decatur with Horace White, Chicago Press & Tribune reporter. White is carried to the Indiana line when Lincoln fails to awaken him. Lincoln takes the morning Illinois Central train north to Clinton, but is forced to go on to Wapella so that the Clinton citizens can escort him back with a procession. The barbecue brings out 5,000, most of whom are present when Clifton H. Moore introduces Lincoln at "one of the most enthusiastic gatherings since the days of Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Lincoln is the guest of Moore, with whom he has tried many cases for the Illinois Central. * Douglas takes the regular train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad which brings him into Pontiac, the twelve-pound cannon booming from the flatcar at the rear. He is met by the Livingston Light Guards under the command of the old Texas Ranger, Captain Payne, who escort him to the courthouse where it seems all the town's 1,200 inhabitants have gathered. He is greeted by A. E. Harding, and speaks for three hours, after which he inquires if anyone has questions to ask, which he answers with much vigor.

September 4—Bloomington-Lincoln-Springfield—Lincoln takes the Illinois Central to Bloomington on September 3 and is the guest of Judge David Davis. He writes Dr. William Fithian of Danville: "My recent experience shows that speaking at the same place the next day after D. is the very thing—it is, in fact, a concluding speech on him." At 2 p.m. on the 4th the courthouse bell signals the formation of a procession which proceeds to the Davis home and escorts Lincoln to the courthouse square, where he addresses 6,000 people. On the way back to Springfield he stops off at Lincoln to hear Douglas. * Douglas' train on the C.A. & St.L. is met at the Logan County line by a train from Lincoln. Lionel P. Lacey welcomes the Judge and Douglas replies. In Lincoln, because of the high wind, Douglas speaks in the Spalding & Rogers circus tent. In Springfield his train is met at the C.A. & St.L. depot by the Democrat Club, who escort him in an open carriage to the St. Nicholas Hotel. He replies to John A. McClernand's reception speech.

September 6 — Monticello-Jackson-VILLE—After a Sunday at home, Lincoln takes the morning train on the Great Western to Bement. A trainload of followers meets him at Decatur and escorts him to Bement and thence overland to Monticello. He is met a half mile from town by thirtytwo young ladies on horseback, representing the states, and a corresponding number of young men. A barbecue attracts 7,000. Lincoln replies to L. J. Bond's speech of welcome at Monticello. After the barbecue Lincoln is introduced by Thomas Milligan and speaks for two hours. He calls attention to the 1856 campaign when his reception consisted of one man carrying a large flag, himself and an audience of thirty people. Douglas' special train leaves Springfield at 6:30 a.m. for Jacksonville on the Great Western, arriving there at 10 a.m. Col. William B. Warren greets the Democratic leader at the depot, and the Morgan Light Guard, Rescue Fire Company No. 2, Capt. Parsons' Rifle Company, and Merritt's Cornet Band escort him to the Dunlap House. The speaking begins at 1 p.m. The Illinois State Register announced that 10,000 were present. Benjamin F. Bristow in "his usual ornate and happy style" introduces the speaker of the day. Douglas alludes to his career in Jacksonville from 1834 to 1837 then turns his attention to the "falsehoods" of Lincoln and U.S. Senator Lyman Trumbull.

SEPTEMBER 7—TOLONO-MATTOON-PARIS
—Lincoln is driven from Monticello
to Bement, where he takes the Great
Western train to Tolono, arriving
after midnight, where a crowd has
gathered and "forces" him to make
a short speech while waiting for the
Illinois Central train going south to

Mattoon. He arrives in Mattoon at 6 a.m., addresses a crowd from the Essex House at the junction of the I.C. R.R. and the T.H.A. & St.L. R.R., and leaves at 1 p.m. on the latter road for Paris. "The Tall Sucker" is escorted by a brass band to Col. Alexander's grove, where Owen Lovejoy is speaking. He stops, and Lincoln speaks for two hours. In the evening Lovejoy and Richard J. Oglesby speak at the courthouse.

SEPTEMBER 8—CARLINVILLE — Douglas speaks for two hours to the largest crowd ever assembled in Carlinville -some 8.000. He is escorted by the band of the Alton Jaegers to the City Hotel, and later to a grove near the railroad, where he is presented by Judge Gilbert and speaks for two hours. His train takes him to Alton where he takes a boat to St. Louis, arriving on the morning of September 9. He stops at the Planters House, visits the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair, and in the evening speaks briefly to a crowd of well-wishers.

September 9 — Hillsboro — "A constant stream of old friends" calls at Joseph T. Eccles' home in Hillsboro in the morning, where Lincoln has stayed overnight after arriving the previous evening on the T.H.A. & St.L. R.R. The Spalding & Rogers Circus advances the time of its performance so that the Republicans can follow with their meeting under the "big top." The rain is so noisy on the tent that the Republicans have difficulty hearing Lincoln's two-hour speech, in which he tells many amusing stories. "The circus follows the crowds drawn together to hear Douglas," said the Democratic State Register. "Lincoln follows the circus to get the ear of the crowd assembled to witness the antics of the clowns."

September 10 — Belleville—Douglas and five hundred friends cross the Mississippi by ferry from St. Louis to Illinoistown (now East St. Louis), proceeding to Belleville by the Belleville & Illinoistown Railroad. Arriving at 11 a.m., Douglas stops at the Na-

tional Hotel, where he is soon called out by a crowd of admirers for a brief speech. In the afternoon he makes a long address in a nearby grove to a larger crowd than expected, due to the popularity of a mechanical and agricultural fair in town.

SEPTEMBER 11 - EDWARDSVILLE-HIGH-LAND-WATERLOO-Lincoln leaves Alton (where he has stayed overnight after coming from Hillsboro by train) in a carriage for Edwardsville, where he dines at the home of Matthew Gillespie. At 1 p.m. the Madison Guards under Capt. Schloss and the Edwardsville Band escort Lincoln to the courthouse, where he is introduced by Joseph Gillespie. Tribune reporter is impressed by "the quiet autumn day in the quaint old town; the serious people clustered around the platform." Lincoln and Joseph Gillespie spend the evening in Highland, where Lincoln is much interested in the Swiss there, and they in him; he makes a short speech. He stays overnight in Highland, and continues by carriage the next day (Sunday) to Greenville. * Douglas speaks in Waterloo.

SEPTEMBER 13 — GREENVILLE-CHESTER -Lincoln, who has stayed overnight with Thomas S. Smith, speaks from 1 to 3 p.m. at Colcord's grove in the southwest part of town. The audience occupied seats "only 12 or 15 inches from the ground" consisting of "boards laid on small uprights and were without backs. As the people sat down . . . the knees of many of them almost touched their chins. He is not an abolitionist, he declares, nor has he ever been in favor of interfering with slavery in the states where it exists; but he believes slavery is a great moral, social and political evil. After the speech he attends a benefit social, being served ice cream flavored with crushed peach leaves. Called upon, Lincoln makes a few remarks before leaving by carriage for Vandalia where he catches the Illinois Central for Centralia, visits the State Fair, and stays overnight. * Douglas speaks at Chester.

September 14 — Cairo — Douglas' arrival at 9 a.m. on the James H. Lucas is announced by cannon fire. The steamer Dan Pollard brings a delegation from Mound City. Escorted by S. S. Taylor and S. S. Brooks to the Taylor House, Douglas shakes hands with many friends. In the afternoon he is introduced by Judge Isham N. Haynie and speaks from a platform erected in front of the Taylor House. Usher F. Linder of Charleston follows. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas attend the ball in the evening.

September 15 — Jonesboro (Third Joint Debate) - Douglas arrives at Ionesboro on the Illinois Central with several carloads of supporters. Lincoln arrived the day before and spent the evening watching Donati's comet. The crowd is the smallest of all the debates-1,200. At the conclusion of the debate Usher F. Linder makes a short Douglas speech, and John Dougherty, Buchanan Democratic candidate for State treasurer, denounces the Douglasites. Lincoln expects small results from this debate, as Union County gave the Republicans only 46 votes out of 1,575 in 1856. * The next day Lincoln goes to Centralia on the Illinois Central, stops at the Centralia House, and spends the afternoon at the State Fair, where he attracts much attention. That evening he takes the Illinois Central to Mattoon. He makes no speeches between the Jonesboro and Charleston debates.

September 16—Benton — The Douglases go to Benton, where the Judge speaks at the request of John A. Logan. Some 4,000 from Franklin County are on hand to hear him denounce as "an unmitigated falsehood" Lincoln's charge of conspiracy in the issuing of the Dred Scott decision.

September 17—Centralia — Douglas attempts to answer the attacks which the "big guns" of the Buchanan faction—Sidney Breese, John Reynolds and John Dougherty—have made on him in speeches of the previous evening. Douglas, however, has "been keeping spirits up by pouring spirits

down" and soon gives way to John A. Logan.

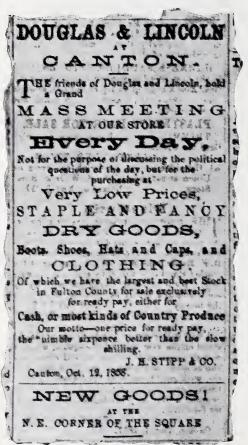
SEPTEMBER 18 — CHARLESTON (Fourth Joint Debate)—The Lincoln procession, led by the Bowling Green Band from Indiana, starts from Mattoon for Charleston, gathering additional wagons, carriages and horsemen along the way. The two-mile-long procession halts before the Capitol House in Charleston, where H. P. H. Bromwell welcomes Lincoln. Between the courthouse and a building across the street hangs an eighty-foot-long ban-ner inscribed on one side "Coles County Four Hundred Majority for Lincoln," with a painting of "'Old Abe Thirty Years Ago,' driving three yoke of Oxen," on the reverse. Douglas arrives in Mattoon at 3 a.m. on the Illinois Central from Centralia. As his procession prepares to start for Charleston at 8 a.m., Col. James T. Cunningham welcomes the Judge to Coles County, and the latter responds. Arriving in Charleston before the Union Hotel, a welcome speech is made by Orlando B. Ficklin, to which Douglas replies. * The debate is held in the afternoon on the fairgrounds one mile west of Charleston. During its course Lincoln calls Ficklin to the front of the stand to answer Douglas' charges as to his (Lincoln's) votes in Congress on the Mexican War, * Lincoln spends the night at the home of Thomas A. Marshall, State senate candidate, where an evening reception is held. The following day, Sunday, he visits with his stepmother and other relatives in and near Charleston.

SEPTEMRER 20—SULLIVAN—Douglas is scheduled to speak in Sullivan at 10 a.m., but is late in leaving Mattoon, escorted by the Mattoon Brass Band, thirty-two young ladies on horseback and many carriages and wagons. This procession is met two and a half miles east of Sullivan by the Shelbyville Brass Band and thirty-two more young ladies. After a half-hour of vociferous cheering the combined procession proceeds to Sullivan. One-half mile from town Lincoln is noted

on Judge James Elder's porch, and a great cheer goes up for Douglas.

* Lincoln has originally been scheduled to speak at 2 p.m., but sends a pencilled note to Douglas, agreeing to postpone his speech to 3 p.m. "if he will announce the fact, so that I can understand it." Douglas receives the note while at lunch in the Eagle House, assents, and makes the announcement at the beginning of his speech at 1 p.m. from a stand on the east side of the courthouse. He is introduced by John R. Eden. * Shortly after two o'clock some of

A Canton department store used the Douglas and Lincoln campaign theme in its advertising in the Fulton Ledger of Canton.



Lincoln's supporters, including a brass band, on their way to Freedland's grove, march near the square, interrupting Douglas' speech. The Judge continues, saying "I can speak louder than their noise," but the Democrats pull the driver of the band wagon off his seat and a brawl is narrowly averted. The near conflict is retold in ever-changing versions throughout the campaign. Douglas concludes his speech and is followed on the stand by Anthony Thornton of Shelbyville, a former Whig turned Democrat. Lincoln makes his speech at Freedland's grove, north of town.

September 21 — Danville — Douglas arrives in Danville at 4 a.m. He is "escorted to one of the Hotels and put to bed." In the afternoon he speaks for two and a half hours in a grove a mile southeast of town to a crowd of 8,000 (by Democratic estimate). * Lincoln arrives on the 7 p.m. train. Mrs. Douglas is on the same train. Lincoln is escorted by friends a half mile to the home of his old friend in the legislature, Dr. William Fithian. Retiring to a secondfloor bedroom, Lincoln removes his boots. When a crowd assembles and calls for a speech, he cannot readily get them on, so steps onto a balcony without them and makes a short speech. He remains at Fithian's overnight.

SEPTEMBER 22—DANVILLE—By 11 a.m. Danville is "'chuck' full," with banners across the streets, one reading "Free Territory for White Men," and another "A. Lincoln, the People's Choice." The procession to the grove is headed by Reynolds' Brass Band, and includes 32 young ladies from Ridgefarm and 37 (one for each Territory as well as State), each from Danville, Catlin and Georgetown. A dinner was spread out on three 300-foot-long tables, after which Lincoln speaks at what he calls "a fine and altogether satisfactory meeting."

September 23 — Urbana—Douglas speaks from the bandstand on the last day of the Champaign County Agricultural Fair to a large crowd.

He arrived in town the preceding day and attended the Fair.

September 24—Urbana-Onarga—Lincoln left Danville on the 23rd taking the Great Western to Tolono and the Illinois Central to West Urbana (Champaign), arriving about 3 p.m. Escorted to Bradley's residence, he is called upon in the evening by friends and serenaded by three brass bands. On the 24th a procession of 2,000 people forms in West Urbana, swelling to 4,000 by the time it leaves Urbana for the fairgrounds. Lincoln is seated at the head of a long table where a barbecued meal is spread out for all. He speaks after the dinner, and again in the evening at the Evart House. When he concludes, "Deacon" William Bross of the Chicago Press & Tribune speaks in the courthouse. * Douglas' train on the Illinois Central, en route from West Urbana to Kankakee, halts at 1 p.m. at Onarga, a village of 300 people. The day is raw and cloudy with a cold wind blowing, but the Kankakee Brass Band and 300 Douglasites are present. A flatcar carrying Capt. Townsend and the Kankakee Flying Artillery with one of their guns is attached to the train. Douglas is welcomed by Judge Chamberly: "In the name of the Democracy . . . of the County of Iroquois, whom you have to-day honored with a visit, I welcome you here." A feature of the gathering is a thirteen-yoke ox team attached to a Conestoga wagon from Spring Creek.

September 25—Springfield-Kankakee
—Lincoln returns home to Springfield on the Great Western after an absence of three weeks, in "excellent health and spirits." At the close of the Republican Club's evening meeting its members march to Lincoln's home at Eighth and Jackson streets and the band plays several selections. "Mr. Lincoln appeared on the portico and thanked his friends for this renewed manifestation of their regard for the principles he defends." He retires "amid deafening cheers." He remains at home until Monday morning (the 27th). * Douglas ad-

dresses a crowd of 800 to 1,000 people in Kankakee. T. Lyle Dickey of Ottawa follows in the evening. Douglas spends the weekend in Chicago.

SEPTEMBER 27 — JACKSONVILLE — At 7 a.m. a large crowd escorts Lincoln from the Statehouse to the Great Western depot in Springfield, where he and the Springfield delegation take a train for Jacksonville. They arrive at 11 a.m. and are met by large delegations from Morgan, Cass and Scott counties. Francis P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis, speaks from the stand in the courthouse yard, followed by Lincoln for two hours and a half. James C. Conkling of Springfield addresses an overflow meeting. For the first time the Democratic State Register admits that the "Black Republicans secured a large meeting." At night a third of the afternoon's 15,-000 crowd listen to Milton Hay of Springfield and Richard Yates of Jacksonville.

SEPTEMBER 28 — WINCHESTER-HENNE-PIN—A large procession of carriages travels the eighteen miles from Jacksonville to Winchester. Lincoln is late but overtakes his escort. "His horses were white with sweat and he and his friends were black with dust." A large crowd attends a barbecue a mile west of Winchester, where Lincoln speaks. Two months earlier his friend Nathan M. Knapp had urged him to come, saying: "You are justified now in unsheathing the sword & throwing the scabbard away. Run back on his track, reveal in your way his tortuosity, pitch into his motives; things that look stale to you the masses never knew, or have forgotten, or fail to place in juxtaposition with his recent attitudes." * Great enthusiasm is shown in the welcome of Douglas to Hennepin, an Illinois River town of 1,500, though the crowd is reported to be not as large as generally turns out because of the large percentage of abolitionists in Putnam County. A large flag "Welcome Douglas" flies at the hotel. The Senator and Judge T. Lyle Dickey are taken to the stand on the fairgrounds, where both address the people. The National (Buchanan) Democrats with bands hold a meeting nearby, which arouses the temper of Douglas' followers.

September 29—Winchester-Henry— Lincoln, after spending the day in John Moses' law office going over Douglas' record in the Congressional Globe, speaks in the evening in the Scott County courthouse. * The Democrats of Henry, unable to secure cannon, obtain four anvils to ring out a welcome to Douglas. The arch across the street carries the inscription, "Our Senator, Now, Our President in 1860." The Hon. Mr. Dawson welcomes the Judge. From a platform in the public square Douglas goes into great detail on his efforts in Congress to get the land grant for the Illinois Central Railroad. He is followed by R. T. Merrick of Chicago. Late in the afternoon Douglas goes to Peoria, probably by boat.

September 30 — Washington-Meta-MORA-Douglas leaves Peoria on the morning train of the eastern division of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad. He gets off at Washington, is taken to the public square and greeted by Dr. R. M. B. Wilson, and speaks briefly. He is then driven six miles north to Metamora, where a monster delegation-some say 5,000 "sporting thirty national flags, and every wagon a banner"—comes out to meet the approaching 108 wagons. "Douglas" speech at Metamora was a clincher. It will long be remembered." The Judge returns to Peoria in the evening.

OCTOBER 1—PITTSFIELD — Lincoln has spent the night at the home of Col. William Ross, east of Pittsfield, after being met at Florence on the Illinois River by the Pittsfield delegation. He is driven from the Ross home to the public square in a wagon drawn by six black horses. After his two-hour speech, Calvin Jackson makes two ambrotypes of him. Lincoln probably spent the night in Florence in order to catch the Illinois River packet the

following morning for the 18-hour trip 116 miles upstream to Peoria.

OCTOBER 2—PEKIN—Douglas has spent the night at Thomas N. Gill's home in Pekin, to which place he came by boat from Peoria on Friday (Oct. 1), being greeted at the landing and escorted to the Gill home by a large crowd. On Saturday the steamboat Editor arrives with 250 voters from Peoria. Two young men are killed while firing salutes from their sixpounder. Douglas is introduced to the crowd of some 5,000 by James Haines. After his speech he returns to Peoria on the Editor and catches the Peoria & Oquawka train for Galesburg, where he spends Sunday.

October 4—Metamora-Oquawka-Bur-LINGTON—Lincoln takes the stage from the ferry landing opposite Peoria at 8 a.m., traveling to Metamora by way of Little Detroit and Spring Bay. The Woodford County Circuit Court, in session at Metamora, adjourns to hear his speech in the afternoon. He returns to Peoria in the evening. * Douglas leaves Galesburg on the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad at 7:30 a.m. in a heavy rain, arriving at Oquawka, a town of 1,500, at 9:30. At ten o'clock the steamer Keokuk arrives with a hundred people from towns below. The brass bands from Oquawka and Monmouth parade in their band wagons. Isaac N. Morris of Quincy, candidate for Congress, accompanies Douglas to the stand erected in front of the courthouse, where after an introduction by C. M. Harris the Judge speaks for two hours and a half to some 800 to 1,000. Late in the afternoon he takes passage on the Keokuk for Burlington, Iowa, where he speaks in the evening.

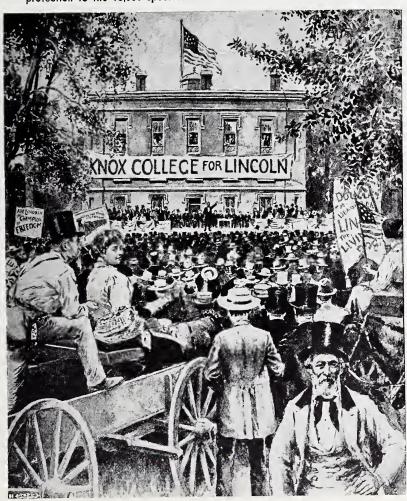
October 5 — Pekin-Monmouth—Lincoln and Kellogg leave Peoria on the steamer Nile, arriving in Pekin at 11 a.m. A crowd meets the boat and escorts them to the home of Joshua Wagenseller. In the afternoon the speaking is from a flower-bedecked platform in the courthouse square. Introduced by Judge John M. Bush, Lincoln talks at great length because

of the crowd's fine attention. He returns to Peoria and occupies Room No. 16 at the Peoria House. The next afternoon he takes the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad to Knoxville. * Douglas leaves Burlington at 6:55 a.m. on the Peoria & Oquawka and is met at Monmouth by a brass band and escorted to the Warren House. He speaks at the public square in the afternoon, being introduced by Rob-

ert Holloway. In the evening a torchlight procession calls at the Warren House and Douglas responds with a short speech.

October 7—Galesburg (Fifth Joint Debate)—Lincoln is heavily escorted along the nine miles of road from Knoxville to Galesburg. There he is taken to the home of Mayor Henry R. Sanderson, where T. G. Frost makes a reception speech and Anna

The fifth Lincoln-Douglas debate, October 7, was held on the Knox College campus in Galesburg. The speaking stand erected at the east end of the main building protected the speakers from the cold wind, but gave little protection to the 15,000 spectators.



Hurd presents a beautiful silk shield and coat of arms. Lincoln also receives a fine banner from the students of Lombard University. "Lincoln and Kellogg" banners are numerous. Douglas arrives on the Peoria & Oquawka with delegations from Monmouth and Burlington, and goes to the Bancroft House. He is welcomed by the Galesburg Light Guards, the Scandinavians, and the artillery company of Galesburg. J. Boggs makes a

welcoming speech. * At two o'clock Lincoln and Douglas are escorted to the Knox College grounds in four-horse carriages driven abreast. The platform is erected along the east side of the main college building, which somewhat shelters the speakers but leaves the audience of 15,000 exposed to the cold wind. A 22-car excursion train from Peoria, despite using three engines, arrives too late for the debate.



The Randolph House at Macomb. Lincoln stays here overnight after his speech at the courthouse on the evening of August 25. He leaves the next morning for the debate at Freeport. Two months later he again remains overnight after addressing 4,000 on the courthouse square.

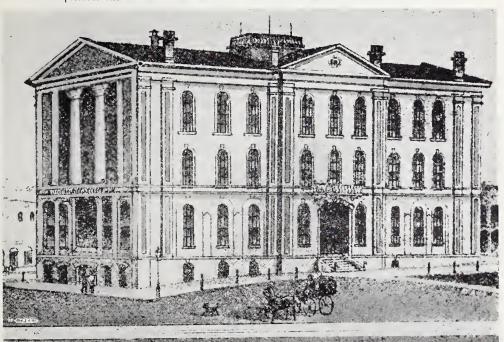
OCTOBER 8 — TOULON-MACOMB — Lincoln takes the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train from Galesburg to Kewanee, and thence a carriage to Toulon. He is met by a delegation headed by his friend Thomas J. Henderson and escorted to the Virginia Hotel. In the afternoon he speaks in the Stark County courthouse square. After the meeting he returns to Kewanee. * Douglas leaves Galesburg on the C. B. & Q. for Macomb, arriving in the evening. He is met by

two brass bands, and a torchlight procession escorts him to the hotel. He responds to the serenaders with their flambeaux and bonfires with a short speech from the hotel porch.

October 9 — Oquawka-Burlington-Macomb-Plymouth—Lincoln is met at Oquawka Junction (now Gladstone) by the Oquawka Brass Band, which escorts him to town where he is a guest of banker Stephen S. Phelps. After being introduced by J. H. Stewart, Lincoln speaks for sev-



The platform for the sixth Lincoln-Douglas Debate, held in Quincy on October 13, was erected on Washington Square across Fifth Street from the Courthouse—the building with the four columns on the left in the picture. The audience was estimated to be from ten to twelve thousand.



The new City Hall at Alton. A stand for the speakers was placed against the south side of the hall and five to ten thousand persons heard the debate.

eral hours from a stand in front of the Jamison & Moir building. After this meeting Lincoln goes to Burlington, Iowa, where Stewart introduces him to a capacity crowd of 1,500 in Grimes' Hall, Lincoln speaking for two hours. "Mr. Lincoln appeared Saturday evening fresh and vigorous." Douglas spends the morning in Macomb exchanging greetings with old friends. At 1:30 p.m. a procession forms and conveys him to the fairgrounds. He puts the crowd in good humor, and when he concludes they shout for him to go on, but he only smiles. He soon leaves for Plymouth, a town of 1,000, which turns out enmasse regardless of party. Douglas speaks only three-quarters of an hour.

OCTOBER 11-MONMOUTH-CARTHAGE-Lincoln leaves Burlington, where he has remained over Sunday at the Barrett House, at 6:55 a.m. Monday on the C. B. & Q. train for Monmouth where he goes to the Baldwin House. Despite the mud produced by an allday rain on Sunday and the threat of more rain, the Monmouth Band escorts him to the public square where a large crowd is gathered. A welcome is given by Dr. Abram V. T. Gilbert, followed by a selection by the Monmouth Republican Glee Club and the introduction of the speaker by Philo E. Reed. Lincoln speaks for three hours. * Douglas is received at Carthage "in a style to make his Democratic heart grow stouter in the conflict which he is carrying on to the trailing of the black flag of abolitionism." An all-night rain continuing until 9 a.m. does not keep away a crowd of 5,000, despite the flooded roads and thick-laid mud, which like:

> Aunt Jemima's plaster, The more you try to scrape it off The more it sticks the faster.

To the assembled partisans Douglas deals out "Democratic doctrine not sparingly . . . but readily and with liberality."

OCTOBER 12—AUGUSTA-CAMP POINT— Douglas comes by carriage from Carthage to Augusta, where he speaks in the afternoon. The accommodation train—a freight with one coach—in which Douglas is to ride to Quincy on the Burlington—comes in from Galesburg with several extra coaches for the benefit of people on the way to Quincy for the joint debate. The train stops at Camp Point, which is full of people bearing torches, a military company with its fifes and drums, bonfires, rockets and fireballs, and a lighted flagpole. Douglas, Isaac N. Morris and W. H. Roosevelt speak briefly from the platform of the car.

OCTOBER 13—Quincy (Sixth Joint Debate)-Lincoln arrives in Quincy on the 9:30 a.m. Burlington train, and a large crowd of Republicans, headed by Steig's Brass Band, escorts him to the home of Orville H. Browning. He is presented a bouquet from the Quincy Republican ladies-which he accepts with "a few well-chosen words." * Douglas has been met by 400 blazing torches and beautiful transparencies and 3,000 shouting Democrats who escorted him to the Quincy House on his arrival the previous evening. * The day is clear and pleasant, with 12,000 present from Illinois and Missouri. Lincoln opens the debate from the stand erected in Washington Square in front of the courthouse. The Republicans conclude the day with a "splendid torch-light procession." Both candidates and the reporters spend the next day traveling to Alton by the 250-foot Mississippi River Steamer City of Louisiana.

October 15—Alton (Seventh Joint Debate)—The City of Louisiana, with Lincoln and Douglas, docks at 5 a.m. A large crowd arrives from St. Louis on board the Baltimore and the "very fast" White Cloud. Passengers on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis excursion train from Springfield include Mrs. Lincoln, the Springfield Cadets of whom Lincoln's oldest son Robert is a member, and Merrit's Cadet Band. Mabie & Crosby's French & American Circus plays at 11 a.m. * Some 4,000 listen to the debate at two o'clock at the south front of the new

City Hall and Market Building. The Lincolns dine at the Franklin Hotel with Senator Trumbull and debate reporters Horace White and Robert R. Hitt. * Douglas' voice is very indistinct, having suffered badly by so many outdoor speeches. He has nine speeches for the rest of the canvass to twelve for Lincoln.

OCTOBER 16—LINCOLN-GILLESPIE—Lincoln arrives in the town named for him five years before, on a thirteencar special train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, at noon. "Abe Lincoln, the Choice of the Germans" is one of the parade banners. Lincoln is introduced in the afternoon by his long-time friend and fellow-attorney Samuel C. Parks of Lincoln. He speaks for two hours from the stand erected on the west side of the courthouse. In the evening he returns to Springfield for a Sunday at home. * Douglas speaks at Gillespie. The Whig press reported he repeated his Carlinville speech and lost his temper when questioned by a listener.

OCTOBER 18 — MEREDOSIA-DECATUR — Lincoln takes the early Great Western train from Springfield to Naples, then goes by carriage to Meredosia. While in Naples he notes "about fifteen Celtic gentlemen, with black carpetsacks in their hands." Commenting upon this in his evening speech in Meredosia, he warns the Republicans to be on the lookout for fraudulent voters. Two days later he talks over the problem with John L. Scripps of the Chicago Tribune, and writes Norman B. Judd, Chicago lawyer, of his fears. In Meredosia Lincoln is the the guest of Benjamin H. Grierson, store proprietor and later a noted cavalry leader in the Civil War. Douglas speaks at Decatur. The Springfield State Register estimated the crowd at 6,000. "As at all the points where Mr. D. has spoken, the enthusiasm of the people on his behalf was intense."

OCTOBER 19 — Mt. Sterling-Spring-Field—Lincoln arrives in Mt. Sterling, the county seat of Brown County, after a tedious carriage ride of fifteen miles, and addresses a small crowd. Later, Charles H. Sweeney, a young law student, takes Lincoln in a carriage to Rushville, county seat of Schuyler County. This is the first visit of either candidate to either county. * Douglas and his brass cannon arrive in Springfield from Decatur on the Great Western in the evening. A large concourse of people escorts him to the St. Nicholas Hotel where he makes a few remarks of thanks.

OCTOBER 20 — RUSHVILLE-SPRINGFIELD -Lincoln is the guest of William H. Ray in Rushville on the nights of October 19 and 20. Early in the afternoon of the 20th a procession of horsemen, headed by the Rushville Band, serenades the Ray home, and Lincoln mounts a flower pedestal in the yard and gives a brief response. At 2 p.m. he is introduced by Joseph W. Sweeney, a leading lawyer, to the crowd on the north side of the courthouse, estimated at 3,000. Many come to the reception at the Ray home in the evening. The next day he goes to Carthage by carriage. This is a "great day for the democracy of Springfield and Sangamon County." The day is clear after two days of rain, though the mud makes it necessary to hold the rally in front of the courthouse to take advantage of the planked streets of the public square. Douglas speaks for three hours to 5,000, many of whom were old friends when he lived in Springfield from 1837 to 1841. He gives special attention to Lincoln's career in Congress and his "desertion" of Henry Clay for Gen. Zachary Taylor in 1847-1848.

OCTOBER 21—ATLANTA — Douglas and a group of Democrats leave Springfield at 9 a.m. on a special train for Atlanta on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis. The Springfield State Register reports: "The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The people everywhere are rallying to the side of the invincible champion."

October 22—Carthage-Bloomington
—Lincoln is repaid for his fifty-mile

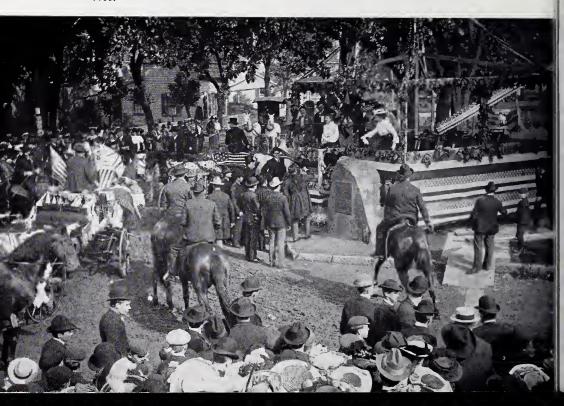
carriage trip from Rushville to Carthage by a fine turnout of 6,000, with 2,000 ladies in the procession which passes the house where he is staying. In his speech he explains his relations with the Illinois Central Railroad, to offset Douglas' statements that he is "cozy" with the company. "Mr. Lincoln was in admirable spirits and voice and gave us the best speech ever made in Hancock County," writes the correspondent of the Chicago Press & Tribune. * Douglas speaks to nearly 8,000 at Bloomington. His voice is broken, and many find it hardly possible to understand him. Mrs. Douglas' beauty causes favorable comment.

OCTOBER 23—DALLAS CITY-LA HARPE-PEORIA—Lincoln goes from Carthage by carriage fifteen miles north to Dallas City. The steamer Oquawka brings a large delegation of ladies from Burlington, Iowa, and the small Niota Belle a similar group from Fort Madison led by its brass band. Both delegations are met at the wharf by the Dallas City band, and Burlington

leads the way to the stand where Lincoln addresses the 2,000 assembled. After this speech he takes a carriage twelve miles to La Harpe, and speaks in the Methodist Church in the evening, then goes seven miles farther to Blandinsville, where he remains over Sunday (Oct. 24) at the home of Charles R. Hume, candidate for the legislature. Lincoln writes to Judd, "Just out of Hancock. Spoke three times in that county. Tight, with chances slightly in our favor." He writes Alexander Sympson to beware of a deal between the Douglas and Buchanan Democrats in Hancock County, and advises John Moses, candidate for the state senate: "Throw on all your weight . . . your case is not so desperate. . . Put in your best licks." * Douglas addresses a large meeting at Parmely's Hall above the Parmely Livery in Peoria in the evening.

OCTOBER 25—MACOMB—Lincoln's long escort of wagons arrives in Macomb from Blandinsville at noon. It is two

President Theodore Roosevelt, in the long coat, is standing in front of the bronze plaque on the boulder marking the site of the second Lincoln-Douglas debate at Freeport. The President delivered the address dedicating the marker on June 3, 1903.



months to the day since Lincoln's last speech in Macomb. He dines at the Randolph House, and despite the rain which continues to fall during the entire day addresses about 4,000 on the courthouse square for two hours, starting at 2 p.m. The windows of the buildings are crowded with ladies. Lincoln remains at the Randolph House overnight, and the next day is driven twenty miles to Vermont by Col. Thomas Hamer.

OCTOBER 26—TOULON—Douglas speaks at Toulon according to his published

itinerary

OCTOBER 27 — VERMONT — Lincoln is discouraged by the cool weather and steady rain, but speaks for an hour to the 1,000 assembled in Vermont. He stands under a large umbrella while he speaks. He returns to Macomb by carriage, then takes the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Chicago, then the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis to Springfield.

OCTOBER 28 — GENESEO — Douglas arrives in Geneseo on the Chicago & Rock Island train from the east and is heartily welcomed. At 2 p.m. he is introduced by Gates, president of the day, to 2,000 at the Geneseo Seminary. The Rock Island Band performs despite the wet, disagreeable

day.

OCTOBER 29 — PETERSBURG-ROCK IS-LAND — Lincoln drives the twenty miles from Springfield to Petersburg, where he makes his sixty-second speech of the campaign. He is listened to "by a large and enthusiastic assembly with more marked attention than is often the lot of a public speaker. . . . He dwelt more particularly on the grounds held by H. Clay on the question of slavery. . . . He has passed through the tremendous labors of this canvass with his health and strength unimpaired." * Douglas takes an early Chicago & Rock Island train from Geneseo, arriving in Rock Island at 8:30 a.m. He is escorted by many four- and six-horse teams to the Island City Hotel, where he is welcomed by Judge J. W. Drury. Despite the damp, chilly weather and bad roads, the courthouse grounds are alive with people when Douglas begins speaking. This is Douglas' final speech of the canvass. Governor Henry B. Payne of Ohio is the orator at an evening meeting. Banners were everywhere.

OCTOBER 30 — Springfield — A giant Republican rally takes place in Springfield. Lincoln tries to speak; the tumult is so great that it is out of the question. Something more demonstrative than impassioned oratory is needed to satisfy the eager crowd. The people "formed processions in defiance of the marshalls and music, marched, counter-marched, and marched back again, making their banners eloquent, and the whole air vocal with their shouts." "My friends," said Lincoln, "to-day closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over; and there remains but the preparation, and the harvest."

Here in facsimile is the famous "Freeport Question" in Lincoln's hand-writing. It was on the same sheet, the top of which is reproduced on page 8.

"ban the people of a United States dentory, in any lample way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exchau Starry from its limits prior to the formar tion of a State Constitution?"

ELECTION DAY—NOVEMBER 2, 1858

It was cold and wet on election day. The old Whigs in the Republican Party were noted fair-weather-voters, and a loss of ten thousand votes was blamed on the weather. Lincoln carried Douglas' home county of Cook, and Douglas carried Lincoln's county of Sangamon. Nine of the doubtful counties in central Illinois where the voting figures were within five per cent of each other were carried by the Republicans, and nine counties by the Democrats, but six doubtful counties along the Illinois River from Pike to Mason went Democratic. Douglas Democrats carried both branches of the legislature, although the Republican members elected to the General Assembly represented a population larger than the Democratic members. The old apportionment law made it necessary for the northern counties to turn out 1,000 voters to offset 750 in southern Illinois. The Republicans carried the two state offices—treasurer and superintendent of public instruction.

In the legislature on January 5, 1859, Douglas received the 54 Democratic votes, the 46 Republican votes went to Lincoln. On hearing the news, Douglas wired the editor of the Democratic State Register, "Let the voice of the people rule." Two weeks after the election Lincoln wrote: "But let the past as nothing be. For the future my view is that the fight must go on."

ILLINOIS IN 1858

"The Republicans will sweep the North. The Democrats will sweep the Sauth. Dauglas hapes ta get his balance of power in the centre of the State."

> — John Wentworth in Chicago Demacrat, June 18, 1858.



LEGISLATIVE VOTE IN 1858

Caunties north of heavy line voted Republican.
Caunties south of heavy line vated Demacratic.
except St. Clair, Bond and Edwards.

Caunties shaded with harizantal lines had less than 5% difference in the vate af Republicans and Democrats.

Caunties heavily shaded vated 75% ar aver for one party.

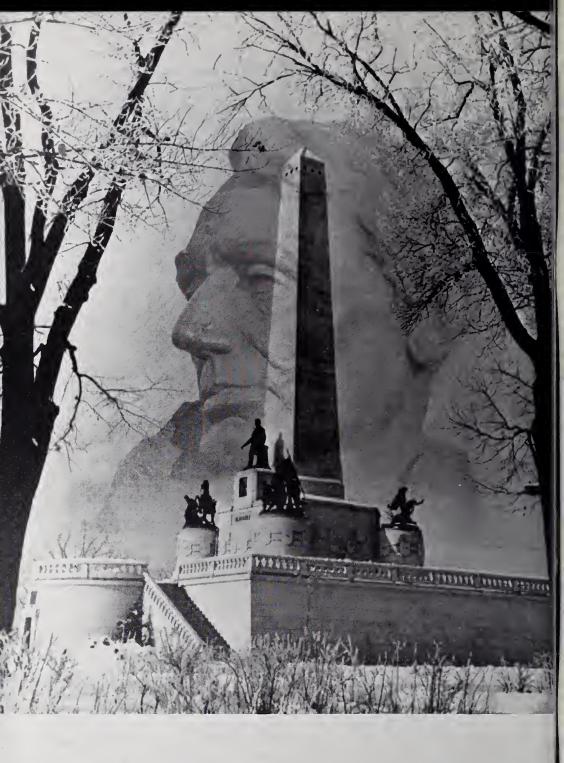
INDEX TO TOWNS

(All in Illinois unless otherwise noted.)

Alton, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 18, 25, 26-27 Amboy, 8, 15 Arenzville, 12 Atlanta, 27 Augusta, 15, 26 Bath, 12, 13 Beardstown, 12 Belleville, 18 Bement, 11, 17 Benton, 9, 19 Blandinsville, 28 Bloomington, 5, 16, 17, 27-28 Bowling Green, Ind., 19 Burlington, Iowa, 9, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28 Cairo, 8, 19 Canton, 12, 13, 20 Camp Point, 26 Carlinville, 16, 18, 27 Carthage, 26, 27-28 Catlin, 20 Centralia, 18, 19 Champaign, 21 Charleston, 3, 5, 11, 19 Chester, 18 Chicago, 3, 4, 5, 8, 14, 16, 21, 22, 27, Clinton, 11, 16, 17 Dallas City, 28 Danville, 9, 17, 20 Decatur, 11, 17, 27 Detroit, 12 Dubuque, Iowa, 15 East St. Louis, 18 Edwardsville, 11-12, 18 Elmwood, 13 El Paso, 16 Florence, 12, 22 Fort Madison, Iowa, 28 Freeport, 5, 8, 15, 16, 28, 29 Galena, 15 Galesburg, 5, 15, 22, 23-24, 26 Geneseo, 29 Georgetown, 20 Gillespie, 27 Greenville, 11, 18 Havana, 12 Hennepin, 8, 21-22 Henry, 15, 22 Highland, 11, 18 Hillsboro, 9, 11, 18 Illinoistown (East St. Louis), 18 Jacksonville, 17, 21 Joliet, 16 Jonesboro, 5, 8, 19, 29 Kankakee, 21 Kewanee, 24

Knoxville, 14, 23

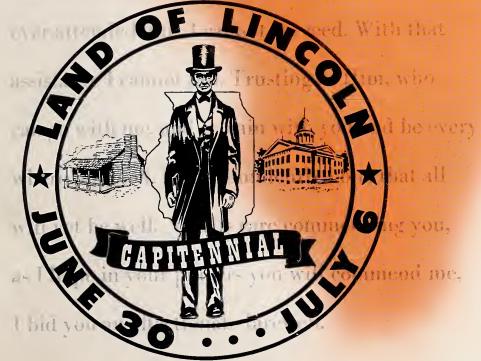
Lacon, 14 La Harpe, 28 Lecompton, Kans., 3, 4 Lewistown, 12, 13 Lincoln, 9, 17, 27 Little Detroit, 22 Macomb, 15, 24, 26, 28-29 Mattoon, 11, 17, 18, 19 Mendota, 15 Meredosia, 27, 28-29 Metamora, 22 Monmouth, 22, 23, 24, 26 Monticello, 11, 17 Morris, 14 Mound City, 19 Mt. Sterling, 27 Naperville, 16 Naples, 12, 27 Onarga, 21 Oquawka, 22, 24, 26 Oquawka Junction (Gladstone), 24 Ottawa, 5, 8, 14-15, 21 Paris, 9, 11, 17, 18 Pekin, 8, 16, 22 Peoria, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 28 Peru, 14 Petersburg, 5, 9, 29 Pittsfield, 12, 22 Plymouth, 24, 26 Pontiac, 16, 17 Quincy, 5, 8, 15, 22, 25, 26 Ridgefarm, 20 Rock Island, 29 Rushville, 12, 27, 28 St. Louis, Mo., 8, 9, 16, 18, 21 Shelbyville, 19, 20 Shullsburgh, Wis., 15 Spring Bay, 22 Springfield, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 26, 27, 29 Sullivan, 9, 19-20 Terre Haute, Ind., 9, 11 Tolono, 11, 17, 21 Toulon, 13, 24, 29 Tremont, 16 Turner Junction (West Chicago), 16 Urbana, 15, 20-21 Vandalia, 18 Vermont, 5, 29 Walnut Hill, 12 Wapella, 16 Washington, 22 Waterloo, 18 West Chicago, 16 West Urbana (Champaign), 21 Winchester, 12, 21, 22 Wooster, Ohio, 9



NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES

Me immi-

we confine on some set that parties. To this there is an improved that the set the separate of a more of the set of the separate of a more of the major of the set of



Land of Lincoln

"Cabin to Capitol" Spectacular Official Historical Booklet 50c

The

SPRINGFIELD BANKS

Compliment the

LINCOLN LAND ASSOCIATION

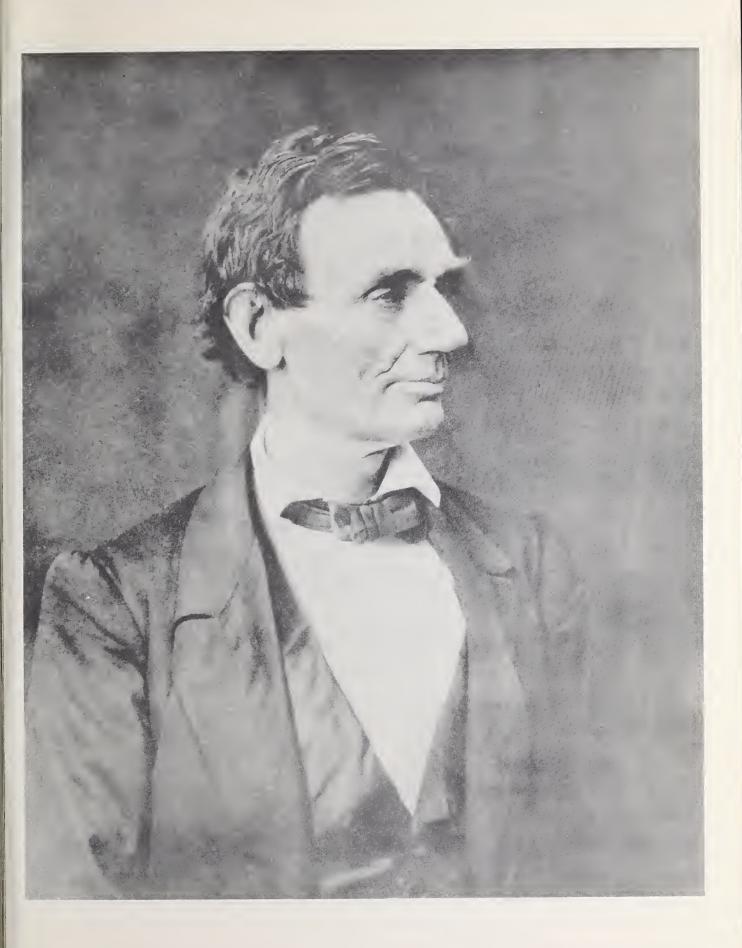
on the

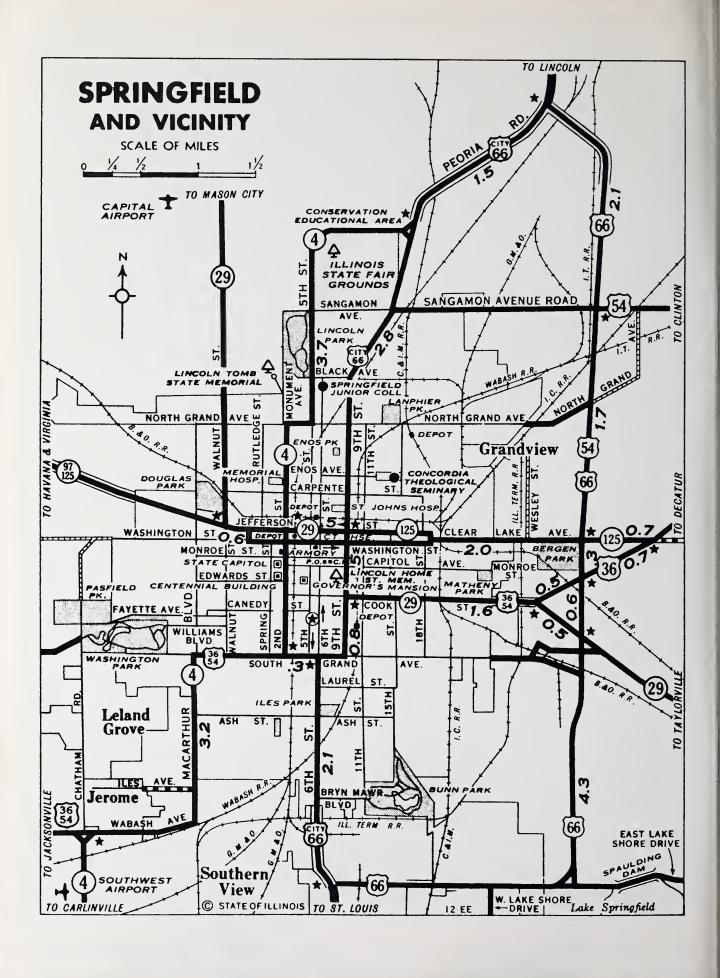
SPRINGFIELD CAPITENNIAL

ST NATIONAL BANK

ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK

SPRINGFIELD MARINE BANK





WMAY

970 ON YOUR DIAL

Where MUSIC is The Keyword to Top Entertainment!

Listen For Springfield's Favorite Radio Personalities!

CAL SHRUM, "Tops in Western"

5:00 to 7:00 A.M. 11:05 to 12:00 Noon DON HANLEY, "Wake Up to Music"

8:00 to 10:00 A.M.

WAYNE CODY, "Old Favorites and New"

1:00 to 2:00 P.M.

9:30 P.M. to 12:30 A.M.

HARRY KING, "WMAY Top 30"

2:00 to 5:00 P.M.

DICK SHAUGHNESSY, "WMAY First 5, and WMAY Predictions"

5:00 to 6:00 P.M.



"The Voice of The Capital"

THROUGH THE YEARS SPRINGFIELD HOTELS HAVE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF SPRINGFIELD.

AS WE CELEBRATE THE CAPITENNIAL MAY WE CONTINUE TO SERVE WITH WARM AND GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY ALL WHO ENTER OUR DOORS.



SPRINGFIELD HOTEL ASSOCIATION

Hotel Abraham Lincoln Hotel St. Nicholas Hotel Leland

Capitol Hotel

Elks Club

Grand Hotel

Illinois Hotel

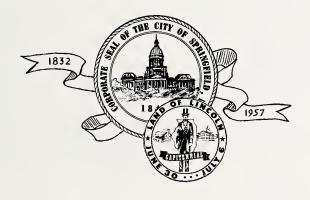
Library Hotel

Palmer Hotel

LAND OF LINCOLN CAPITENNIAL

OF

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
JUNE 30 — JULY 6, 1957



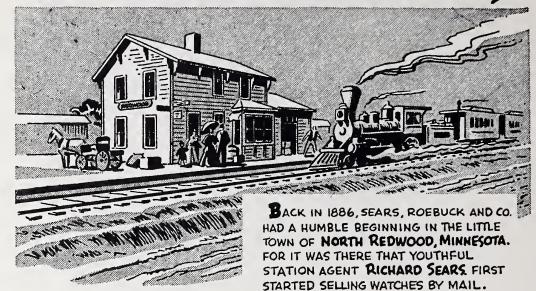
"We can succeed only by concert. It is not 'can any of us imagine better?" but 'can we all do better?"

FROM LINCOLN'S "ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS," DEC. 1, 1862.

LAND of LINCOLN CAPITENNIAL ASSOCIATION

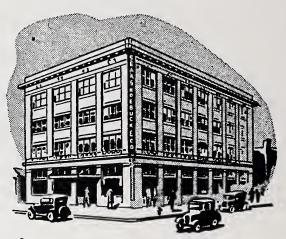
404 East Adams St. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

SEARS' HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS BRANDER





A CLASSIFIED AD FOR A WATCHMAKER WHICH DICK SEARS RAN IN THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS IN 1887 ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF ALVAH ROEBUCK.
THEIR SUBSEQUENT MEETING LED ULTIMATELY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR FAMOUS PARTNERSHIP.



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. ENTERED THE RETAIL FIELD IN 1925. IT'S EVANSVILLE, INDIANA STORE - OPENED IN OCTOBER OF THAT YEAR - WAS THE FIRST STORE TO BE ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE OF A MAIL ORDER PLANT.



It was in June, 1929, that the first Sears store opened in Springfield. The modern new Sears store, located on South Grand Avenue at Second Street, with ample parking space for its many customers, was opened in October, 1951, under the monogership of Mr. R. F. Smith.



CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

NELSON O. HOWARTH

May 28, 1957

Mr. William Wingerter Chairman Springfield Capitennial Springfield, Illinois

Dear Bill:

I congratulate your committee for its long hours of service in staging Springfield's first Capitennial Celebration. I join with your hope that hereafter it be an annual affair.

Springfield is the heart of Lincoln Land. With little or no invitation at least one million people presently visit Springfield each year to relive the traditions of Lincoln. A well publicized annual Capitennial can multiply that number.

In recent years Lincoln has become known not only as a great American President, but also as a representative of an ideal burning in the hearts of people in every land.

The phrase "of the people, by the people and for the people" is more than a phrase. It is a symbol to the entire world that the United States is dedicated to the proposition that humanity will be free only when governments can guarantee equal opportunities for all citizens to seek success limited only by their own capabilities without discrimination based on religion, race or national origin.

Very truly yours,

Nelson O. Howarth

Mayor

NOH/dh



Capifannial



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SPRINGFIELD

WILLIAM G. STRATTON
GOVERNOR

May 24, 1957

Mr. W. F. Wingerter, President Land of Lincoln Capitennial Springfield, Illinois

Dear Mr. Wingerter:

On behalf of the State of Illinois, and personally, I want to extend best wishes and congratulations to you and the people of Springfield on the occasion of the Capitennial.

Those of us in state government who make Springfield our second home, are appreciative of your gracious hospitality, and of the beauty of this pleasant city. All of us too, with the rest of the world, are deeply aware of the historical significance of Springfield.

It is commendable that the Capitennial group has arranged this observance to recall Springfield's heritage. Each year thousands of visitors from all parts of the world make a pilgrimage to this city to honor its greatest citizen, Abraham Lincoln. It is good that all of us, through this celebration, are reminded again of the tremendous role Springfield has played in the history of the world.

It is my hope that your days of celebration are successful and enjoyable to all.

Sincerely,

filliam 7. Stratton

Governor

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO A GREAT CITY!



DeWITT S. CROW



CLEM SMITH



CREEL DOUGLASS



SAMUEL O. SMITH, JR.

☆

CIRCUIT JUDGES

☆

of the

Seventh Judicial Circuit

Sangamon, Greene, Macoupin, Morgan, Scott and Jersey Counties

Building Toward A New Century of Progress For Springfield

Your City Council



Fronk H. Whitney Commissioner



George M. Oliver Commissioner



Nelson O. Howarth Mayor



George W. Doyle Commissioner



Owen J. Dorling Commissioner



we have accomplished that which we set out to do.

LINCOLN LAND ASSOCIATION LINCULN LAND ANSOCIATION
W. F. Wingerter, President
F. W. Wenzel. Yice-President
F. W. Wenzel. Yee-Resident
W. E. Wagner, Secretary
Willard Bunn, Jr., Treasurer
Willard Bunn, Jr., Treasurer

Left to Right: Willard Bunn, Jr., Treasurer; Francis W. Wenzel, Vice-President; W. F. Wingerter, President; Walter E.

While this booklet does not contain a complete history, we hope a perusal through its pages may help you understand its background, its business, its culture, its graciousness and its hopes for the future.

THE SPRINGFIELD STORY

125 YEARS AGO, APRIL 2, 1832

Springfield was incorporated as a TOWN under "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of such towns as may wish to be incorporated." approved by the General Assembly of Illinois, February 12, 1831. A CITY CHARTER was granted to Springfield by act of the General Assembly, February 3, 1840.

THE FIRST in Springfield . . .

-Cabin was built by John Kelly in 1819 near First and Jefferson streets.

-Supreme Court came to Springfield in 1838. Judge Samuel D.

Lockwood and Judge William Wilson sitting.

- -House built on North Third Street for C. A. Gehrmann on the site of cabin built by William Kelly, John's brother. Ground is now location of Gehrmann Park.
- —Licensed tavern was on northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets. It was a double log house, run by Elijah Slater in 1822.

-Illinois State Journal appeared November 10, 1831, as the "Sangamon Journal".

-Airplane to reach Springfield was in 1901 when Walter Brooking raced an Illinois Central train from Chicago to the Fair Grounds winning \$10,000. The airplane traveled 40 miles an hour.

-Elevator in Springfield was installed in the present State Capitol building.

- -School of Music was established at the Ursuline Academy in 1858.
- –U. S. Post Office was maintained in a small frame building about 200 yards west of the present G. M. & O. depot in 1823.

-Postmaster was Major Elijah Iles. -Money order was issued in 1864.

—Tavern-hotel was the "Indian Queen Hotel", located at Second and Jefferson, and operated by Archer G. Herndon.

—Memorial Day was observed in 1868.

-Train ran from Alton to Springfield in 1852.

—Doctor was Gershom Jayne.

—Newspaper was the "SANGAMO SPECTATOR" in 1826.

—Term of Sangamon County Circuit Court was held in 1821. John Kelly was commissioned to build a log Courthouse which cost \$42.50. An additional \$20.50 was spent to make it usable in winter—this included a fireplace.

-Negro physician was Dr. James E. Henderson.

-First primary election was held under commission form of government, February 28, 1911, with 105 candidates on the ballot.

-"Moulage" was developed in Springfield by Hettie Bunker Smith in 1936.

- -Pumping station located on the Sangamon River north of town, was put into operation in 1868.
- -Water went over the main dam at Lake Springfield in 1935 and Springfield's water problem was solved.
- -Park in the city system was Washington for which George N. Black gave the land in 1901.
- -Golf course—four holes—was set up inside the race track at the State Fair Grounds. -Public course—18 holes—was laid out in Bunn Park in 1912.

"Horse Railway" (street cars) was opened in 1866, running from Tenth Street west on Monroe to Lincoln Avenue.

- -Religious organization to convene regularly was the Methodist Society which began meeting in 1821 in the home of Charles R. Matheny.
- -Building erected definitely for a church was "a little brick shanty", located on Third Street between Washington and Adams Streets. It was built in 1830 by the Presbyterians for which \$1200 had been subscribed.
- -Teacher was Andrew Orr who taught in a log building which was in use until 1829.
- -S. M. Gutcheon was appointed Superintendent of Schools in 1855.
- -Negro desk sergeant in the Police Department is the present one, Virgil Harvell.
- -Fire Company-The Pioneers-was organized in 1857.

—Fire plugs appeared in 1866.

- —Welfare organization was the Dorcas Society.
- -Opera house was built in 1879 by George W. Chatterton, a local jeweler. It was located on the southeast corner of Sixth

- and Jefferson Streets, and was modeled on the Union Square Theatre in New York.
- -Vein of coal was passed through almost unnoticed when drilling for an artesian well in 1857.
- -Automobile dealer in the city was Guy Mathis, who shared quarters with Coe Brothers, stationers.
- -Woman automobile driver was Mrs. Edward Sturtevant, daughter of John H. Green, who in 1901 drove her father's one cylinder Oldsmobile 3 blocks at 15 m.p.h.
- Building and Loan Association was the German-Savings and Loan Association—now American Savings and Loan Association—and it financed the building of the present City Hall.
- —114 South Sixth Street is still the one and only location of the Springfield Marine Bank, the oldest bank in Illinois. It has "outgrown" and worn well four other buildings at this address. Lincoln was a depositor here.

-Square piano—now made into a desk—was owned by "Sweet Sue Cook"—the grandmother of Mrs. Henry B. House.

-Both tub with running water was installed in 1865 in the home

of Mrs. C. M. Smith, Mary Todd Lincoln's sister.

- -A professional theatre was recorded here in 1838 when Isherwood and Mackenzie brought their company to perform in the American House, the leading hotel located on southeast corner of Sixth and Adams Streets.
- -Circus and menagerie was billed here in the summer of 1833. —Industry recorded was a horse mill and distillery operated by Thomas Cox.

- —Book bindery was established in 1837. —Merchant and first "modern" mill owner was Elijah Iles.
- -Automobile bought here was a one cylinder "Northern Run-about" purchased in 1901 by Harry T. Loper.

-School building for which funds from a tax were used for its cost was Palmer School.

-Council (364) of the Knights of Columbus was organized here March 19, 1899, with Joseph H. Sheehan named Grand Knight.

- —Dial telephone service went into operation at midnight on August 19, 1939, with former Mayor John Kapp dialing the first call. Springfield was one of the first cities to receive dial
- -Telephone office was opened for business on September 18, 1879, in a third floor room in a building at Sixth and Monroe
- -Telephone call was made by Governor Shelby M. Cullom.

—City marshal was George Keefner, elected in 1867.

—Telephone exchange with 25 telephones each in a wooden box about 4 feet long and one foot wide.

-Open-face watch made in the United States was made at the lllinois Watch Factory in 1878. "Mixes" were made at Pillsbury Mills in Springfield in 1945.

-Nickelodeon opened its doors to the public in 1907. It was located across the street from the Leland Hotel and was called the Orpheum.

-Gas lights were introduced in 1854.

-Electric lights came in the late winter of 1878 following installation of temporary equipment in the Ide Foundry, Fifth and Madison Streets, and the City Railway Park (now part of Lincoln Park).

-Locomotive arrived by steamboat and was put on the track in Springfield September 6, 1838.

-Train of the Northern Cross Railroad entered Springfield February 15, 1842.

-Train ran on the Sangamon and Morgan Road July 23, 1849.

-Electric street car was run over the line June 12, 1890.

—First transfers were put to use in 1893.

- —Bus was put into operation in August, 1924. The last street car made its final run in January, 1938.

 —Bicycle displayed in Springfield was owned by Ralph Baker.
- -Air transportation for Springfield started in August, 1926, between St. Louis and Chicago in connection with the air mail service of the Robertson Aircraft Corporation with Charles Lindbergh one of the first three pilots. Speed was 90 miles an
- —Commercial flying was developed in 1925 when Walter Cutter and Leslie Smith brought their own planes and conducted a miniature flying school. -Highway radio-telephone system opened between Chicago and

St. Louis in 1947 with Springfield a vital point.

-Telephone—two of them, in fact—was put into operation between the downtown Western Telegraph Office and the branch office in the State House on February 29, 1878.

-Church services and sermons to bedfast congregation members were sent by telephone in 1900 by the Second Presbyterian Church.

BACK IN 1884

That was a long time ago—1884, when the Franklin Life was founded.

Chester A. Arthur (ever hear of him?) was President.

There were 38 stars in the American flag. (Ten of the present states were still territories.)

No one had heard of Theodore Roosevelt—or the second Roosevelt, either. The telephone was a toy, and the Army was fighting Sitting Bull.



Franklin Life has done a lot of growing since then, particularly in the years since 1940, when insurance in force was only \$177,500,000.

We reached One Billion in March, 1951 . .

Two Billion before the end of 1955.

Today we are half way along on attainment of our Third Billion. And Franklin's goal is Three Billion in force before the end of 1958.

With a nationwide organization, and over a thousand local people employed in the Home Office—we are proud to be a part of Springfield.

We hope that Springfield is equally proud of the Franklin Life.

THE FRANKLIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Distinguished Service Since 1884



Lorraine A. Fleck

Creator of
Lincoln the Lawyer
"Official Capitennial
Souvenir"

© 1957

LINCOLN TRAIL SOUVENIRS

Manufacturer—Jobber—Distributor
1910 West Jefferson Street
Springfield, Illinois Phone 3-8751

Souvenirs - Gifts - Novelties and Small Toys



Best Wishes from

THE OLD CORNER DRUG STORE

BROADWELL'S

Prescription Pharmacists

BAUM MONUMENT & STONE CO.

PIONEER MONUMENT COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD

101 YEARS OLD

MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT, 10TH & JACKSON STS.

MONUMENTAL DISPLAY,
3411 SOUTH SIXTH ST. ROAD

CREDIT BUREAU OF SPRINGFIELD, INC.
IS PROUD TO BE

AN INTEGRAL AND IMPORTANT PART

OF LINCOLNLAND

We are headquarters for credit, personnel and special reports and collection service. We were organized by the merchants and professional men of Springfield 33 years ago for the mutual protection of the public and themselves against excessive credit losses.

VINCENT'S BEAUTY SHOP

305 So. 6тн

Looking for an ideal hairdo? That is definitely a thrill at any age? Come in and let our technicians create an exciting new hair fashion for you.

Take home a gift from our large selection of Jewelry and Toiletries.

SPRINGFIELD PRODUCE, INC.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables 10th St. & Capitol Ave. Springfield

BOB'S BOTTLING CO.

Frostie Root Beer Nesbitts' Orange

Greetings—

Ill. Insect Control Company

JAMES H. SMITH

3449 So. MacArthur Springfield

THE FIRST in Springfield . . .

—TV station began transmitting its test pattern at 1:24 p.m.

September 17, 1953.

Time in history, Springfield was seen by a nation-wide television audience—February 12, 1956, when a section of the NBC's Wide Wide World originated in Lincoln Land.

-Illinois State Fair was telecast in 1954.

- —Girl Scouting became a part of the growing story of Springfield in 1921 when the first troop was organized with 19 girls.
- —High school opened in 1855.
- —Parochial academy—Ursuline Academy—opened in 1857.
 —Manager of the Telephone Exchange was Major Robert B. Hoover.

-Telegraphic message received in 1848.

- —Sale of public lands in Sangamon County took place on November 6, 1823.
- -Mayor was Benjamin S. Clements whose term began in 1840. -Two-story frame house was built in 1827 by Charles R. Ma-
- "Open air street car" made its maiden run in 1900.
- —Soda fountain was located in Dodds Drug Store.

-Negro policeman was Edwin Lee.

- -Experimental paving was started in 1870 and the first real paving was put down in 1878.
- -Catholic bookstore was opened in 1884 by May Faith at 214 South Seventh Street.

Librarian of the "free public library", organized in 1885, was

Mrs. Hannah L. Kimball.

Board of Town Trustees were Cyrus Anderson, John Taylor, Elisha Tabor, Mordecai Mobley and William Carpenter. Charles R. Matheny was president of the town. (Lincoln served as a town trustee 1839-1840.)

Governor to reside in Springfield was Thomas Carlin. The Governor's house was located on the northwest corner of Sev-

enth and Capitol Avenue from 1839.

- -Occupants of the present executive mansion was the Joel A. Matteson family who moved there on November 30, 1855.
- -Plat of the town was made in 1823 by James C. Stephenson, surveyor.
- -Librarian of the subscription library, organized in 1866, was Dr. Samuel Willard.

SPRINGFIELD WAS

-Called Newsomville and Calhoun previous to 1833.

—One of two cities (Richmond, Virginia, was the other) which during the depression of 1907 was reputed to have been the only city of considerable size whose banks, during the short though severe recession, continued to issue currency on an unrestricted basis.

The site of a Lutheran College—Illinois State University—which was a project undertaken in 1851 by a group of citizens headed by John T. Stuart. Abraham Lincoln served as Trustee and

Robert Lincoln, his son, was a student.

-A "regular" stop on the circuit for a circus each year when either Barnum & Bailey, Ringling Brothers, or Forespaugh & Sells (later Sells, Floto) and, or, Buffalo Bill set up their tents on the Comet Grounds (between Third and Fifth Streets beyond South Grand Avenue, or at the Circus Grounds on North Elev-

enth Street, just south of Ridgely Avenue). The home of such companies as Illinois Watch, Coats Watch, William Fetzer, Springfield Bridge and Iron, Ide and Son Engine, United Zinc and Chemical, Lourie Manufacturing, Meikle Watch, Armstrong Brothers' Metal Works, J. L. Owens Manufacturing, Elevator Milling, Union Mill, Capitol Foundry and Machine, Kinsella Varnish, E. F. Lomelino Manufacturing, U. S. Gypsum, H. R. Ashcraft Manufacturing, Springfield Wire Screen, Springfield Show Case, Illinois Trunk and Manufacturing, Striffler Ice Manufacturing, Wastemo Chemical, Springfield Harrow, Springfield Canvas Goods, Springfield Vinegar, Springfield Pickle, Maurer Ice, Waterman and Waterbury, Sterling Paper, Franz Brothers' Packing, Hartmann Brothers' Manufacturing Bakers, Connelly Baking, National Refining, H. O. McGrue Planing Mill, C. A. Power Planing Mill, Springfield Planing Mill, E. W. Hocker and Son, Spitznagle Candy Manufacturing, Springfield Glove Manufacturing, William Foster Manufacturing, Springfield Brush Manufacturing, F. L. Schlierback Harness Manufacturer, Frank Godley Shoddy Mill, J. W. Cooper Metal Works, H. B. Davidson Carriage Works, August Brand Carriage Manufacturer, Wabash R. R. Shops, Illinois Traction System, Lincoln Park Coal and Brick, Dawson Brick and Tile, Capital City Concrete Construction, J. L. Fortado, Illinois Granite and Stone Works, Springfield Brass Foundry, Zumbrook Screen Factory, Ball Brothers Cigar Manufacturers, Henning Pickle, M. Zwicky's Sons Soap Works, Springfield Woolen Mills, William Pierce's Broom Factory, John Cook's Soap and Candle Establishment, Aetna Foundry and Machine Shop, and Farris Furnace Company.

-The home office of such companies as Franklin Life Insurance, Illinois National Insurance, Standard Mutual Casualty, Acme Life Insurance.

34 state and national organizations, other than farm groups, have headquarters here including Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers Association.

—610 feet above sea level.

—Capital of Illinois since 1839.

-The location of the motherhouses of the Dominican Sisters of the Sacred Heart Convent, and of the Franciscan Sisters—the Hospital Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis.

—The Bishopric See for Episcopal and Roman Catholic dioceses. —The home of the Sangamo Electric Company.

—The site of a national cemetery—Camp Butler—dedicated in 1949 and known as the "Arlington of the West".

—The county seat, since 1821.

—The site of Lincoln's home and his tomb.

-Headquarters for ten agricultural organizations.

-Serviced by 25 major trucking firms.

-Also serviced by 11 furniture and special handling concerns with connections all over the country.

—The headquarters of the downstate division organization, Illinois Bell Telephone Company since 1937.

Serving as a switching center for the microwave radio relay system.

-The home of Hiram E. Jackson, Jr., an outstanding Negro artist, whose "Woman in White" and "Emancipator" hang in the recently dedicated Art Building at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD HAS

-Three motorized post offices operating out of the Springfield post office to provide fast mail delivery to towns not adequately served by railroads.

-Population of 87,500 (including census count of recently an-

nexed areas) is the estimated population in 1957.

The oldest bank in Illinois—Springfield Marine Bank—organized in 1851.

-The Commission form of government with a city council consisting of Mayor Nelson O. Howarth and four Commissioners: Frank Whitney, George M. Oliver, George W. Doyle, Owen J. Darling.

-7 fire stations, 15 motor vehicles and 2 inhalators.

- —102 firemen, and 98 policemen.
- -15 autos, 9 motorcycles and 1 ambulance for the Police Dept. -5 newspapers: 2 dailies; 1 Sunday; 2 weeklies.

-3 broadcasting stations.

- -l television station.
- -124 churches of all faiths: 99 Protestant; 15 Catholic, and 2 Jewish Synagogues.

-2 airlines with 25 flights daily.

- —Trains from 6 railroads move in and out of Springfield daily. -47 inter and intra state buses leave the bus terminal daily.
- -3 manufacturers employing more than 1,000 employees; 7 employing more than 250; 7 employing more than 100 employees, and 71 employing less than 100 employees.

–2 seminaries: Concordia College, 1874 (Lutheran, Missouri Synod), Diocesan Latin School, 1948 (Roman Catholic).

-2 schools of nursing: Memorial Hospital School of Nursing Education (First and Miller Streets), St. John's School of Nursing Education (821 East Mason Street).

-2 aviation schools: one at Capitol Airport and one at Southwest

- -6 high schools (Springfield, Feitshans, Lanphier, Cathedral,
- Sacred Heart Academy and Ursuline Academy). —In addition to the three schools of basic beauty culture, one offers advanced courses, George's School of Cosmotology.

-An area of 10.5 square miles.

-960 acres of parks.

6 golf courses—all have grass greens.
1 little theatre—Springfield Theatre Guild.

-Lake Springfield containing 21.4 billion gallons of water, with a shore line of 57 miles.

—45 elementary schools—public and parochial.

—Summer union Protestant services under the direction of the Springfield Council of Churches, begun during World War I under the leadership of Elmer Kneale, founder of the Mid-Day Luncheon Club.

THE CAPITAL

120 YEARS AGO, FEBRUARY 28, 1837-

Springfield was chosen as the new capital of Illinois by the General Assembly of Illinois in accordance with "An act permanently to locate the seat of government for the State of Illinois," approved at Vandalia, Febru-

The territorial and first state capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia (1809-1820). When the Second General Assembly met in Vandalia on December 4, 1820 it passed an act making Vandalia the seat of government for the

next twenty years.

During the Tenth General Assembly (1836-1837) Sangamon County was ably and vigorously represented by the "Long Nine"—Senators Job Fletcher and Archer G. Herndon, and seven representatives, John Dawson, Ninian W. Edwards, William F. Elkin, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone and Robert L. Wilson all tall and angular, their combined height exactly fiftyfour feet, with Lincoln contributing his four inches to make the average six feet.



ROBERT LANG WILSON



ARCHER G. HERNDON



JOB FLETCHER



ANDREW McCORMICK



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



DANIEL STONE



NINIAN W. EDWARDS



WILLIAM F. ELKIN



JOHN DAWSON

As the tide of emigration moved northward it was conceded that the capital must be nearer the center of population, but Vandalia and southern Illinois fought hard against it. Internal improvements had become almost a mania, a contagious fever, and a vast system of roads, canals and railroads were projected. The "Long Nine," with a well-planned "log rolling" program moved fast behind the scenes. They were willing to trade their votes for internal improvements for votes to support the removal of the state capital from Vandalia to Spring-field. Lincoln introduced the removal bill and proved his capacity for leadership in his fight for the capital. Springfield's victory was indeed a great personal tri-

umph for Lincoln.

The victorious "Long Nine" staged a celebration at Ebenezer Capps' tavern to which the entire legislature was invited. A public dinner was held in Springfield on July 25 at Spottswood's Rural Hotel where "some sixty or seventy gentlemen" drank upwards of forty toasts recognizing the "judicious management . . ability to the state of the state o ity . . . gentlemanly deportment . . . constant and untiring labor" of the Sangamon delegation. Lincoln toasted: "All our friends.—They are too numerous to be now

named individually, while there is no one of them who is not too dear to be forgotten or neglected."

The act provided for an appropriation of \$50,000 to commence building the statehouse and that at least \$50,000 should be contributed by the citizens of the place chosen, and not less than two acres of land were to be conveyed to the state as a site for the capitol. By an act supplemental to the act permanently locating the seat of government at Springfield, approved March 3, 1837, the county commissioners were empowered to convey to the State the three-acre property known as the public square."

Work on the new state house was begun after the two-story brick court house was torn down. From the Hill quarry a few miles south of Springfield, on Spring Creek, sandstone was hauled by ox teams for the erection of a Doric structure designed by Springfield's bakerarchitect John F. Rague. The cornerstone was dedicated on July 4, 1837, Edward D. Baker delivering an eloquent address.

Governor Thomas Carlin issued a proclamation that all State records be removed (by wagon) to Springfield by July 4, 1839; however, the state government did not



Johnson & Biggs Marathon Service

Spring & Edwards

G. H. SCHANBACHER & SON

 $\stackrel{\wedge}{\sim}$

Interior Decorators



Wishes

Congratulations to Springfield

101 West Monroe Street

Congratulations
To Our Home Town

Taintor's Market

Quality Foods Over 30 Years

Spring and Lawrence

Forward With Springfield

BRADLEY BUILDING

FLORENCE N. BRADLEY, Mgr.

Real Estate Management

Congratulations Capitennial

ILLINOIS TRANSIT LINES INC.

326 North Sixth Street

"Home of 84 Nationally Advertised Brands"

Established 1917 - Our 40th Year

WOLFSON'S FURNITURE CO.

Springfield

Jacksonville

Best Wishes

Zorn Drug Store, Inc.

THE STORE OF PERSONAL SERVICE
LINCOLN and EDWARDS STREET
Phone Dial 4-3434
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Greetings WINCHESTER'S

WALLPAPER and PAINT STORE
UNFINISHED FURNITURE - ARTIST SUPPLIES - TOYS
CUSTOM PICTURE FRAMING
408-410 EAST MONROE STREET
PHONE 3-9211 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

BUNN CAPITOL COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Established 1840



SERVING CENTRAL ILLINOIS

CONTRACT BUILDERS HARDWARE

INDUSTRIAL AND CONTRACTOR SUPPLIES

NORSIDE RESTAURANT

STEAKS - CHOPS - CHICKEN
SHORT ORDERS - PLATE LUNCHES

WE FEATURE "TURKEY DINNERS"
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SUNDAYS

Phone 2-0698

Dave Cook

1144 NORTH NINTH STREET



1010 EAST ADAMS STREET

Ray's Brand Products
1920-12-24 SOUTH THIRTEENTH STREET
PHONE 3-3694 · SPRINGFIELD · ILLINOIS



Here Lincoln served in the last session of the Twelfth General Assembly.

Here in the Supreme Court chambers Lincoln argued more than two hundred cases.

Here in the House of Representatives Lincoln took issue with Stephen A. Douglas on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, October 4, 1854.

Here in the House of Representatives Lincoln made his famous "House Divided" speech on June 16, 1858.

Here in the Governor's Rooms Lincoln made his headquarters as President-Elect.

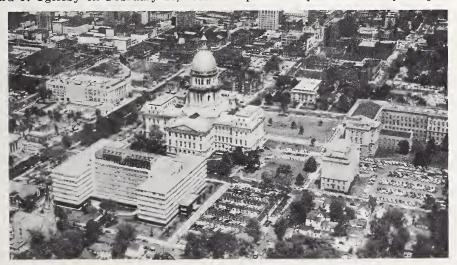
Here in the House of Representatives on May 3 and 4, 1865, Lincoln's remains lay in state.

actually function in Springfield until December 9, 1839. The legislature was not to convene in the new capitol until December 7, 1840. While construction continued the legislature met in the First Methodist Church (southeast corner, Fifth and Monroe streets) and the Second Presbyterian Church (west side of Fourth street); and the Supreme Court in St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Third and Adams streets). After many delays, Illinois' fifth capitol was completed in 1853 at a total cost of \$260,000, double its orginal estimate.

By the close of the Civil War it was already apparent that the State had outgrown its capitol. Fearful of relocation and removal, Representative James C. Conkling of Sangamon County introduced a bill providing for the erection of a new State Capitol. It was approved by Governor Richard J. Oglesby on February 25, 1867.

The act provided that the public square and Statehouse be conveyed to Sangamon County and the city of Springfield (deed was executed October 23, 1869) in consideration of \$200,000 to be paid to the State of Illinois and that the city and county convey to the State the nine-acre tract on which the Capitol now stands.

The land was secured at a cost to the city of \$70,000. The \$200,000 paid by the county and \$250,000 from the State Treasury was appropriated to commence the work. Construction costs were limited to \$3,000,000 originally, but \$4,500,000 was expended before its completion. Ground was broken on March 11, 1868 and the cornerstone laid October 5. Still unfinished the building was first occupied in January, 1876; the legislature met there in 1877 for the first time. By 1888, Illinois' sixth and present Capitol was finally completed.



By 1957 the capitol group of buildings consists of a renovated statehouse, the Supreme Court Building dedicated in 1908, the Centennial Building completed in 1923, the Archives Building (1938), the Armory and Office Building (1936), and the Illinois State Office Building (1955).

BEHOLD, I AM WITH YOU ALL DAYS.....



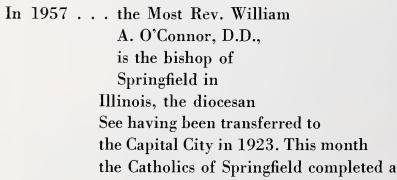
In 1857 . . . the Right Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, D. D., was the bishop of Alton, under whose paternal care was the little Catholic flock of Springfield who worshipped at the 60' by 30' frame church of St. John the Baptist on the south side of Adams Street between Eighth and Ninth.

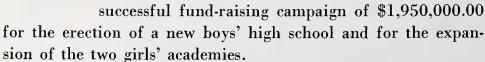
During the past century the Catholic faithful have advanced the cause of religion and charity in this community by the erection of 11 parish churches, a 735 bed hospital,

a home for the aged, a maternity home, a tuberculosis sanitorium, a crippled children's hospital, 10 elementary schools,

3 high schools, a trade school,

a junior college, a preseminary school for the priesthood and a summer camp for youngsters.







.... EVEN TO THE CONSUMMATION OF THE WORLD!

CHURCHES

The deep rooted strength of Springfield must be resultant in a great degree to the faith of the law-abiding, Godfearing pioneers who establishd this city. Carrying their religious heritage with them along the oxen trails, these sober-minded folk hastened to erect Houses of Worship befitting their particular faiths. Our churches, from their meager beginnings have grown steadily and harmoniously with Springfield.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (Episcopal) (Second St. at Lawrence)

LINCOLN'S PEW

Interior, First Presbyterian Church, then located corner of Washington and Third St., showing "Lincoln Pew"—fifth from front, draped with U. S. flag. When church was moved to present edifice, northwest corner Seventh St. at Capitol, this pew was removed and placed in the new church but placed as the first pew.



CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (Roman Catholic)— (800 block S. Sixth St.)



BRITH SHOLOM TEMPLE 412 E. Scarritt

ADMINISTRATION

The office of the Council is a clearing house for all types of information; schedules the many Council activities; works in close relationship with the larger Agencies of the Protestant movement; and administers all Council business.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Supervises Chaplaincy work at the Memorial Hospital; cooperates with State Council in matters relating to Comity; makes study of local community needs, in fields of race relations, social action, and so forth.

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

A self-governing division of the Council, which sponsors World Day of Prayer, May Fellowship, Missions Institutes, UNICEF "Trick or Treat" program, World Community Day, year-round service to nursing homes, and many other important functions.

SPRINGFIELD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Thirty-six churches, from twelve denominations, working together—"to manifest more fully the essential oneness of the Christian Churches in Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Saviour, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and cooperation among them." The Council engages in those activities which can be done better by churches working together than by working separately. The work of the Council is carried on by its various departments.

401½ East Capitol Ave. Springfield, Illinois Telephone 3-5360

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION AND LOCAL CHURCH ACTIVITIES

Sponsors annual School of Religion; Sunday School Teacher Recognition; plans children's worship services and youth rallys; supervises other cooperative activities in fields of Christian education, evangelism, etc.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Regular programs include
Sunday: 7:30 A.M., WMAY,
"Morning Worship;" 9:45 A.M.
WCVS, "Christian in Action;" 10:45
A.M., WTAX, Church Service; 10:15
P.M., WTAX, "The Churchmen's Forum;"
WTAX, "Sunday School Quiz;" and special programs on WICS-TV. Publicizes religious programs sponsored by National Council and denominational groups.

INTER-CHURCH SERVICE AND WORSHIP

Arranges union services including George Washington's Birthday Breakfast for Men, Lenten, Good Friday, Summer Union Services, Reformation Day, Thanksgiving, and others as needed. Music committee sponsors Hymn Festivals, Choir Clinics, and provides music for special services.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Central Baptist
Elliott Avenue Baptist
Harvard Park Baptist
Union Baptist
Zion Baptist
Zion Baptist
First Christian
Stuart Street Christian
First Church of the Brethren
First Church of God
First Congregational
Plymouth Congregational
Christ Episcopal

St. Paul's Episcopal
First Evangelical United Brethren
Hope Evangelical United Brethren
Faith Lutheran
Grace Lutheran
Luther Memorial
St. John's Lutheran
First Methodist
Asbury Methodist
Douglas Avenue Methodist
Grace Methodist
Jerome Methodist

Kumler Methodist
Laurel Methodist
Wesley Methodist
Woodside Methodist
St. Paul's A.M.E.
St. John's A.M.E.
Free Methodist
First Presbyterian
Westminster Presbyterian
Third Presbyterian
Fourth Presbyterian
Fifth Presbyterian

SPRINGFIELD CHURCHES WELCOME YOU TO SUNDAY SERVICES

BAPTIST

BEREAN BAPTIST 2300 S. Thirteenth St. Morning service 10:45 a m.
Bibbs 25 a m.
Bibbs 26 a m.
Bibbs 26 a m.
Bibbs 27 a m.
Bibbs 27 a m.
By 28 a m.
By

CENTRAL BAPTIST
Capitol Ave. at Fourth St.
Em. Adam Brain. Pastor
Em. Adam Brain. Pastor
Teaches of the Currisha St.
Teaches of the Currisha S

SOUTH SEVENTH STREET
Seventh and Gedar Sts.
8-9455

Sunday school 9 30 a. m.
Norming worthip 10,00 e. m.
15, Ferrorga Hahsen, Speaker
17, Ferrorga Evenina service 7,30 p. m.
June 10 Wed, Special
Alceling 7,00 p. m.

HARVARD PARK

2400 S. Ninth 9,00 a. m. Unified service 9,00 a. m. 10,00 a. m. 10 ELLIOTT AVE. BAPTIST Bond and Elliott Ave.

SOUTH GRAND AVENUE South Grand and College Sunday Rehool ... 2:30 a m. Morning service ... 20.45 a m. Evrning service ... 5:30 p. m. Training union ... 6:30 p. m. Rev. Tramas A. Barrow, Pastor

PLEASANT GROVE
Eighteenth and Cass Sts.
Morning service 11:00.8 m.
Sunday seholo 9:30.8 m.
Ewning service 8:00 p. m.
Ewning service 8:00 p. m.
Revital (April 6:191 ... 30.0 p. m.
Rev. Lyman Hubbard, Pastor

ZION Ninth and Carpenter Sts

UNION Fourteenth and Monroe "A Wershipping Church"
Morning service 11:00 a. m.
Sunday service 12:00 a. m.
Evening service 7:30 b. m.
Evening service 7:30 b. m.
I Alfred Witson, D.D.
14th d Monroe St.
5-0861

NEW HDPE Eighth and Miller Sts

CALVARY BAPTIST 22nd and Kansas Sts.

PRIDITIVE BAPTIST
Pasheld and Ash Sts.
nday service 10:30 a m.
reaching 11:00 a m.
Third Sunday Colv
Elder John R Copplin.
1959 So. Pasheld.

FAIRVIEW BAPTIST N. 21st and Griffiths

SPRINGFIELD SOUTHERN Third and North Grand Ave. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning worship 10:45 a. m. Morning worship 10:45 a. m. Baplist Training Union 6:30 p. m. Evansgelette ser. 7:00 p. m. Ren schore D. Tolkore 7:309 N. Genud Ave E. 7355

PASFFELD BAFTIST
(SDUTRERN)
PASField and Lennox
Sunday school ... a, 30 s. m.
Merania service ... 10 30 s. m.
Trainia union ... a, 30 s. m.
Wed. ... a, 30 s. m.
Wed. ... a, 30 s. m.
Wed. ... a, 30 s. m.
Trainia union ... a, 30 s. m.
Wed. ... a, 50 s. m.
Trainia union ... a, 30 s. m.
Trainia union ... a, 3

FAITH SOUTHERN 421 N. Amos

TEMPLE BAPTIST (Ind.)
GIS Flore BAPTIST (Ind.)
GIS Flore
Blible selvoid
bloring service
10.00 a. m.
youth sing reyouth sing

ST. LUKE BAPTIST 1430 S. Seventeenth Sunday school 10 00 a.m.
Worship service 11 00 a.m.
Reu, Henry F. Blokey.

BIBLE BAPTIST

I637 N. Stephen
Sunday school 10:00 s. m.
Morning worship 11:00 e. m.
Evening service 7:00 p. m.
Wednesday service 7:00 p. m.
Walter Ensember, Factor
Tr., 30:427

BRETHREN

FIRST CHURCH OF
BRETHREN
2115 Yale Blvd.
Sunday achool BRETHREN
2115 Yale Bivd.
Sunday school 900 a. m.
Morning cervice 10 30 a. m.
Rev. Gordon W. Sucher, Postor
2133 S. Sluenih 7el. 3872 CATHOLIC

Mast Rev. Wm. A. O'Connor, D.D. Sinhop of Springfield in Illinois

BLESSED SACRAMENT

\$755 So. Welstun \$4-7551

\$T. JOSEPH'S

Sixth and Eastman

Sunday masses 5.45, 6.30, 1.35,

Bolly mass 5.45, 6.30, 1.35,

Bolly mass 1.315, and 1.30, 1.35,

Bolly mass 1.315, and 1.30, 1.30, 1.30,

Bolly mass 1.315, and 1.30, 1.30, 1.30,

Bolly mass 1.315, and 1.30, 1.30, 1.30,

Bolly mass 1.315, 1.30, 1.30, 1.30, 1.30,

Bolly mass Nauphin, 0.3, 7.

Ren, John J. Lone, 0.3, 7.

Ren, John J. L

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S

ST. AGNESS
Capital and College
Space and College
Ril Rep Byrg, Amor S. Gustle
Rep Marie Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and College
Space and Coll

ST. PATRICK'S

18th and South Grand E.
Sunday masses. 6:00, 7:.1, 9:00.
10:30 and 11: % a. m.
Weekdy masses. 6:30 and 8:15 a. m. Rev. J. J. Hagorriy, Pastor Rev. Corres Nells, Asel. 1780 East So. Grand Aus. Tel. 8-4244

ST. ALDYSIUS
Twentieth and Sangamon
Sunday masses, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30
10:00 and II:15 a. m.
Very Rev. Magr. Alphonse J.
Sertman, Peator
Rev. Robert B France,
Rev. T. Vincent Worland, Asses.
1115 N. 20th St.

SS. PETER AND PAUL'S

ST. BARBARA'S Laurel and Fifteent

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
CABRINI
Milton and Elliott Aves,
Sunney masses, 5:00, 7:00, 8:00,
9:00, 10:00, ..., 11:15 s, m,
0:00, 10:00

SACREO HEART

CHURCH OF THE LITTLE

URSULINE ACADEMY Fifth and Eastman Mordin and Eastman

Mording mess 6:30 a m.
Sunday mass 6:30 a m.
Benediction daily and
Sunday 5:15 p m.
Rev. Joseph T. Murray, M 4.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME S. Sixth St. Boad



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH (Fifth and Capitol). The first denomination to hold services was the Methodist in 1821, in the home of Charles Matheny. The Presbyterians, under leadership of the Rev. John G. Bergen, built the first church building in Springfield in 1830, at Third and Washington; the Methodists soon followed with their building at Fifth and Monroe.

CHRISTIAN

WEST SIDE State and Edwards

SOUTR SIDE 2600 S. MacArthur Blvd.

BUNN PARK CHURCH OF CHRIST 2531 S. Thirteenth St.

CHRISTIAN

FIRST CHRISTIAN Sixth and Cook Sts. Church school 9:30 s. m.

Morning service 10:40 s. m.

"The Amazina Power of God"
(Nursery during 2 bour period)
Chi Rho meeting 4:101 p. m.

CY,F meeling 4:30 p. m.

Dr. Servi S. Kinser, Postor \$ 5407

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

FIRST CHURCH Second and Edwards

CONGREGATIONAL FIRST CONGREGATIONAL

Meet at
Brith Sholom Temple
Fourih and Scarritt

EPISCOPAL ST. PAUL'S CATHEORAL (Episcopal)

(Episcopai)
Second and Lawrence
Rt. Rev. Chae, A. Claugh, D.D., Sue
Very Rev. David K. Monigomera
Dean

CHRIST Sixth and Jackson, Tel. 3-1871

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN

FIRST
Third and North Grand

HOPE Carpenter at Sixteenth St.

Four Square Gospel FOUR SQUARE GOSPEL LUTHERAN

GRACE LUTHERAN
(U.L.C.A.)
Seventh and Capitol 2 3965
Children's Day Program...915 a.m.
Worship, services.913 and 10,45 a.m.
Worship, services.913 and 10,45 a.m.
Dr. A. Burg Acoustry Fastor
(29) Onlier Park Br. 2417

LUTHER MEMORIAL (U.L.C.A.) 2600 South Flith St.

Of New Members......10:45 a. m Rev. H. O. Polerson 25:2 6, Fifth St. Phone 795 IMMANUEL LUTHERAN

TRINITY LUTHERAN

Rev. H B Sommerfeld.
Rev. L C Numaeller Pastors
Telephona 2-8151 FAPPH LIPTHERAN Whittier Ave. and Outer Park Drive

school10:00 s. m. p services. 8:45 s 11:00 s. m. The Holy Spirit in You" Wellington Wilkop, Postor Tel, 8-7331

BETHANY EVANG 924 N. Fleventh St.

Morning worship 9:30 a.m.
Sunday school 10:45 a.m.
Bible study 5:00 p.m.
William Kovalik, Michier

LUTHERAN

METHODIST Rec. Clifford Broson.
District Superintendent

FIRST
Cor. Fifth and Capitol Ave. Sunday school., 9-40 and 10:33 a. m. Extended Session 10:35-11:35 a m. Morning ser ., 9:00 and 10:45 a. m. Strawbridge Sermon—"The Way of the Cross" Rev. A. Rey Orummon, Pasior 1105 So. Wolmul Tel.5:251 Rev. Harold J. Quenther, Pasior Rev. Harold J. Quenther, Pasior

WESLEY 2402 North Grand E.

ST. JOHN'S A.M.E. 1519 E. Capitol Ave. Morning worship 11:00 a.m.
Sunday school 9.45 a.m.
Sunday school 9.45 a.m.
Sunday varing strice 7.30 p.m.
Sunday ventne strice 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday meeling 7.30 p.m.
Record 15:18. Capital Ava.
5.363

FREE METHODIST

JEROME METHODIST Corner Leonard and Reed

Corner Leonard and Re-Morning service8:30-11.00 Sunday school 9 45 Rev C Earl Livengood 1 Surgreen Court MILES CHAPEL C.M.E.
Seventeenth and Kansas Sts.
Sunday schoot 9.30 a. m.
Services 11 00 a. m.
Rev. J. B. Williams, Pastor

GRACE
Fifteenth and Edwards Sts.
Sunday school 5.30 a.m.
Morning worship 0.45 a.m.
Evrning strvice 7.00 p.m.
Midwark meetings ... 8 00 p.m.
Rev. Lournnes C. Thomas
1405 E. Brown St. 70 b. 5.303

WDODSIDE METRODIST
Buchanan and Sheridan
Morning worship ... 9 00. 11.00 a. m.
Sunday acholoo ... 10.00 a. m.
Inter Y. F. ... 500 b. m.
Sr Fel. ... 7.00 p. m.
Rev. Charles W Lehnson, Pastor
Tel, 8-1783.

MISSIONS

BETHEL TABERNACLE 1108 N. Daniel St.

1108 N. Daniel St.
Sunday school 945 a. m.
Morning service 945 a. m.
Morning service 7.45 p. m.
Wednesday, prayer servix 7.45 p. m.
Mohel Rochendorier, Rung,
2521 S. Noth St.

SPRINGFIELD FAITH 1301-1303 E. Washington St 1301-1303 E. Washington St.
Sunday school 9.30 a m.
Mornlog worship 11:00 a. m.
Evening service 7.30 p m.
Tues Thurs services 7.30 p m.
Dally prayers 9:30 a m. Crace Pourchet, Paster 1503 B. Washington St. 1.2814

MT. OLIVE MISSIONABY 931 S. Skrteenth St.

THE NAZARENE Eco. W. S. Purinton, Supt. FIRST NAZABENE

FIRST NAZAKENE

600 W. Monroe St.

Sunday ethon 9.30 a. m.

When He Is Comm.

Morning service 10:00 a. m.

Young People 6.30 p. m.

Evening service 7.30 p. m.

Vening service 8.30 p. m.

Page 10:00 p. m.

Rev. Cityton Norall

924 W. Sdoorde St.

85.17

SOUTH SIDE NAZABENE Thirteenth and Ash Sts. Tairwenth and Ash Sts.
Sunday school 9:30 a. m.
Morning wership 10:45 e m.
Young Poole 6 45 p m.
Evangedietic message 7 30 p m.
Keo Gübert M. Huphes 1550 E 186

1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 #### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400 ### 1400

PILGRIM HOLINESS

PILGRIM HOLINESS Eighteenth and Laurel Sts. Eighteenth and Laurel Sts.
Sunday school 9:43 a. m.
Morning worship 10:30 a. m.
Evening service 7:30 p. m.
Thura prayer meeting 7:30 p. m.
Reo H B Carier. Postor

PRESBYTERIAN

Richard Paul Graebel.
Richard Rewill, Minusters
821 R. Capital 5-451.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Walnut and Edwards Church School inflavors, 9 % a
Morning services 9:31 and 11.00 a
INursery for Children Lond ar
Edward Wolfer Zeoler, D.D.,
Minister
525 S. Wolnut St. Tel. 1-1

THIRO PRESEYTERIAN
Seventh and Berger
Morning worship, 8:15 and 10:45 a. m.
Childrer's
Church 8:15 and 10:45 a m.
Sunday school 9:40 a. m.
Young Poole 6:30 p. m.
Evening acrice 7:30 p. m.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN
Seventh and Reynolds Sts.
Morning service 11:50 s. m.
Sunday school 10:00 s. m.
Rrii R E. Kieser, Poslor s. 1790
711 E. Reynolds St.

CLEMENTINE MEMORIAL 2015 N. Eleventh St.

2075 N. Eleventh St.

Sunday echolo 90 a.m.
Sunday echolo 10 00 a.m.
Sunday echolo 10 00 a.m.
Christian Endravor 5 2 p. m.
Evenia errite 7 00 p. m.
Wed., Rible Hout 700 p. m.
Ret., M. W. Mosbacher 8.5285

FIFTH PRESENTERIAN

FIFTH PRESENTERIAN

The Church of "The Constoor"

The Church of The Constoor

The Constoor
The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The Constoor

The

RNOX PRESEVTERIAN 1500 E. Knox 1500 E. Knox
Sunday ashool ... Knox
Marning worship ... 104 a. m.
Christian Endergover ... 104 a. m.
Sunday evening power ... 105 p.
Web hoken, power ... 120 p. m.
22.9 8 Filternih

ASSEMBLY OF GOD FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD Carpenler and Klein Varpenier and Klein

Nording warship ... 10 43 s. m

Sondar Propile ... 6 10 s. m

Evangelistic service ... 7 30 p. m.

Rec. D. S. Mardel

\$2, N. Richs ... 7,900

GLAD TIDINGS ASSEMBLY 617 E. Spruce St. 517 E. Spruce St.

Sunday school 9 0 a.m.
Mornina worship 10 00 a.m.
Feangrilatic service 7 00 p.m.
Feangrilatic service 7 00 p.m.
Rev. Edwin B. Weber, Pasier 74 5 146.

Seventh Day Adventists FIRST 302 W. Allen St.

Morpha service Sal. 1, 00 a. m. sabbah school Sal. 9,00 a m. y P. meeling 3,00 a m. Sun F vang servire 3,00 a m. Sun F vang servire 750 b m. W n Pontusen, Pasion 1 Orecavicus Court

SEVENTH DAY
ADVENTIST
1221 S. Fifteenth SI.
1100 a. m.
1100 a. m.
70ung People meet. 3. 30 p. m.
1267 feeshing hour. 7.43 o. m.
Ren Lippé Kirk, Pasie A.

SALVATION ARMY Officers in Charge Mojor and Mrs R, Clark Tel 2-5134

CITADEL Sixth and Jellerson Sts.

HIGHLAND CENTER 2625 S. Walnut St. 2625 S. Walnut St.
Sunday school S. McCleory

Mre E McCleory

Devotional service 100 p m
Educational program 8.00 p. m. BUNN PABR 1619 Georgia Ave. Bible achool 930 a.m.
Tues. Evang service ... 730 p.m.
Wed., community program 7:00 p.m.

and the restriction of the control of the restriction of the restricti

UNDENOMINATIONAL

FIRST CHURCB OF GOD

"Where Chrol Is Lifted Up"
Filliott and Franklin Aves.
Mornins service 10.45 a m.
Sondar schools 9.60 a m.
Everina service 7.00 p m.
Everina service 7.00 p m.
Wed. prayer service, 7.00 p m.
Ber K Y, Plank, Pantor
101 F. Block 10.4 p.
CHURCR OF CHRIST 1015 S. First St.

UNITY CHURCH 709 S. Seventh St.

APOSTDLIC CHURCH Butledge and Reynolds
Sunday school . 10.000 cm
Michael Sunday
CHURCH DF GOD 2637 S. Tenth St. 2637 S. Tenth St.
Sunday school 9,15 a m.
Morana scrives Jinota m.
Evenine service Jinota m.
Evenine service Jinota m.
Wed source meeting 5 to 0 m.
Rev. J. R. Britty, Poster

CHURCR OF CHRIST 514 N. Walnut St.

UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP V.W.C.A.

V.W.CA.

"Hilly and Nate."

Wired by New York Discontinued for Stimmer Taxamor In Softenber Rev. Handle Marley.

1818 So. Lineals 4, 1845

CHRISTIAN TARERNACLE Latter Rain Services

CHRISTIAN TAGERNACLE
Latte Rom Retures
100 S. College St.
Strike Production 100 S. m.
Fryddig strike 110 S. m.
Fryddig strikes
100 S. College St.
Strike Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strike Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College St.
Strikes
100 S. College

1048 No. Lincoln 3-0278
CHURCH OF GOD IN
CRRIST (CDLORED)
Seventeenth and Brown Sts.
Sunday reboot 10-11-10-20 a.m.
Sunday, Yolung People 600 c.m.
Weekday There 11:00 c.m.
Elder E Lenos

FRURCH OF

JESUS CHRIST OF

LATPER DAY SAINTS

213 S, Fourth St.

Sinday school 10,00 a.m.

Priesibod meeling 2,00 a.m.

Sinday school 10,00 a.m.

Wed, Heller society 2,700 a.m.

Wed, Heller society 2,700 a.m.

July 1,00 a.m.

July 2,00 a

REOBG ANIZED CHIRCH
OF SINUS CHRIST OF
1. ATTER DAY SAINTS
Fillmore and Homewood
Surday 47000 20 0 m.
Wedneyday 10 0 0 m.
J. A. Williams, Pealor
2. 4400

SOUTHERN VIEW CRAPEL 3300 S. Third St.

TARERNACLE OF JESUS

CRURCII OF GOD

CRURCII OF GOD

TO CIRIST

Eighteenlh and Kansas Sis.

Sunday ethnol

10 10 a m.

Workibb arreler 12 00 p m.

Crumpa service A 50 p m.

Thes. Frl. cervices ... RW p m.

Blue Fettura II. Morrison ... 878 p m.

10 8 Wheeler Ave.

EAST MONROE CHURCH
OF CHIRIST
Thirteenth and Monroe Ste,
Stible sthool 10,10 to a m.
Morning warship 11,00 a m.
Morning warship 20,00 p. m.
J G. Rouders, Minister
1225 F. Moners, Minister
1225 F. Moners,

GRACE GOSPEL
Pylhian Hali, 818 So. Spring
Sinday School 10 60 a m.
Chorris Newsjers 11 10 a m.
Bible Sludy 7.30 p. m.
Lind and 4th Friday

We are proud of the part we have played in the development of Springfield

ORGANIZED 1893

SPRINGFIELD FEDERATION of LABOR, AFL-CIO

Through its years the Federation has been devoted to advancing the economic and working conditions in our community and also assisting the recreation, health and welfare agencies as well as supporting legislation and community programs beneficial to all citizens.

"What is good for the community is good for labor"

Francis Durkin
President

CHARLES H. MIDDEN
Secretary

SPRINGFIELD JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL AND ITS MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS SALUTE THE CAPITENNIAL

Anti-Defamation League
Emes Lodge, Bnai Brith
Bnai Brith Chapter
Congregation Bnai Abraham
Bnai Abraham Sisterhood
Bnai Abraham Men's Club
Hadassah
Jewish War Veterans
Springfield Jewish Federation
Temple Brith Sholom
Brith Sholom Sisterhood
Brith Sholom Men's Club



Joseph P. Knox

"OUR HATS OFF"

To
Springfield
and the
Capitennial
Celebration

From



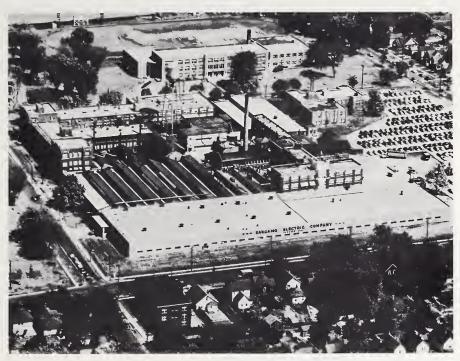
ALLEN T. LUCAS

YOUR
CIRCUIT CLERK
and

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Springfield has a diversified background of manufacturing, retail and wholesale business, coal mining, rail and motor transportation. The center of a prosperous agricultural area devoted to general farming and stock raising. Hundreds of businesses, small and large, have grown, in many cases from a humble start, to form important institutions of the Springfield commercial picture.



SANGAMO ELECTRIC COMPANY
(Located on block between Ninth and Eleventh, Converse and
North Grand Avenues.)



PILLSBURY MILLS, INC. (1525 East Phillips)







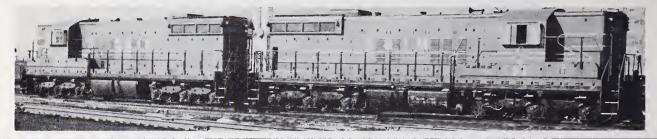
WE'VE BEEN AROUND A LONG TIME

Hauling coal for industry is the heritage of the Midland from its ancestor, the Pawnee Railroad, constructed in 1892 across the south part of Sangamon County. C&IM came into being when the line was extended to Taylorville in 1906. The railroad came to Springfield in 1926 when it acquired trackage from Springfield to Peoria.

C. & I. M. is proud to be the only railroad serving this area which has its headquarters and principal facilities in Springfield. We like being a part of this community and foresee a glorious future for it.

J. E. DARE, President

CHICAGO & ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY



Our Best Wishes

ROBERTS FISH CO.

Your Birds Eye Distributor

Serving Central Illinois since 1900

SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON

SCHERF BOILER CO.

Steel Fabricators & Erectors

Serving Springfield & Central Illinois continuously since 1905

Office: 711 So. 11th St.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

A. L. Strong & Son

18th and Washington
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
Roofs - Siding - Sheet Metal Work
and Remodeling

Compliments of

STATE CLEANERS

since 1914

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINT HEADQUARTERS

512 E. MONROE ST.

PH. 4-9835

TRUTTER PLATING CO.

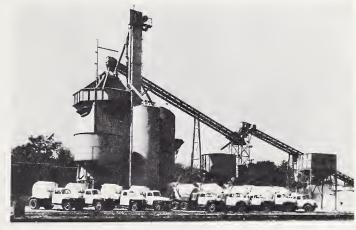
211 East Jefferson St.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



ALLIS-CHALMERS
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY
(3000 South Sixth Street)

HENRY
NELCH & SON
COMPANY
(800 South
Ninth Street)





ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY (1500 East Linn)



Suppose you could turn back the calendar...

If you could put yourself into the Springfield of the 19th Century, what different sights you would see!

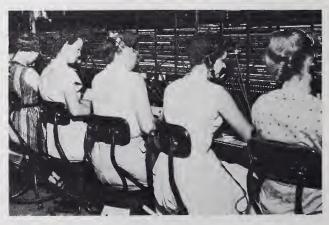
In the telephone exchange of the early 1880's, for instance, you would have walked in on a scene like that above. Yet for all its quaintness, this soon became a nerve center of the state capital.

Then as you turned the pages of the calendar forward again, you would see amazing changes all over town. New business buildings would be going up. Whole neighborhoods would grow before your eyes. The entire life and appearance of the city would be transformed.

One of the vital forces bringing the change was telephone service. It brought people closer together . . . speeded the wheels of industry . . . increased the tempo of business.

Today, if you were to walk into our tele-

phone exchange, you would see the new and larger "nerve center" below. But in spite of its new look, its role in the life of Springfield is still the same; for the magic of this modern telephone service is already shaping an even more marvelous future.



ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE

COMMUNICATIONS

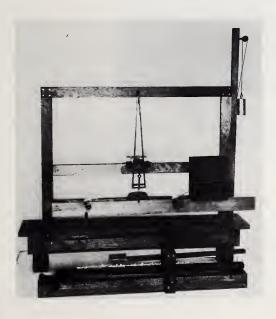
Today Springfield, like any major city in the United States, is only seconds away from any place in the civilized world.

MAIL. From the time of the first settlement in Springfield until 1823 when local service was provided there was no post office nearer than Edwardsville, 80 miles southwest. The early settlers received their mail from that point as best they could. Home delivery service—with four carriers—was introduced in 1873. Today there are 106 city routes, 12 parcel post, 6 special delivery, and 8 rural routes traveled daily by postal employees to deliver approximately 85 million pieces of mail handled annually by the Springfield post office.

TELEGRAPH service in Springfield dates back almost 110 years. Western Union's nation-wide network of high-speed carrier circuits and microwave system together with its modern electronic transmission and recording equipment is a testimonial of skilled communication engineering in action.



THE "LATEST" IN POST OFFICE EQUIP-MENT for speedy handling of mail: the Carriers' Mail Cart and the Mobile Post Office which provides more adequate service for smaller communities.



ORIGINAL TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT invented by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1835. The recorder had a suspended pencil which marked hills and valleys, indicating dots and dashes, on a paper tape as it was drawn under the pencil by the works of a clock. Below the recorder is the "portrule" transmitter, with a row of metal teeth set up to produce the desired dots and dashes.

HIGHSPEED MESSAGE CENTER where telegrams are on perforated tape form flashed automatically through the center and routed to their destination by the electronic "brain."



TELEPHONE. Forward-looking citizens of Springfield were quick to recognize the advantage of the telephone shortly after its invention. Since its introduction here in 1879, the expanding use of the telephone and the growth of Springfield have been closely interwoven. Through April, 1957, there were 56,000 telephones in use in Springfield, and customers are using them to the tune of about 300,000 calls daily.

THE ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY. The Home of the Dial Central Office. (Sixth and Cook Streets).



COMMUNICATIONS

NEWSPAPERS

The American newspaper is an essential instrument in the lives of the American people. Its freedom to print is guaranteed by the Constitution. Springfield's daily newspapers have morning and evening editions.



ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL-REGISTER BUILDING. (313 South Sixth Street). The Illinois State Journal (F. S. Haynes, editor and publisher and J. Emil Smith, publisher emeritus) and the Illinois State Register (F. S. Haynes, publisher and V. Y. Dallman, editor) published by the Copley Press, Inc.

RADIO

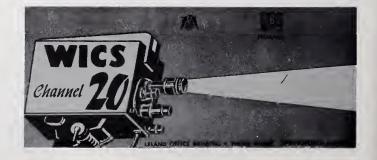
WCVS, orginally chartered as WCBS in 1926 (name changed in 1947) is Springfield's oldest radio station. It was the first Springfield station to become part of a network—the NBC (Blue), in 1940. It is now affiliated with the ABC radio network and the Mutual Broadcasting System. WCVS operates on 1450 kilocycles. Since 1956 their studio has been located in their building at 3001 South Fourth Street.

WMAY went on the air for the first time in October, 1950. Operating on 970 kilocycles, it utilizes the latest approved type RCA 1000 watt transmitter by day and 500 watt by night. It is affiliated with the NBC radio network. The transmitter site and studio are located eight miles northeast of Springfield.

WTAX, serving Springfield since 1930, is licensed to operate unlimited hours on 1240 kilocycles with 250 watt power. It is affiliated with CBS radio network. It has an FM station and today is Springfield's only high fidelity radio station. The WTAX studio is located on ByPass 66 and Cook.

TELEVISION

Springfield's only television station, WICS, began telecasting on September 17, 1953, over Channel 20 with power at 18,000 watts. The antenna for this ultra high UHF station is in the 3000 block on South Fourth Street.





ALTHOUGH young in the century-and-a-quarter history of Springfield, WICS Channel 20 is proud to serve the community and Central Illinois with the most potent and fastest-growing communications medium in the world today.

HANNEL 20 is dedicated to the present and future growth of Lincolnland. Community service is our keynote, and we take pride in making our television facilities available to every public service organization in Springfield and Central Illinois.

HANNEL 20 keeps you entertained by the finest programs from NBC—the Nation's No. 1 network . . . and within a short time Channel 20 will increase its scope when it begins telecasting NBC network programs in glorious color.



WICS WICS WICS WICS WICS WICS WICS WICS

WESTERN WATER PROOFING CO., INC.

ENGINEERS — CONTRACTORS

Phone 4-3474 — 4-3475

2136-40 North Sixteenth Street

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Flynn-Hippard Drug Store

Prescription Druggists
401 EAST ADAMS—COR. 4TH STREET
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Frank Alvey & Co.

FINEST PIPES AND TOBACCOS

JOKES - NOVELTIES - LUNCH - BILLIARDS

Phone 2-0421

514 E. MONROE ST.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



We Congratulate

SPRINGFIELD'S 125th

CAPITENNIAL CELEBRATION



We Are Proud We Have Been a Part of

This Community For a Large

Part of This Time.

KRESGE'S

At Work in Springfield for 83 Years the

YMCA

extends greetings to the "Old Home Town" in its big Capitennial Celebration

YOU will find it at the "Y"

A well-rounded program with Christian emphasis for Boys, Men and Families

Special Summer Rates—Inquire at 317 So. Seventh St.

Telephone 4-9846

The YMCA is a member of United Community Services

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CAPITENNIAL



KNIGHTS of COLUMBUS

Council No. 364

GREETINGS

From

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

1500 Seniors450 Juniors

A Friend offers this space to the

MARIAMA CLUB

for expression of thanks to the Advertisers in Capitennial Souvenir Program for their cooperation.

Best Wishes
BUTTERNUT BREAD
Springfield, Illinois

Serving Springfield for 25 years!

MEL-O-CREAM DONUTS

Between 2nd & 3rd on Jefferson

Phone 8-2284

W. B. BURKHARDT PLUMBING AND HEATING 427 West Reynolds Street SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS







FELLOWSHIP

Being a friendly community, Springfield always has boasted of a great variety of clubs, civic groups and organizations. The activities of these various groups have enriched the cultural and social life of the community.

The following is a listing of some of the organizations in Springfield which are

active today:

Advertising Club Alpha Delta Kappa Alpha Gamma Chi Alpha Omega Alpha Chi Omega Alpha Phi Alpha Iota Altrusa, International Amateur Musical Club American Association of University Women American Business Club American Guild of Organists American Legion Amvets Anchor Boat Club Anti-Rust Club Benevolent Protective Order of Elks Beta Gamma Upsilon Beta Sigma Phi Beta Phi Delta Blue Ridge Club Boy Scouts of America Business & Professional Women's Club Catholic Women's Clubs Catholic Youth Organization Ceramics and Crafts Club Cosmopolitan Club Daughters of the American Revolution Daughters of the Nile Delphi International Delta Kappa Gamma Delta Theta Tau Epsilon Sigma Alpha Fraternal Order of Eagles Gamma Upsilon Girl Scouts Harvard Park Dad's Club High Twelve Club Illini Country Club International Order of Odd Fellows Iota Phi Lambda Island Bay Yacht Club Italian-American Social Club Jeptha Shrine Job's Daughters Junior Chamber of Commerce Kappa Rho King's Daughters Kiwanis Club Knights of Columbus Knights of Pythias Knights Templar Lake Press Club Lion's Club Literary Researchers The Masonic Organization Mather Gun Club Mid-Day Luncheon Club National League of American Penwomen National Woman's Relief Corps Navy Club of Sangamon County Navy Mothers' Club of America

Nu Phi Mu Oakcrest Country Club Optomissus Club Optomist Club Order of Amaranth Order of Demolay Order of the Eastern Star Order of Rainbow Girls Pan-Hellenic Club P.E.O. Chapters Phi Beta Psi Phi Tau Omega Philo Alumnae Society Phi Theta Kappa Pi Beta Phi Pi Mu National Music Sorority Pi Rho Zeta Quota Club Rebekah Lodges Rotary International Royal Order of Jesters Sangamo Club Sangamo Surf Club Sertoma Sigma Alpha Sigma Sigma Delta Pi Sigma Iota Chi Sons of the American Revolution Sons of Union Veterans Southern View Village & Community Club Springfield Art Association Springfield Association of Commerce and Industry Springfield Association of Insurance Women Springfield Chapter of Rose Croix Springfield Chord Organ Club Springfield Civic Garden Club Springfield Colored Woman's Club Springfield Consistory of S.P.R.S. Springfield Council of Churches Springfield Council of the Navy League Springfield Council of Women's Clubs Springfield Hadassah Springfield Junior League Springfield Motor Boat Club Springfield Municipal Band Springfield Municipal Choir Springfield Municipal Opera Association Springfield Nature League Springfield Tagathon Club Springfield Theatre Guild Springfield Versewriter's Guild Temple Brith Sholom Sisterhood Toastmasters International Toastmistress Club Veterans of Foreign Wars Woman's Club of Springfield Young Men's Christian Association Young Women's Christian Association Zonta International

All of the organizations mentioned deserve more than this brief listing, but space does not permit extended comment.

The LAKE CLUB proudly presents a brilliant Variety Show, produced and staged especially for The Capitennial Celebration



"GRANDFATHER'S FOLLIES"

Floradora Dancing Girls! Singing Waiters! Star Acts! Comedy Blackouts!

INCLUDE A LAKE CLUB PARTY IN YOUR CELEBRATION PLANS - PHONE 3-3423

For the past 83 years we have been helping to build a GREATER SPRINGFIELD by providing funds for HOME OWNERSHIP

WORKINGMENS SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

411 South 5th Street

Greetings to Springfield



We are proud to have been a part of this wonderful Historic Community for nearly a half century

Jas.D.Sheehan Sign Co.

804 EAST ADAMS STREET

FELLOWSHIP



SCOUTING IS OUTING. In 1911, a group of boys and a man became the first Boy Scout Troop in Springfield. The Abraham Lincoln Council was formed in 1919 to stabilize and service a rapid growth of this volunteer movement. Now 98 Cub Packs, Boy Scout Troops, and Explorer Posts provide programs for nearly 2900 boys in Sangamon County. From over 20,000 former Scouts have come leaders and good citizens of our community.



BOYS' CLUB OF SPRINGFIELD (1007 E. JEFFER-SON ST.)—This group of boys interrupted their play at the Boys' Club to have this picture taken. The facilities of the Club include library, game rooms, craft shop, gym. Club rooms are located in the area of greatest need, and are available to all Springfield's boys between the ages of 8 and 16, six days a week, at low cost.



THE GIRL SCOUT program has kept pace with the growth of the city and now has 169 troops and 2,733 Brownies, Intermediates, and Senior Girl Scouts in the City of Springfield.

The above picture shows oak trees in the now beautiful Lincoln Memorial Garden. These trees were planted as acorns, an early Girl Scout service project.



"Jaycee Saturday Night" was organized more than two years ago by the Springfield Junior Chamber of Commerce and radio station WTAX. Each Saturday night from 8:30 until 11:00 p. m., Sangamon County teen-agers enjoy 2½ hours of dancing for \$.25 admission. Music is provided by disk-jockey turn-tables, with the last hour of the dance broadcast over WTAX. After some difficulties, a permanent location was obtained for the dances by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Average attendance is 350 teens.



SPRINGFIELD MUNICIPAL CHOIR, with CARL LUNDGREN, DIRECTOR.

HEALTH and WELFARE

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OF SPRINGFIELD (First and Miller)





ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL (701 East Mason St.)

Would that those early pioneers of this great city could have experienced the comfort and attention of our present, magnificent institutions of health and welfare. Bolstered only by faith and fortitude these energetic folk suffered undeniably with the lack of adequate medical attention. Humble and inadequate as they must have been in those early days, societies and groups for the aid of fellow men were in existence, and today their successors are still active in community welfare. This spirit of helpfulness inherent in Springfield's early settlers is now expressed by our united community service.



HOSPITAL SISTERS OF THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS

Have Lightened the Pain of Suffering in Sickness and in Need Since 1875

1875—Arrival of twenty Sisters from Europe, two to settle in Springfield and establish the Motherhouse.

Caring for the sick in homes, they knew no English but presented a card that identified them and announced that the works of charity demanded no pay.

1879—St. John's Hospital first opened its doors to an unwilling people who knew hospitals only as a last resort, a place where death claimed all who entered, a place for those who had no one to care for them.

These wrong impressions faded away when Sisters gave themselves completely to sooth the pain, to quiet the suffering, to calm the fears—even more, to study the ways of science that would make the hospital a haven of recovery and of rest.

AND SO THROUGH THE YEARS-

The Hospital Sisters have continued in their endeavor to keep apace in the march of scientific progress that brings new methods, new treatments and new medications to aid in caring for the sick.

The Motherhouse of the Hospital Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis is located at St. Francis Convent, north of Springfield.

Sisters from this community conduct St. John's Hospital (700 beds) and School of Nursing, St. John's Sanatorium (200 beds) and Crippled Children's Hospital (50 beds) and School; St. Monica's Hall and Hospitals and Mission Centers throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Louisiana and Arizona.

They also staff a hospital and sanatorium in Japan.



HEALTH

and

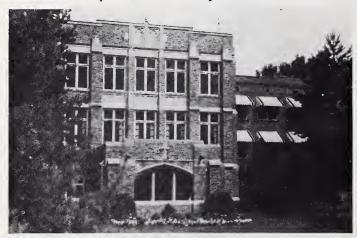
WELFARE



ST. JOHN'S CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S HOME AND HOSPITAL (Sangamon Ave. Road).



AT THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER (717 S. Grand East). A psychiatrist by studying the play of an emotionally disturbed child can unlock the secret fears that produce behavior problems.



ST. JOHN'S SANATORIUM (Sangamon Ave. Road)

SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

American Cancer Society

American Red Cross

Catholic Charities of Springfield

Child & Family Services

The Counselor Association

Goodwill Industries

Illinois Commission on Children & Youth

Illinois Heart Association

Illinois Welfare Association

Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Lutheran Charities

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

St. Monica Hall

Salvation Army

Sangamon County
Tuberculosis Association

Service Bureau for Colored Children

Springfield Jewish Federation

Springfield Urban League

Travelers Service

Visiting Nurses Association

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



Like Springfield, Memorial Hospital has made significant growth since 1897 when a small group of religious people purchased a home from the late Dr. Langden at Fifth Street and North Grand Avenue and converted it into a 12 bed hospital. As most hospitals in those days, it contained little more than beds for the care of the sick and injured, and was known as the Springfield Hospital and Training School. In these early days, however, a need to train student nurses was recognized and a class of two young girls was started in 1897 to be graduated in 1899.

So great was the need for service that, within two years, a wing had to be built, increasing capacity to 45 beds. In 1904 enlargement was again necessary and construction of a second wing brought the number of beds up to 100.

In 1941 the present building was constructed after the church control had been relinquished and a non-sectarian Board of Directors was organized. Memorial Hospital in 1957, excellent as it is, is still lacking certain facilities which the community urgently needs. Construction is now in progress to add 104 more beds and to provide other needed facilities. These include a new and larger x-ray department with equipment for Cobalt 60—a radio-active isotope with an intensity equal to that of a 3,000,000 volt x-ray machine, facilities for the complete care of nervous and mental patients—including an electroence-phalograph, and facilities for the care of the chronically ill patient—including a new department of physical medicine. The chronically ill patient is one, regardless of age or specific illness, who requires a long period of convalescence from the physical medicine department.

Upon the completion of these new services in 1958, Memorial Hospital will have grown from a 12 bed institution to one of 384 beds having a nursing school enrollment of approximately 120 students as compared to the first class of two students. Memorial Hospital will then be in a much better position to give the Springfield area the full benefits of mid-20th century hospital protection.





This space contributed by friends of MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



HENRY GRIEME, General Manager
HERMAN GRIEME, Parts Manager
CHARLES GRIEME, Truck Salesman
WILLIAM GRIEME, Sales Manager
LESLIE GRIEME, Shop Foreman
20 Other Capable Employees

In 1924, a small implement company had its beginning. Two brothers, Henry and William Grieme formed a partnership known as Grieme Brothers, under which name they are still operating.

The first building 40 x 60 was outgrown due to their increasing business.

In 1947, a 100 ft. by 160 ft. two story brick building was erected on North Walnut Road.

Service is the motto of this organization. It continues to give service not merely of dollars and cents but friendship, genuine interest and desire to serve.



CONGRATULATIONS TO SPRINGFIELD, A WONDERFUL CITY OF HOMES, CHURCHES, BUSINESSES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS

Our firm has the distinction of being one of the Charter members of the Outdoor Advertising Industry in Illinois. We purchased the original business of Poster and Painted Displays in Central Illinois from the W. J. Horn System, which started in 1890, and have expanded and modernized over the years to provide our customers the best in service and locations. We are proud to be growing with Springfield.

Greeley and Sons

1703-05 PEORIA ROAD Dial 5605

W. F. Greeley, Sr. Mrs. Bernice J. Greeley
William F. Greeley, Jr. Robert W. Greeley
Jon W. Greeley



BOTTLED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE COCA-COLA COMPANY BY

SPRINGFIELD COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY





ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED (S. Sixth St. Road)

ILLINOIS PRESBYTERIAN HOME (West Lawrence at Old Chatham Road, former location Palmer Sanatorium), "Fairhills," a residence for older people.



BOYS FARM (11 miles east of Springfield) was established 1952 to provide a home for dependent teen-age boys. Prior to its foundation, many Sangamon County boys were committed to state correctional schools because no other facilities were available to the county court. A non-profit corporation, with a volunteer board of directors, Boys Farm is licensed by the state as a "group care home." It has been "home" to more than 50 teen-agers in its short 4½ years history.



CARRIE POST KING'S DAUGHTER'S HOME FOR WOMEN (541 Black Ave.) Former Post Home, was incorporated in 1893 to charitably aid and provide a home for deserving aged women. Forty-eight circles having a membership of 1,557 women for the support and benefit of the home, now caring for thirty-seven aged women.

HEALTH and WELFARE

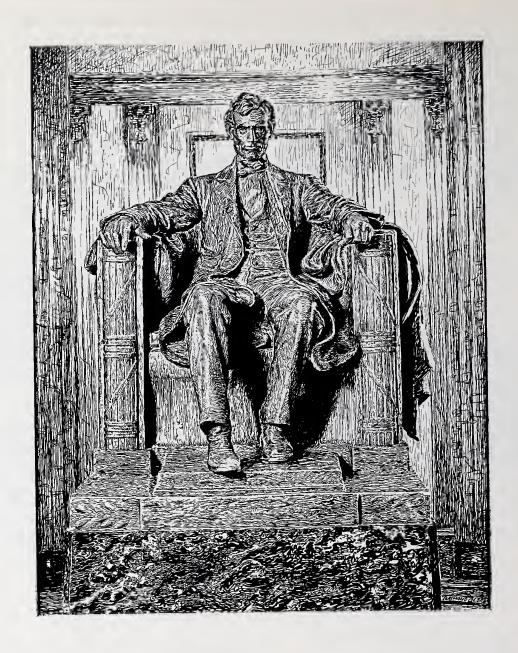




MARY BRYANT HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN OF ILLINOIS (107 E. Lawrence Ave.). Established 1946, non-profit, undenominational, no entry fee, no age restriction, capacity 20 residents.



MARIAMA CLUB (931 N. Rutledge). Residence for teen-age girls from broken homes maintained by the Mariama Club, a local non-profit organization, dedicated, November, 1954.

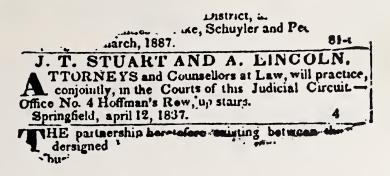


Lincoln casualty co.

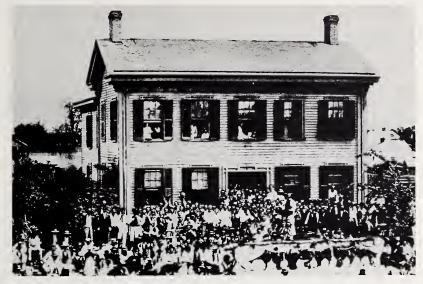
FIFTH AND CAPITOL SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS TELEPHONE 4-3411

Robert P. Butts, Jr. President

LINCOLN LIVED HERE!



This advertisement appeared for the first time in the "Sangamo Journal" April 15, 1837.



LINCOLN HOME IN 1860. Lincoln is standing to the right of the doorway.

"Springfield is many times larger than it was in Lincoln's time, and the passing years have made great changes in its appearance. Nevertheless, some of the buildings in which he lived and worked remain. . . .

"When Lincoln came to Springfield in the spring of 1837 the town was anything but prepossessing. Small store buildings lined the square, in the center of which stood a two-story brick court house. Most of the twelve or thirteen hundred inhabitants lived in small frame houses, with here and there an imposing residence, and just as often the simple cabin of an early pioneer. Remnants of the groves in which the town was founded furnished shade, but otherwise the streets were bare of trees. In summer every passing team raised clouds of dust while in winter the mud seemed to have no bottom, for there was not a foot of pavement. Hogs, cows and chickens wandered at will, and disputed the few board walks and footpaths with pedestrians

"In the twenty-four years of Lincoln's residence Springfield grew to a city of ten thousand inhabitants. The brick court house was soon replaced by the stone State House. In time two and three story brick buildings supplanted the smaller stores around the square and lined the adjacent streets. Fine homes appeared, and the log cabins vanished. Railroads came, and with them, many of the conveniences and graces of life. But crudities remained, for except around the square the streets were still unpaved, hogs still wallowed in mud holes, and frogs croaked in undrained swamps.

"Such, in brief, was the environment in which Lincoln, by the twin paths of law and politics, attained national prominence. "At the time of his settlement in Springfield, Lincoln was serving his second term as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives. In 1838 and again in 1840 he was re-elected.

"After four terms in the General Assembly, Lincoln set election to the national House of Representatives as his goal. His chance came in 1846, and he was duly elected. . . When, after Taylor's election in 1848, he was unable to secure appointment to an office which he wanted, he retired in disappointment and resolved to devote himself to the law.

"This resolution he kept until 1854, when the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill thoroughly aroused him. From that time on he threw all his energies into the fight against what he considered to be the growing menace of slavery. By 1856, when the Republican Party was organized in Illinois, he was generally considered its leader; two years later all were agreed that he was the only possible opponent of Douglas. For three months the two rivals traveled over the state, speaking in every sizable town. Douglas won, but Lincoln did not lose, for a national reputation was the reward of his effort.

"This reputation served him well in 1860, when the Republican Party gathered in national convention at Chicago. The most prominent leaders . . . were either too radical, or too conservative, or too old, or too long in public life, for strong factions of the party, and the prize fell to Lincoln. At the news cannon boomed, bonfires blazed, and Springfield went wild with joy—and not until Lincoln spoke his words of farewell on February 11, 1861, did it relapse into its customary . . . existence."

From "Lincoln's Springfield" by Harry E. Pratt.



PILLSBURY MILLS, Inc.

MAKERS OF:

PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR
BAKERY FLOURS
BAKERY MIXES
GROCERY MIXES

OUR 27th YEAR IN SPRINGFIELD

WE SALUTE SPRINGFIELD CAPITENNIAL

We're in our 97th year -Same Location

HENSON ROBINSON COMPANY

114 No. Fifth St.

Contractors – Designers Engineers

100 years ago

The Immortal Abraham Lincoln purchased two pairs of shoes for his sons from the

B. H. LUERS SHOE STORE

This item appears in the Ledger on file at the present

B. H. Luers Sons Shoe Store

217 South Sixth Street Springfield, Illinois



-Now Two Locations-

217 SOUTH SIXTH

1328 SOUTH MacARTHUR

VISIT THE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MUSEUM



DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE LINCOLN HOME

GIFT SHOP IN LOBBY REFRESHMENTS
CLEAN REST ROOMS
AIR CONDITIONED

LINCOLN LIVED HERE!

Abraham Lincoln's association with these Springfield sites are commemorated by bronze markers.

JOSHUA F. SPEED STORE (103 S. Fifth St.). Above this store Lincoln shared a sleeping room with Joshua Speed when he came to Springfield in 1837.

'LINCOLN & HERNDON LAW OFFICE (105 S. Fifth St.). William H. Herndon was Lincoln's third law partner (1844-1865). In 1860 and for several years prior, the firm was located here.

GLORE TAVERN (315 East Adams St.). Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln made their home here following their marriage, and here their son, Robert Todd Lincoln, was born August 1, 1843.

Home of Ninian W. Edwards (northwest corner, Centennial Building). Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married November 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882. Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards was Mary's older sister, Elizabeth.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (217 S. Fourth St.). Here Lincoln served in the Eleventh General Assembly (1839-1840) and delivered an address before the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield, January 27, 1838, which was published in the Sangamo Journal.

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL BUILDING (116-118 N. Sixth St.). Here on May 18, 1860, Lincoln received the news of his nomination for the presidency. "The Journal paper was always my friend; and, of course, its editors the same," wrote Lincoln in 1864.

OAK RIDGE CEMETERY. An inscription on the public receiving vault states that: the body of Abraham Lincoln lay in this vault from the day of his funeral, May 4, 1865, until December 21, 1865.

Gulf, Moaile & Ohio Station, Alton Route (Third and Washington Sts.). Abraham Lincoln's body was brought to Springfield by special funeral train, reaching this station, May 3, 1865.

Great Western Station (Tenth and Monroe Sts.). Here Lincoln spoke to his friends from the rear platform of the Great Western train, near the present Wabash freight office, as he left Springfield for Washington, February 11, 1861.



LINCOLN MEMORIAL GARDEN, Lake Springfield.

The Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden was planned and planted by the Garden Club of Illinois on land set aside for this purpose by the City of Springfield. This sixty-acre tract along the eastern shore of Lake Springfield dramatizes the natural beauty of the trees, shrubs and flowers which were a part of the early Illinois landscape.

The idea of this living memorial to Lincoln took shape when Lake Springfield was being built, 1931-1935. Jens Jensen, internationally famous for the great beauty of his naturalistic plantings, was the designer. The first plantings were made November 14, 1936 and have continued as conditions were favorable for renewal and new beauty.

On the higher elevations one may seek solitude among the forest trees and carpets of woodland flowers. Nearby one may gain inspiration from the blooming crab apples, redbud, dogwood, and a host of others. In the open spaces are prairie flowers, and along the blue waters of the Lake are the plants of the open meadow in festive array. There are also plantings designed for the feeding, shelter and protection of birds. Friendly gathering places—"council rings" (great circular stone seats around a paved area with a firepit in the center)—are to be found throughout.

The Garden is maintained jointly by the City of Springfield and the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden Foundation, under the capable direction of Mrs. Harriet Knudson. Permanent as stone or bronze, it is flexible beyond either, capable of endless change—thus unique as a living memorial.



We Are Happy To Cooperate . . .

With the

LINCOLN LAND ASSOCIATION

In Producing

"CABIN TO CAPITOL"

WE INVITE YOU . . . to return to Springfield and bring your friends and family to see the 12th annual production of Robert Sherwood's

famous Broadway play

"ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"

At New Salem State Park

August 21 through August 25th and also August 29th through September 1st More than 300,000 people have witnessed this famous production.

ADMISSION—Adults, \$1.00

Children, 25c

For Further Information, write:

ABE LINCOLN PLAYERS, Inc.

816 Myers Building

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



Lincoln Souvenir & Gift Shop

1407 Monument Avenue

(Just Outside Entrance to Lincoln's Tomb)
Stop at our shop after your visit to Lincoln's
Tomb and look over one of the largest and
most complete lines of souvenirs and gifts
in the country.

ORR INSURANCE AGENCY

INC

INSURANCE AUTO FINANCING

> 519 EAST CAPITOL AVENUE SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS Phone 8-7373

Peabody COMPANY

NINTH & ASH STS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

PUNCH FOR PARTIES
FRESH PURE ORANGE JUICE
DELICATESSEN ICE CREAM
FRUIT JUICE HUT——
1500 W. LAWRENCE PHONE 4-2013



Gifts of Leather
Everything for the
Traveler

Phone 2-8913 309 South Fifth St. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

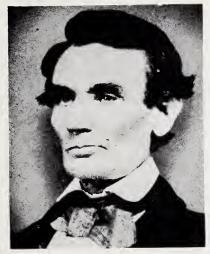
LINCOLN LIVED HERE!

Abraham Lincoln's association with these Springfield sites are commemorated by bronze markers.

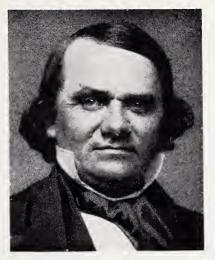
C. M. SMITH STORE (528 E. Adams St.). In a room on the third floor of this building, Lincoln, in January, 1861, wrote his first inaugural address. Mr. Smith was the husband of Mrs. Lincoln's sister, Ann. The desk Lincoln used, with its many pigeon holes and sloping front, is now in the foyer of the Illinois State Historical Library.

STUART & LINCOLN LAW OFFICE (109 N. Fifth St.). John Todd Stuart was Lincoln's first law partner (1837-1841). Their office was on the second floor, front, and was rented to the Sangamon County Circuit Court as a jury room (1837-1840).

LOGAN & LINCOLN LAW OFFICE (203 S. Sixth St.). Stephen Trigg Logan was Lincoln's second law partner (1841-1844).



ABRAHAM LINCOLN from ambrotype made in April, 1858.



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS from daguerreotype made in July, 1855



We Salute

The Greatest City in the World

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



MATTHEWS TRANSFER CO.

"Common Freight Service Via Ten Line
Haul Carriers to or from Anywhere, U.S.A."



Dial 7538

DANNE'S

Famous for
Hot Beef Sandwiches



300 E. WASHINGTON ST.

Across from G.M.&O. Depot

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

2-0371 - PHONE - 8-9629

OWNER-JOHN LYNN

SERVING SPRINGFIELD AND VICINITY for over 42 YEARS

Kodaks - Fast Film Service

Greeting Cards

"Everything Photographic Since 1915"

THE CAMERA SHOP

INCORPORATED

320-322 South Fifth Street

Telephone 2-2413

CABIN STILL RETURN RETURN BOTHER BOTHER BOTHER MATTER COLUMN MATTER MATTE

Enjoy the Finest
Old Fitzgerald
and
Cabin Still

Distributed by
VAN PICKERILL
& SONS
Springfield



A. J. CARGNINO

BUILDING CONTRACTOR
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

433 West Lawrence

Telephone 3-9343

ORPHEUM BOWLING & BILLIARDS

126 North Sixth Street

FRED METZ-Proprietor

Compliments

KNAAP & SMITH
REISCH SHOE SHOP

119 South Fifth Street

Springfield, Illinois

ART GIBSON

GEO. L. HOCKENYOS

Dial 6312

SENTINEL INSECT CONTROL LABORATORY

"PROTECTION FROM INSECT LOSSES"

Exterminating Contractors 2

213 E. Jefferson St.

MILITARY - CIVIL DEFENSE

Springfield has been honored by having the oldest continuous National Guard unit in the history of the National Guard of Illinois. National Guard units of Springfield have participated in the Winnebago War, 1827; Black Hawk War, 1832; Mexican War, 1846-1848; Civil War, 1861-1865; Spanish-American War, 1898; Mexican Border Service, 1916; World War I, 1917-1918; World War II, 1941-1946, and Korea, 1950-1953.

Abraham Lincoln was a Company Commander in 1832 for thirty days, then re-enlisted as a private in Captain Elijah Iles company for twenty days, and then served for thirty days in Captain Jacob M. Early's Independent Sky Corps.

Since World War II, Springfield has new units, 170th Fighter Interceptor Squadron and 32nd Ordnance Battalion added to its list of fine units.



ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD JET FIGHTER PLANES.



MASS-FEEDING DEMONSTRATION being conducted with improvised ovens and equipment, supervised by Gen. Clay M. Donner, director, Springfield and Sangamon Civil Defense Corps, with John E. Ogletree, Chief of Emergency Feeding, Welfare Section.



CAMP LINCOLN is the oldest training camp in Illinois still in continuous use by the National Guard.

Serving the Springfield Area

1930 - 1957

VTAX

1240 K.C.

CBS Radio Network

News - Sports - Music - Drama - Comedy



Serving SPRINGFIELD to VACATION AREAS OF EAST COAST, WEST COAST, SOUTHWEST AND MEXICO

Phone 8-3464

SIEBERT'S SHOE STORE

ESTABLISHED 1902 SPRINGFIELD. ILLINOIS

324 S. SIXTH STREET

TRUMAN L. FLATT & SONS CO., Inc. **BITUMINOUS CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**

2300 NORTH 16TH ST. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

BUSINESS VACATION or TRAVEL

Agent Representing ALL AIRLINES RAILROADS, STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

CRUISES-ALL-EXPENSE TOURS Serving the Springfield Area Ten Years

CIRCLE TOUR & TRAVEL BUREAU

HOTEL LELAND LOBBY . . . LILLIAN S. OLIVER, Owner-Manager DIAL 2-2919 . . . SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

For Your Convenience, Reservations Made and Tickets Issued With No Additional Charge

> SANGAMON SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION

> 312 South Fourth Street Established 1886

MURPHY RUG and FURNITURE CLEANERS

2056 S. MacArthur Blvd.

MILITARY - CIVIL DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE-HOME PROTECTION TRAINING GRADUATION CEREMONIES for volunteers who have completed a ten-weeks course, held at the Sangamon County Farm Bureau (134 N. Ninth St.). Sixteen such classes sponsored by the Springfield and Sangamon County Civil Defense Office have been completed since January 1957, with a total enrollment of 1,000 persons from the Springfield area.





A GRANDMA'S PANTRY EXHIBIT shown in conjunction with National Civil Defense Week, Sept. 9-15, 1956.



U.S. NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAIN-ING CENTER (200 E. Lake Shore Drive), was completed Jan. 15, 1949 at a cost of \$350,000, and houses equipment valued at \$500,000. Active duty personnel consists of 1 naval officer and 8 enlisted personnel, 1 marine corps officer and 7 enlisted. 250 naval reserve personnel use the Center for training on Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings; the marine corps reserve unit of 100 drill on Thursday evenings.

PARKS, RECREATION AND SPORTS



TRAINING FOR BASEBALL.

Organization and conducting a general recreation program for Springfield's citizens of all ages is the purpose of the Playground and Recreation Commission. The credo of the Commission may well be summarized by saying that it behooves every community to provide adequate recreational facilities for a healthful community. Springfield's many parks with their varied recreational activities have made also a more friendly community.

SWIMMING AT SPRING-FIELD'S MEMORIAL POOL.





PLAYGROUND NITE, 1956.



ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO.

SPRINGFIELD WORKS

THE SANGAMON COUNTY FARM BUREAU



THE FARM FAMILIES OF SANGAMON COUNTY ARE PROUD TO HAVE HAD A SIGNIFICANT PART IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY AND ARE GLAD TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CAPITENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Olympia



For Typing Perfection

Phone 4-4861

Henry's Typewriter Service

Repairs for All Makes of TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES 1062 East Ash Street Springfield, Illinois

Call 5515

Air Conditioned

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP

ALPHA E. JONES

PERMANENT WAVING
HAIR SHAPING - STYLING - COLORING
MANICURES

FIGURAMA

REDUCING

501 West Allen Street

Springfield, Illinois

PARKS, RECREATION AND SPORTS



LAKE SPRINGFIELD

(southeast edge of Springfield) provides facilities for boating, swimming, fishing and other aquatic sports. A municipal opera season has been scheduled here in the summer.



LINCOLN ACRES

A. G. EDWARDS and SONS



719 MYERS BUILDING SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

BEAUTY SHOP EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

If it's the finest in cosmetics, It's by Revlon.

Hair Dryers, New and Rebuilt

JAEGER SUPPLY CO.

421 EAST WASHINGTON ST. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



210 SOUTH FIFTH ST.

My Friends:

Here I am, in historical detail, fashioned by hand, in my suit of rusty black and old plaid shawl.

I will make a fine addition to a collection. I am 11 inches tall.

My good wife, Mary, is made with the same detail. She is 8 inches tall. Purchase us separately or as a pair.

Sincerely,

Your Abe Lincoln Doll



Kenbeth Workshop

Single Doll: \$3.95 Pair: \$7.50, both postpaid

No C.O.D.'s

1547 Williams Blvd. Springfield, Illinois

Compliments of

ALVIN S. KEYS & CO.

40 Years of Insurance Service to Our Community

615 East Monroe St.

PHONE 7543

Compliments On

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

BLACK & CO.

HARDWARE

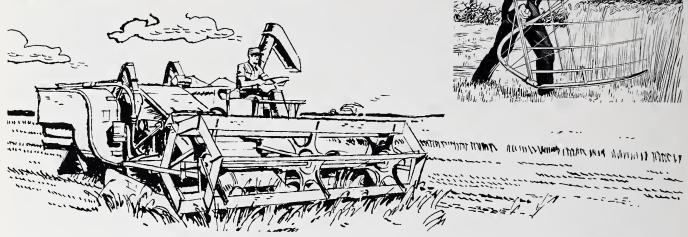
314 East Adams

422 EAST ADAMS

1614 South MacArthur

A Salute to

The Land of Lincoln



Today's modern Combine is a far cry from the cradle of Lincoln's day—From back breaking hand labour to power and plenty—The unfolding drama of agricultural mechanization and a free people.

MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON INC.

S P'R I N G F I E L D B R A N C H IN THE HEART OF LINCOLNLAND

HEART OF LINCOLNEARD

Weaver Inc.

Est. 1923

Wholesalers of Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Supplies
215-229 NORTH EIGHTH STREET • TELEPHONE 4-4834
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

IN PEORIA: 1827 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.

Greetings Springfield

MORRISON SAUSAGE

3443 East Cook

Compliments Of

DRIVE-IN CAR WASH

"THE BEST IN TOWN"
A CLEAN CAR

DRIVES BETTER 1814 South Sixth Street LASTS LONGER
Just South of Laurel

SCHRYVER-SPROUSE & CO.

"All Forms of Insurance"

Dial 4-4866

410 SOUTH FIFTH STREET SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

COMPLIMENTS

CAPITOL ENGRAVING & ELECTROTYPE COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

LINCOLN LAND ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS:

W. F. Wingerter, President Francis W. Wenzel, Vice-President Walter E. Wagner, Secretary Willard Bunn, Jr., Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

Mrs. Sara J. Becker James E. Dare Dr. Thorne Deuel Comm. George W. Doyle, Jr. Francis M. Durkin Frank England

G. William Horsley

Joseph F. Jannesse E. Carl Lundgren John W. McKee Homer Mendenhall Mrs. Harold T. Merritt Ward Montgomery Albert M. Myers

H. Francis Shuster Mrs. Raymond Taintor Dr. Ruth Walker Dr. D. E. Webster Bruce E. Wheeler Miss Dorothy Wolfson Roy E. Yung

LAND OF LINCOLN CAPITENNIAL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

W. F. Wingerter, General Chairman Francis W. Wenzel, Headquarters Chairman

Walter E. Wagner, Secretary Willard Bunn, Jr., Treasurer

UNDERWRITING DIVISION: Allen M. Smith, Chairman

REVENUE DIVISION: Joseph F. Jannesse, Chairman

Historical Souvenir Booklet: Mrs. Raymond Taintor, Chairman

Historical Data Committee:

Mrs. Maude Nation Lanham, Chairman Mrs. Helene H. Rogers Marquardt, Editor Mrs. C. Russell Johnston, Mrs. Marion D. Pratt

Advertising Committee (Mariama Club):

Mrs. John G. Nevens, Chairman Miss Nina Adams Mrs. Harold Albrecht Mrs. Norman L. Baker Mrs. A. C. Cochran Mrs. Donald Blager Mrs. George Cashman Mrs. Herman Davis Mrs. Clinton Dawson, Jr. Mrs. Gerald Dillman

Mrs. Frank Fee Mrs. E. D. Olinger Mrs. John Galasse Mrs. James A. Parker Mrs. Henry C. Groesch Mrs. Earle Paulsel Mrs. Mervin E. Gustaveson Miss Ruth Saylor Mrs. Banks Haigood Mrs. Herman Schoening Miss Elsie Heustead Miss Marquerite Smith Mrs. Harry Johnson Mrs. LaRue Taintor Mrs. John Lloyd Mrs. L. T. Thornton Mrs. Evelyn Moore Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Mrs. Pearl Nelson Mrs. Harold E. Yager

Novelties Committee:

Felix Maero, Chairman

Concessions Committee:

Paul Terrill, Chairman Silver Suarez

CELEBRATION BALL COMMITTEE

Miss Lorraine Fleck, Chairman Mrs. A. C. Balestri Mrs. Marion Brown Mrs. Jacob Bunn, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. George Cashman

Mrs. Nelson O. Howarth Mrs. Clascenna Hinton Harvey Mrs. Hester I. Kerr Mrs. Terry J. Livingstone Mrs. Albert Myers

Mr. Lee J. Muller Miss June Parsons Mr. Robert Steffan Mrs. A. A. Touch Mrs. Walter E. Wagner

PROMOTIONAL DIVISION:

Mrs. Gertrude Zeunges, Ladies Chairwoman

John L. Satterlee, Men's Chairman

Tennial Belles Committee:

Mrs. Robert Saner, Chairman Mrs. Henry C. Groesch

Mrs. Nelson Howarth Mrs. Robert Carter

Mrs. James Walsh

Sunbonnet Committee:

Mrs. J. Waldo Ackerman, Chairman Mrs. Arthur Gottschalk

Miss Elsie Payletich Miss Linda Ennis

Miss Bonnie Boniean Mrs. Don Schnepp

Promenade and Caravan Committee:

George W. Doyle, Chairman William Giachetto
John Winch Mrs. Walter Bubnis

Bearded Brothers Committee:

Ivan Falconer, Chairman
James Wilkins, Co-Chairman

Henry Bogardus

Men's Hat Committee:

Roger Nesch, Chairman

Earl Gasaway Edward Glenwright Russell Wilson George Dillon Don Zahn George Jefferson

Kangaroo Court Committee:

C. Leo Shaughnessy, Chairman

Joey Mack

SPECTACLE TICKET DIVISION:

Robert F. McDonald, Chairman

Queen Contest Committee:

Richard Roberts, Chairman

Finance:

Eugene Redfern

Correspondence:
Barbara Steward

Tickets & Tabulation:

Gary Phillips Linda Pearson Paul Davidsmeyer Clascenna Harvey Hube Collins Arabelle Flatley

Publicity:

Mary Gerald C. W. Neeld John W. Midgely W. F. Miller

G. B. Gordon

Rules & Eligibility:

Ray Swartout

Sylvia Walter

Eugene Segin

Thelma Daily

Arrangements:

Herbert Wiley

Mary Miller

Margaret Bruns

Arthur Squires

Awards:

Bud Dickason Arthur Abney Marybell Altman Jim Bolinger Norma Paine

Aididi Abile

Edna Tebrugge

Telephone:

Patrons Ticket Committee:

Cashiers and Gates Committee:

Deems Maupin, Chairman

Melba McKenzie, Co-Chairwoman Deems Maupin, Chairman James Bolinger, Co-Chairman

SPECTACLE DIVISION:

G. William Horsley, Co-Chairman

Glenn Farrington, Co-Chairman

Scenario and Title Committee:

Thorne Deuel, Chairman

Margaret A. Flint

Clyde Walton

Cast Committee:

Adelaide O'Brien, Chairman

Betty Farrington

Jay Slaven Tom Shrewsbury Gordon Casper Carl I. Richardson

Properties Committee:

Freda TerVeen, Co-Chairman

Charles Dennis, Co-Chairman

Judy Horsley

Stage Managers Committee:

Charles Weishaupp

Mary Ellen Kennedy

Lee Burk

Make-Up Committee:

Helen Randolph, Co-Chairman James McComas, Co-Chairman George Flynn

Charles Wade Mary Agnes Buscher Margaret Grandone Ellen Walker Ruth Payson
Reta McComas
Ruth Gehner
Dolores Leinweber
Maxine Rawlings
Margie Trower

Grayce Vinegori

Peggy Runkel Gordon Matthews Virginia Koontz Carol Laughlin Edward Wedeking Bernice Van Meter Florence Calvert

Costume Committee:

Roberta Richardson, Chairman Mrs. Isabel Smurr Bill Lockhart Charlotte Lockhart

Mrs. Bonnie Stevens Roger Johnson Iean Johnson

Arabelle Flatley Mary Jean Luce Joan O'Neill

Pearl Danley Cynthia McKenzie Myrtle McKenzie

PUBLICITY DIVISION:

Paul Konen, Chairman

Mrs. Mariann Stearman

Press:

James Armstrong Mary Meyer

Dick O'Neil Beulah Gordon Sarah Feuer Wayne Allen

Radio and TV:

C. W. Neeld

Mel Kampe

Bill Miller

G. B. Gordon

Distributive:

Ralph Zeunges A. R. Schoenrock William Greeley William Richards

Anthony Jirik

Speakers:

Billie Cox

Clifton Thomton Henry Kloppenburg Iack Fisherkeller

Ted Grippo Richard Hobson

HOSPITALITY DIVISION

John W. Chapman, Co-Chairman

William E. McElroy, Co-Chairman

Housing and Official Entertaining Committee:

James Bolinger, Chairman

Pioneer Recognition Committee:

Forrest D. Norris, Co-Chairman Alec E. MacPherson, Co-Chairman William Schnirring, Jr. William Stout

George Kennedy Frank Darneille

Boy Scout Pilgrimage Committee:

William E. McElroy, Chairman Ioel D. Eastham R. L. Thompson Elmer R. Knight P. C. Yocum

S. R. Ryerson A. R. Booth Carl Carter Owen R. Marsh Bruce Wheeler

Howard H. Peck Iohn Satterlee Dr. Richard Graebel W. R. C. White

SPECIAL EVENTS DIVISION

John W. McKee, Chairman

Merchants Promotion Committee:

Albert Myers, Chairman

Historical Windows Committee:

Allen M. Smith, Chairman

Parades Committee:

Phil Bisch, Chairman W. R. C. White Ramona McGlennon

H. Francis Schuster Charles King Roger Meredith

Don Pope Earl Gasaway Meredith Rhule

Music Committee:

Robert Mountz, Chairman

SPECIAL DAY COMMITTEES:

Religious Heritage Day: G. B. Gordon, Chairman Robert E. Cook, Co-Chairman Rev. Joseph A. Murray Rev. Harry Kriebel Rabbi Lewis Satlow E. Carl Lundgren Beulah Gordon

W. Guthrie Piersel Sara Feuer Thomas McDermand Charles McElroy Alice Helmle Jack Edgecomb John W. McKee Gerald Hogan

Ralph DiSanto Franklin Perkins James Cummins Donald Jones Raymond F. May Rev. E. E. Laughlin Rev. Raymond B. Knudsen Rev. Beryl Kinser Clifton Norell

Rev. W. W. Roth K. Y. Plank Rev. Chester Carlson Carl Richardson Rev. Richard Hewitt Rev. D. K. Montgomery Prof. Otto F. Stahlke

Neighbors Day:

Mayor Nelson Howarth, Chairman

Felix Maero

Queen's Day:

Lorraine Fleck, Chairman Mrs. Mark Brown

Mrs. James Tebrugge Miss Norma Paine

Mrs. Mary Miller Miss Arabelle Flatley Mrs. Jack F. Minnis Mrs. Marie Kahn

Youth Day:

H. Francis Shuster, Chairman Maurine Evans Mrs. Stanley Thomas Merle Perry

Charles King Mrs. Maude Lanham Woodrow Russell

Lee Carey Mrs. Robert Furry Richard Waughop Chick McRoberts Norma Trede Mrs. Esther Schmidt

Independence Day:

Phil Bisch, Co-Chairman

W. R. C. White, Co-Chairman

Ladies' Day:

Gertrude Zeunges, Chairman Mary Alice Smith Mrs. Louis Noll Grace Murphy Velma Spitler Emma Mae Hale Mrs. Alice Ford Miss Janet Irwin Elizabeth Charlton Peggy McKenzie Mrs. Helen Merritt Mrs. James M. Batterton Joan Coady

Sally Holliday Helen Kimball Pauline Denison Mrs. Lester Park Mrs. Oliver A. Johnston Mrs. Richard Roberts Mrs. Walter Bubnis Mrs. Jane McDonald Iean Bolt

Frances Shidlauski Betty Senters

Pat Sheley Mrs. Jo McLain Mrs. Richard Ouav Ethel Stewart Florence Vidor Nora Stuches Denysia Bastas Yuanita Evans Eleanor Keefner Ruby Robinson Bonnie Pillischafske Frances Iarvis

Mary Theobald Sherilyn Puschel Nancy Gaffigan Marlene Morris Barbara Marlow Delores Earl Yuanita Lanham Mabel Brees Nellie Rice Mrs. Lucille Lindley Mrs. Edith Phillips Mrs. Alta Pierson

Homecoming Day:

Forrest D. Norris, Co-Chairman Alec E. MacPherson, Co-Chairman William Schnirring, Jr. William Stout

George Kennedy Frank Darneille

The Lincoln Land Association gratefully acknowledges the unselfish help and contributions of the following persons, groups and business firms:

Furnishings For Capitennial Headquarters:

Ace Sign Company Board of Education Capital City Paper Company Central Office Equipment Company Jefferson Stationers, Inc. Machino's Tavern Modern Business Machines Company Pepsi-Cola Company Springfield Rural Urban Clinic Wiley Office Equipment Company

Historical Souvenir Booklet:

Miss Hettie Bunker Smith J. Walter Marguardt Illinois State Historical Library Illinois State Journal Illinois State Register Mrs. Margaret Loud Miss Anne Curfman Miss Edna Allen Mariama Club

Queen Contest Prizes:

Sasco United Television Company Maytag Corporation A. W. Sikking Company Walter Bubnis-Mercury Studios Tim McAllister—Utah Woolen Mills Pegwill Packing Company Conrad Hilton Hotel

Lincoln Museum:

Michael O. Garvey Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. James T. Hickey Lincoln College Norman Broadwell Judge Creel Douglas Sangamon County Officials

Volunteer Help in Capitennial Office:

Girl Scouts: Terry Phillips, Sandra Wilson, Susan Stackman, Janet Way, Lucy Cole, Nancy Moon, Mary Ann Baum, Susan Taylor, Marsha Bishop, Marian Schultz.

Queen Contest Flowers:

Bud & Helen's Flower Shop Flowers By Mary Lou Truman Cole Flower Shop Winch Floral Shop

Pageant Spectacle:

State of Illinois Officials—use of facilities Hershel Sunley—construction Scherf Boiler Co.—Metal workers Vredenburgh Lumber Co.—lumber for stages Clarence Pieratt-master of rolling stock Boy Scouts

Cotillion Ball:

Miss Margaret E. Baker Mrs. Norman Jones Mrs. William D. McCarty Mrs. Charles R. Hoogland Springfield Art Association Springfield Crafts & Ceramics Club Springfield Civic Garden Club 4th Degree Knights of Columbus William H. Kewley, Potentate Ansar Shrine Band Mrs. Willard Bunn, Jr. Franklin Life Insurance Co. Illini Country Club Springfield Marine Bank S. J. Campbell Argyle Stables, Mt. Carroll, Ill. Louis H. Pape Janet Pape S. Phil Hutchison Mrs. Don Blanchard George Pike Bernard Neuman Paul Anderson George Kichinko Tom Meeks Mrs. J. F. Waters

Bearded Brothers Stockades:

Montgomery Ward & Co. Sears, Roebuck & Co.

CABIN TO CAPITOL — SYNOPSIS OF SCENES

THE LINCOLN LAND ASSOCIATION

Proudly Presents

"CABIN TO CAPITOL - THE SPRINGFIELD STORY"

Illinois State Fairgrounds July 2nd through July 6th, 1957

A John B. Rodgers Production Mrs. Rea Warg, Producer-Director Max R. Scudder, Associate Director

THE QUEEN'S INTRODUCTION

Horsemen ride in formation as a tribute to her Royal Highness. Through an avenue of flags proudly borne by our Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, 4-H, pass the representatives from all the states, cadets, sailorettes. The Royal Princesses of Her Majesty's Court will arrive to complete the colorful scene. A blare of trumpets heralds the arrival of her Most Royal Highness, Queen of Springfield Capitennial.

Queen of Celebration Pages for Queen Attendants for Queen

48 States Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts Trail Riders

Sailorettes Trumpeteers

Karen Camp Barbara Valent Kathy Gedney Jean Nicol Harriet King Susan Heimlich Penny Heimlich Terry Johnson Kathy Ryan Sharon Crouse Iane Cully Carol Egizi Mary Louise Hasara Judy Buckholdt

Violet Seebach

Susan Hodde

Jinny Saries

Jinny Bachmann Betsy Clark Sally Carson Sandra Carson Nancy Hawkins Joyce Mulcahy Sharon K. Redding Pam Nance Joan Hiler Margie Besling Ioan McElhanon Sharon Eggleston Connie Thoman Sandra Capella Io Elaine Sager Dorothea Edson **Judith Sager**

Jeanne Bogardus Georgia Estock Sue McMullen Hazel Ingraham Dinah Sangster Sara Cohn Sue Browne Kathv Lenz Barbara Knox Karan Churchman Peggy Madden Roberta Sager Judy Reinning Linda Williamson Nancy Stowers Kathy Stoeckel Iulaine Bonansinga Ianette Davis

Trail Riders: George Bryant Charles Bryant Sam Albright Alice Albright Gene Albright O. P. Davis Gary Spence **Jack Carter** Al Burris Ice DeRosa Charles Waters Fred Painter Paul Grosball Audrey Brashear Melvin Theobald Ben Spence

SCENE 1-IN THE BEGINNING

Our civilization didn't all begin a century nor two centuries ago. The roots hark back into many nations and many peoples. The old Indian Legends tell of the creation of America.

Auoka-Marcia Pehlman

Manitou—Julian Baggerly

Hiawatha—John Risse

Dancers:

Bettie Dillon R. J. Marshall Mike Beier Ianette Davis

Sharon Crouse Tom Hayes M. M. Keafer Fred Rice

Rusty Evans Gary Nix Paul Passerini Ceil Yoggerst

Maurine Downey Mary Jo Releford Margie Belwig Diane Grizzell

SCENE 2-UNDER TWO FLAGS

The lands of the Indian tribes of the Illinois Confederacy lay first under the banner of the Fleur De Lis, second under the flag of the British, and third under the Stars and Stripes.

Father Marquette—Floyd Bollinger French Soldiers Joliet-Jerry Joe Clark

American Soldiers

Priests Indiana

Soldiers (British)

Larry Barrett

Don Barrett

Margie Besling

Ioan Hiler

SCENE 3-TREATY OF EDWARDSVILLE

The Preemption Act of 1813 gave the settler first right to buy the land upon which he had made improvement; but the red men were reluctant to give up their lands. Finally, the Kickapoos agreed to meet in Edwardsville, and here they signed an agreement to leave their land and go to the new lands on the Osage River.

August Chateau—Jerry Joe Clark

Benjamin Stevenson--Jim Bollinger

Indian braves and children from Boy Scout and Explorer Troops, Girl Scouts, Order of Arrow, and Gary Nix Group.

SCENE 4—FIRST SETTLEMENT

The coming of the Kelley's and their founding of homes in Springfield. . . . The meeting of the County Commissioners to name Springfield as Temporary County Seat. . . . and the kindness of the settlers to other wagon trains making their weary way to new homes and new lands.

Elisha Kelly—Charles Bryant Charles R. Matheny—Sam Albright Zachariah Peter—Ellis Albright William Drennan—Charles Dunmire James Latham—James Williams Rivers Cormack—George May John Spillers—Delbert Phares John Linsey—Duane Theobald

Stephen Stillman-John Robinson-

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Coffinbargar Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Dixon Mr. and Mrs. Guy L. Shuman Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Jabusch Charles and Helen Botterbusch John and Betty Devocelle Wayne and Betty Leinicke Frank and Onie Koehne Mrs. Bernice Spence Wayne Crawford Barbara Painter

John Taylor-James Simms-Gersham Jayne

Wagon Master—Gary Spence

Riders—Charles Waters, Al Burris, Sam Albright, Ellis Albright

Team Drivers Little Boy

Father and Mother—Virgil and Kathryn Cutright Children in Wagon—Sandra Robbins, Judy Lanterman

Gene Klemme Bea and Albert Burris Elizabeth Klemme Mulvey and Vera Hankins Charles and Lucy Waters Bob and Dorothy Eggleston Ron and Maxine Flesher Margaret Goodall

Verna Albright Mrs. James Williams Mrs. Duane Theobald Mrs. George May Mrs. Delbert Phares Russell and Gertrude Meyers Philip Hank Lee and Eula Muller Norma Dunmire

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smith

Georgann Albright

Joyce Bryant

SCENE 5—CORNERSTONE OF LEARNING

Our early settlers realized that in order to build a foundation for a new life for the future generations to come, their children must learn to read and write. To fully appreciate the great strides education has made, we look in on one of the early schools. It seems, however, that the teacher had some of the same troubles then as now.

School Teacher—

School Children:

Arlene Waters Karen Metzroth Nancy Holzaepfel Sharon Rutledge

Paula Canum Beverly Smith Joyce Smith Linda Schmidt Diane Schmidt Joyce Veseling

SCENE 6—CALL TO WORSHIP

History of the circuit riders and the building of our churches.

Minister—Floyd Ballinger

Men

Women

Children

Helen M. Chambers Estella Watts

Ruth Constant

Doris Dasher Katherine Loughmiller Janice Bottersch

Nola Wilmarth Anna Mae Summers Ann Oehler

Margie McCammon Betty Robson Iames Leinicke

SCENE 7—CAPITOL CITY

In April, 1832, Springfield was incorporated as a town. Settlers crowded into the Sangamo country. The mails came by stagecoach, and each letter cost 25 cents, which was paid by the recipient. If you were a wise scotsman, you might think up a system in order not to pay the fee. The Capitol in 1837 was moved to Springfield and the people celebrate. Lincoln comes to live here as a permanent resident.

John Williams—William McElroy Stage Coach Driver—George Bryant Mr. McNab-Mr. Wilbur Gibbs

Lincoln—G. W. Horsley Josh Speed-Norman Bullard E. P. Baker—Harry Clayton Elijah Iles-D. L. Deere

Carol Redding

Towns people

Dignitaries

Hayes M. Lauterbach Walter Gross Harold Higgins Forrest D. Norris Rose Marie Moser Sadie Miller P. J. Adams

Military Men Judy Gallant Mrs. Robert Waring Mrs. John Painter Mrs. Ralph Ward Mrs. Lawrence Camp Mrs. Eugene Thompson Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Miller Mrs. Lawrence Camp Richard Miller William Miller

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pike Earl Paulsel Keith Richards Iames Sorensen Allen Thomas Margie McCammon Doris Dasher

Bernadine Grady Mr. and Mrs. Robert DeWan Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Mr. Bolinger Ron Jackson Mrs. Jane Horton

SCENE 8-PRICE OF POLITICS

While battles were won and lost on the Legislative Floor, much of the groundwork was laid in strange sessions held in meetings in the lobby of the State House. Groups met here to discuss and plan. They came to be known as "The Lobby". However, the political pot began to boil bitterly and fiercely. . . . Hot political feelings of the era led not only to beatings but to murder.

A. W. Calvary
Pope—Wilbur Gibbs

Green Rev. J. N. Early—Horace W. Bivin Truett—James Sorenson

Hayes M. Lauterbach Harry Clayton

D. L. Deere

Walter Gross Harold Higgins Forrest D. Norris Earl Paulsel Keith Richards Allen Thomas

SCENE 9—CAPITOL WHIRL

When Springfield captured the seat of the government, sessions of the court and of the Legislature drew political leaders from all over the state. The wives of the lawmakers declined to be left to the boredom of routine in their own communities, so they joined their husbands in the Capitol. The beginning of a gala social period set in mad cotillions became the fashion. Lincoln, Douglas, and Mary Todd attended one of these.

Mrs. Ninan Edwards Mary Todd—Betty Farrington Mr. Lincoln—G. W. Horsley S. A. Douglas—S. Phil Hutchison Dancers Dignitaries Waiters

SCENE 10—THE IRON HORSE

The auction of the Old Northern Cross railroad. The start of the Donner and Reed party to California and the arrival of the new railroad.

Auctioneer Col. P. C. Johnson—Carl Richardson Reed Barber Nicholas Ridgely Farmer on Wagon Donner—Gary Spence

Dancers: Bill Klingler (Caller) Norma Dunmire Josephine Klingler Verna Albright

LeRoy and Pauline Coffinbarger Guy and Bea Shuman

Charles and Helen Botterbusch

Frank and Onie Koehne Gary Spence

Russell and Cecelia DeCastongrene Charles and Joyce Bryant

Barbara Painter Albert and Bea Burris George and Mary May Jim and Marie Williams Robert and Dorothy Eggleston Margaret Goodall

Russell and Gertrude Meyers Lee and Eula Muller

Sam Albright

Georganne and Ellis Albright

Charles Dunmire Charles and Joyce Bryant Frank and Florence Dixon Ralph and Dorothy Jabusch John and Betty Devocelle
Wayne and Betty Leinicke
Mrs. Bernice Spence
Wayne Crawford
Gene and Elizabeth Klemme
Duane and Mary Theobald
Delbert and Margaret Phares
Charles and Lucy Waters
Ronald and Maxine Flesher
Phillip Hauck
Mulvey and Vera Hankins

Donner Party: Helen M. Chambers Estella Watts

Ruth Constant

Doris Dasher Katherine Loughmiller Ianice Bottersch Nola Willmarth Anna Mae Summers Ann Oehler Margie McCammon Betty Robson James Leinicke

SCENE 11-ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT

Lincoln becomes President of the United States

Lincoln, the boy—Charles Mertz Lincoln, the surveyor

Lincoln, the lawyer—Nicholas V. Baltusevich

Dignitaries
Townspeople:
Mrs. Lawrence Camp
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Miller
Richard Miller
William Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pike
P. J. Adams

Judy Gallant
Rita A. Ralph
Pat Lavin
Mary Ann Foster
Shirley Davidson
Ann Sutton
Wilma Mellinger
Allen Mellinger

Lincoln, the debater—G. W. Horsely Messenger Boy—Robert Carl Richardson Mary Todd—Betty Farrington

Janet Mellinger Robert F. Midden Shirley Vetter Mrs. Robert Waring Mrs. John Painter Mrs. Ralph Ward

Mr. and Mrs. Robert DeWan Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Mr. Bolinger Glenanne Farrington Robert Carl Richardson Veta Donner Coomer Mary Frances Lavin

SCENE 12-AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL

Mr. Lincoln—G. W. Horsely

Mrs. Lincoln—Betty Farrington

Townspeople:

Mrs. Lawrence Camp

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Miller

Richard Miller William Miller

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pike

P. I. Adams Judy Gallant

Robert Carl Richardson

Rita A. Ralph

Mary Ann Foster Mary Frances Lavin

Robert F. Midden Shirley Vetter Mrs. Robert Waring

Mrs. John Painter

Mrs. Ralph Ward

Mr. and Mrs. Robert DeWan

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton

Mr. Bolinger

Glenanne Farrington Veta Donner Coomer

Pat Lavin

SCENE 13-TO PRESERVE THE UNION

Illinois' answer to Lincoln's call for troops. The opening of Camp Butler. Douglas' speech before the Springfield Legislature. The war and the end of war.

Lincoln—G. W. Horsely

Stephen Douglas—S. Phil Hutchison

Grant—Jerry Pollack Cook—Carl Richardson

Trail Riders:

George Bryant Charles Bryant Gene Albright

Gary Spence

Al Burris Charles Waters Paul Grosball Melvin Theobald

Sam Albright Alice Albright O. P. Davis Tack Carter

Ioe DeRosa Fred Painter Audrey Brashear Ben Spence

SCENE 14-MR. LINCOLN RETURNS HOME

SCENE 15—STATE FAIR

There you were with your hair slicked down, all ready to take your best girl to the State Fair. There you would see the bathing beauties, the CanCan girls, see the races—Ah, the Gay Nineties. What a wonderful

Photographer Judge

Barker Strong man Little boy Medicine man

Balloon man Policeman

Dr. Stephen G. Gard Bernice Gard

Lee J. Muller Henry F. Boyle Jerry Boyle Ann Pope

LaRue Pope Bernice Koch Eula Muller

Race Horses from Mr. V. Stoven, Stoven Stables

Bathing Beauties: Suffragettes

Bike Riders CanCan Dancers Dorothy Dietrich

Susan Sponsler Erika Rehm

Sharon Stillwell Sharon Gibson Jane Harrison

Kathleen Burke Bathing Beauties: Margie Besling Mary Jo Releford

Jo Ann Gobel

Ceil Yoggerst Marilyn DeGraff Donna Schoknecht Margaret Forth Judy Perrine

Duane Grezzell Jane Grebler Judy Lanterman Sandra Robins Bernie Koch

SCENE 16-WORLD WAR I

In 1917, once again America answered the call.

Bugler

Drill Team

SCENE 17—THE ROARING 20's

The old time movies—the short hair—the Charleston.

Theda Bara—Carol Miller Rudolph Valentino—Julian Baggerly Lieutenant Dabney—Comley Evans

Dancers: Betty Dillon Buddy Roberts

SCENE 18-LIVING MEMORIAL—Once again the darkness of war clouds swept our nation and from that Marines turmoil came a symbol that shall long represent the valor of our men.

SCENE 19-THE BURNING QUESTION

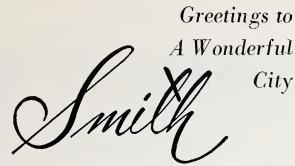
With each of us rests the decision . . . What shall we do with this new giant?

Bill Henry

John Cameron Swaze

General Groves

Scientists



AUTO RECONDITIONERS
918 E. Capitol

QUALITY work by

Expert craftsman for

 $30\,$ years

Auto Wreck Work — Simonizing



From The Land of Lincoln
Doll Portraits in Bisque 18" and 23"

Authentic Originals by Maggie Head Collectors Items

DORIS GRANT, Distributor in Springfield

105½ East So. Grand Phone 8-1264

On display at R. F. Herndon Co.

HARDWARE MUTUALS AUTO INSURANCE

PAYMENT PLANS AVAILABLE

ENJOY
HARDWARE
MUTUALS
DIVIDEND
SAVINGS

- Fast, friendly, coast-to-coast service.
- Quality protection at low net cost.

Hardware Mutuals have returned more than \$150,000,000 in dividends to policyholders since organization.

J. HUTCHINSON

R. MORGAN

Branch Office

630 EAST ADAMS

8-2543

Insurance for your AUTO . . HOME . . BUSINESS

"Photography is Fun"

Phone 3-8181

Photo-Craft Shop

Fifth at Laurel — Springfield, Illinois

CAMERAS • SUPPLIES • PHOTO FINISHING

Plenty of Parking Space

(Don) D. E. SUESEN

(Andy) O. W. ANDERSON

Sally Ward

> Launderers Dry Cleaners

"Where the Lowest Budget Can Afford the Best"

Telephone 8-4313 116 East Jefferson Street 327 North Sixth Street

B & Z PASTRY SHOP

420 E. Adams St. Springfield, Illinois

R. E. Tietze — Owners — Irene R. Tietze

JACK HARMAN

So. Grand & MacArthur SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



BALESTRI'S GRILL

Laurel and MacArthur — Routes 36-54-4

Our present restaurant started in 1948 with a counter and 27 stools. All cooking was done behind this counter with Leitner Stainless Steel Equipment. This made a nice counter establishment, but soon was inadequate to take care of our many customers. 5 tables added soon did not fill our need for space.

In 1950 the grocery store adjoining was bought and the space added to the restaurant. Our capacity was now sufficient for 122 patrons. The kitchen in the rear took on a new broiler and many other pieces of necessary equipment to take care of the steadily increasing business. A complete dinner menu was introduced.

In 1955 another remodeling project was necessary to enable us to better serve the public. All cooking equipment was taken to the kitchen, the counter cut down, more tables added extending the dining room into the grill.

WE ARE INDEED GRATEFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE WHICH HAS MADE FOR CONTINUED PROGRESS. TO SHOW OUR APPRECIATION WE HAVE MADE BALESTRI'S ONE OF THE FINEST RESTAURANTS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AREA.

H & W MOTOR SALES, Inc.

NINTH and CARPENTER
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Robert V. Hanson

Lewis A. Wood



Dial 5933

218 S. Sixth Street SPRINGFIELD. ILLINOIS

ILLINI RADIO & TV, Inc.
RCA Television

318 SO. 4TH ST. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Phone 2-3211 SALES & SERVICE

WM. MILNER

EVAN RICHIE

FORMERLY HOBBS ELECTRIC SHOP, INC.

LEE WERNER OIL CO.

305 WEST JEFFERSON SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

PHONE 3-3823



Springfield College of Music & Allied Arts invites you to visit the college during the Capitennial Celebration. A leader in the field of Music and Dance since its inception in 1916, the Springfield College of Music & Allied Arts is an institution with which are associated the finest of standards and cultural attainments.

Beginning and Advanced Courses in Dance, Piano, Voice, Violin, Drama, Baton, Band and Ballroom Dancing

308½ South Fourth Street

Dial 2-8641

Fall Season Starting September 3rd

LUCKY BOY GOOD BREAD

Greetings - - -

MATHEIS HARDWARE CO.

Hardware - Paints Sheet Metal Work

Phone 3-3533

601 So. 11th St.

MODERNISTIC SCHOOL OF BEAUTY CULTURE

300-302 East Monroe Street SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The New

MOR TON'S

216-218 South Fifth Street SRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS Springfield's Smartest Styles

UNSBEE NURSING HOME



Phone 3-5955

NURSE ON DUTY 24 HOURS
HOSPITAL BEDS FOR BED PATIENTS
1417 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
Mr. AND Mrs. Charles Unsbee

PERSONALITIES

"Let us hope, rather, that by the best cultivation of the physical world, beneath and around us; and the intellectual and moral world within us, we shall secure an individual, social, and political prosperity and happiness, whose course shall be onward and upward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away."

> —From Lincoln's "Address before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society," Sept. 30, 1859.

The backbone of every great city and every important civilization has been the leaders, the pioneers and the average people who strive for ideals commensurate with their talents and ambitions. Springfield has been fortunate throughout the years in being favored with pioneer stock of great courage and vision—with contemporary individuals of aggressive, optimistic faith in the future of this city.



HARRY E. PRATT, Illinois State Historical Library; executive secretary, Abraham Lincoln Association, author of many authoritative studies on Lincoln and Illinois history.



MARY TODD LINCOLN, wife of Abraham Lincoln, mother of Robert Todd (1843-1926), Edward Baker (1846-1850), William Wallace (1850-1862) and Thomas "Tad" (1853-1871). Mrs. Lincoln died in Springfield in 1882.



JOHN TODD STUART, prominent leader in cultural and business enterprises. He had encouraged Lincoln to study law, having known him in the Black Hawk War and in the state legislature. He was Lincoln's first law partner (Stuart & Lincoln), 1837-1841).

Serving Springfield for Three Generations

For 42 years Stout's Jewelers has met the demands of Springfield and Central Illinois residents who have demanded outstanding quality in jewelry, silver, china and true precision timepieces.

It is little wonder that we number among our customers second and third generations who have come to us for both purchase and repair—for the finest and most unusual in custom-made jewelry.

Because through the years we have refused to compromise in quality or service, Stout's has joined the ranks of Springfield's most respected home-owned business firms.



315 SOUTH FIFTH STREET





"Everything in Paper"



PAPER CO., INC.

Phone 2-5511



Commercial and Residential Heating

Call us for free Estimate on Any Heating Problem

Phone 4-2777 - Springfield, Illinois

Congratulations Springfield

The Black Angus Steak House

2242 South Sixth

Springfield, Illinois

Phone 5622

Bo KEELEY

GENE PETRELLA

1933 - 1957

We are proud to say that THE MILL has been a part of Springfield for almost twenty-five years, and that Louis and Herman Cohen have been in business at the same location for the past forty years.

We salute the Springfield Capitennial—and the finest city in the world-

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

and hope that we may have the privilege of serving you in the future as we have in the past.

HERMAN, LOUIS, and RICHARD S. COHEN

for your dining pleasure . . .



906 North Fifteenth Street

ILLINOIS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

133 South Fourth Street

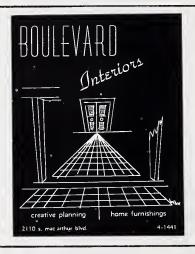
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



Automobile, Casualty, Workman's Compensation, Burglary and Fire



See One of Our Many Local Agents





"PERSONAL CARE OUR SPECIALTY"

MA-KA KENNEL

1540 NORTH 30th STREET SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

DIAL 4-1025

MAY & KAY

Illinois Road Equipment Co.

1310 Enst Jefferson Street

QUINCY, ILLINOIS P. O. BOX 444 BALDWIN 3-4439

Dint 2-7709

Springfield, Illinois

MATTOON, ILLINOIS PHONE 5491

Compliments Of

GENERAL TELEPHONE **COMPANY** OF ILLINOIS

1130 SOUTH SIXTH STREET SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

PERSONALITIES



JAMES M. GRAHAM, lawyer, congressman, and Knight of St. Gregory.



DR. GERSHOM JAYNE, prominent early physician.



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, G.A.R. commander, founder of Memorial Day, U.S. representative and senator.



WILLIAM H. HERNDON, Lincoln's law partner (1844-1865). He was elected mayor of Springfield in 1854.



MOTHER MARY JOSEPH WOULFE, foundress of Springfield Ursuline Convent, 1857.



GEORGE W. HELMLE, architect.



WILLIAM DODD CHENERY
FAMILY.

Mr. Chenery was proprietor of the
Chenery House where the Lincolns
stayed before their departure for
Washington, D.C. in February, 1861.

PERSONALITIES



SHELBY M. CULLOM, governor (1877-1885), U.S. representative and senator.



ROBERT C. LANPHIER, SR., founder of Sangamo Electric Company.



ELIJAH ILES, one of the founding fathers of Springfield.



SUSAN B. WILCOX, head of English Department, Springfield High School, whose life was dedicated to the encouragement of all her students. The High School Room at Lincoln Library is named for her.



RICHARD YATES, Civil War governor and U.S. senator.



JACOB BUNN,
wholesale grocer, banker and manufacturer. He and his brother John
were intimate friends of the Lincolns
who were welcome guests at the Bunn
home (Sixth at Jackson). Publicspirited and philanthropic, they
served their community well.



THE REV. CHARLES DRESSER,
Episcopalian clergyman who married
Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln,
and built the home purchased
by Lincoln.



JESSE K. DUBOIS, first Republican State Auditor (1857-1864).



OZIAS M. HATCH, first Republican Secretary of State (1857-1865). Lincoln attended his wedding to Julia Enos.

Best Wishes from

TRI-COUNTY
BEER DISTRIBUTORS

Greetings

Dine in the New and Distinctive
Atmosphere of

THE CLIFFS GOURMET 1577 Wabash Ave.

In Springfield



Enjoy the Friendly
Congenial Atmosphere
of

FLECK'S MOTEL

Enroute to New Salem
State Park
1 Mile West of
Springfield on the
Historical
Lincoln's Trail

Routes 97 - 125 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

BUILDING MATERIALS

AND

READY MIXED CONCRETE

HENRY NELCH & SON CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1896

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



TITLE HISTORIANS

Doing Business in Springfield from 1907 to 1957

The SANGAMON COUNTY ABSTRACT

409 EAST ADAMS STREET Springfield, Illinois

In the Land of Lincoln

It's

SPRINGFIELD MOTORS Inc.

Your Lincoln and Mercury Dealer

WEST JEFFERSON AT RUTLEDGE

Nationally Known Brands Furniture, Rugs and Appliances At Discount Prices

TISCKOS FURNITURE & **APPLIANCES**

522 North Fourth St.

MIDWAY LIQUOR'S

Largest Liquor Store in the State

724 SOUTH GRAND AVE., EAST

Phone 8-1014 — 8-2281



DELLERT'S

624 East Adams Street

WALLPAPER **PICTURES**

PAINTS

PICTURE FRAMING

Hammond Organs — Pianos TV — Appliances

The Bruce Company Serving the Public Since 1899

BOB REED'S

TELEVISION SERVICE COMPANY

2-7211 or 2-5568

2948 SOUTH MACARTHUR BLVD.

Phone 8-2557

DAVIS FINANCE CO. H. H. DAVIS, President Loans \$50.00 to \$500.00

401 East Monroe Street

Springfield, Illinois

"Springfield's Only Health Food Store"

THE HOUSE OF NATURAL LIVING FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETS

613 South Fifth Street

Phone 3-2882

MRS. MARIE RIECKS ELLEDGE, Proprietor

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS . DIAL 4-1704



LESTER PLUMBING & HEATING

217 EAST JEFFERSON STREET Office Number 2-9832

J. OTIS HUMPHREY, lawyer and judge, first president of Lincoln Centennial Association (since 1929, Abraham Lincoln Association).



NINIAN W. EDWARDS, son of Gov. Ninian Edwards and Lincoln's brother-in-law. He was first Superintendent of Public Instruction.



EDWARD L. BAKER, editor, "Illinois State Journal" and U.S. consul to Buenos Aires.



THE RIGHT REV. TIMOTHY HICKEY, Chancellor of Alton Diocese, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church.



BENJAMIN P. THOMAS, author, executive secretary, Abraham Lincoln Association. His "Abraham Lincoln" is one of the best one-volume biographies of Springfield's "First Citizen."



MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER, daughter of Gov. John M. Palmer, and first permanent librarian, Illinois State Historical Library.

PERSONALITIES



CLARK M. SMITH, merchant and brother-in-law of the Lincolns.

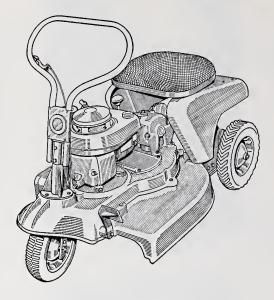


MRS. ALICE W. BROOKS, principal of the Bettie Stuart Institute.



CHRISTOPHER C. BROWN, lawyer and son-in-law of John Todd Stuart. His second wife was Mrs. Caroline Owsley Farnsworth.

EXCELLO



REEL MOWERS

ROTARY MOWERS

RIDER MOWERS Manufactured By

HEINEKE & COMPANY

Springfield, Illinois

1897

OUR 60th YEAR

1957

SERVING SPRINGFIELD AND VICINITY WITH QUALITY MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP FOR YOUR HOME AND BUSINESS

ROOFING: Barrett Bonded Tar and Gravel Asphalt built-up roofs, Asphalt shingles and slate.

SHEET METAL WORK: A complete shop to serve your entire needs for gutters, downspouts, ductwork, skylights, etc.

FURNACES: American Standard, Conco and York gas furnaces. A. O. Smith and Conco gas conversion burners.

AIR CONDITIONING: York, Conco and American Standard. (A size and model for every home or business.)

SCHMIDT BROS. INC.

1210 E. LAUREL ST.

Phone 2-7719

Greetings Springfield SOUTHERN VIEW MOTEL and DINING ROOM

U. S. 66 — South of Springfield Air Conditioning and TV

advertising Art at its Best



CROWE advertising

PHONES 7554 • 3-7490

Congratulations and Best Wishes

FRISINA AMUSEMENT CO.

Roxy

STATE

Esquire

SPRINGFIELD DRIVE-IN

design house

exclusive interiors

815 w. washington street springfield, illinois dial 8-9693

JOHN M. PALMER,
Civil War general, governor (18691873), grandfather of Dr. George
Palmer, founder of the Palmer
Sanatorium.



GEORGE N. BLACK,
merchant and one of the founders of
the Illinois State Historical Society.
He gave the ground for Washington
Park, the first city park.



EDWARD D. BAKER, lawyer and congressman, who delivered the oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the Illinois State Capitol, July 4, 1837. Intimate friend of the Lincolns, their third son was named after him.



SIMEON FRANCIS,
editor and publisher of the "Sangamo
Journal" (now the "Illinois State
Journal").



JAMES C. CONKLING, lawyer, civic leader, of whom Lincoln wrote: "He has ample business qualifications, is entirely trustworthy; and withal is my personal friend of long standing."



LOGAN HAY, lawyer, state senator, and president, Abraham Lincoln Association (1920-1942). He was the son of Milton Hay who had studied law in Lincoln's law office, and grandson of Stephen T. Logan, Lincoln's second law partner.

PERSONALITIES



JOHN WILLIAMS, early merchant and founder of the First National Bank organized in 1863.

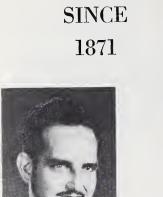


BLANKMEYER,
author and civic leader, long-time
member Library Board, receiving
Trustees' Award from the Illinois
Library Association.



MRS. ALICE EDWARDS FERGU-SON, MR. B. H. FERGUSON, AND MRS. BENJAMIN S. EDWARDS. Mr. Ferguson was the owner of the China Store located on the southwest corner of Sixth and Monroe. After her mother's death, Mrs. Ferguson gave the Edwards home to the Springfield Art Association (700 N. Fourth St.).

FINE PHOTOGRAPHY SINCE 1871



ANDERSON

STUDIO

421½ SOUTH FIFTH ST. ROXY THEATRE BLDG. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

PHONE 2-6215



TENNIAL BELL

BEST WISHES SPRINGFIELD

Compliments of

WINCH FLORAL SHOP

323 East Monroe Street

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



Phone 2-3375

Central Heating & Air Conditioning Co.

EXCLUSIVE WILLIAMSON HEATING
AND AIR CONDITIONING DEALER

BEARDED BROTHER

Congratulations Springfield

SAPUTO TWINS

FAMOUS PIZZA HOUSE FINE ITALIAN FOODS

Rain or Shine, We Deliver to Your Door Phones 2-0105 or 4-2523

Eighth and Monroe Street

Beauty Counselor®
CUSTOM-FITTED COSMETICS

Mrs. Arthur Kincaid

1431 South College
Telephone 3-7738

Guoronteed by Good Housekeeping

PHONE 2-1403

RUG and CARPET CLEANERS
Oriental and Domestic

THE ELITE CLEANERS

RUGS AND FURNITURE

2804 SO. TWELFTH ST.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

A Salute to Springfield



World's Most Complete Line of Trucks

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

101 West Washington Street
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES

GEORGE P. COUTRAKON
Your State Representative
of 48th District

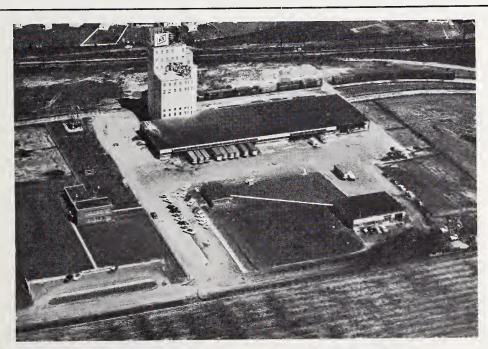


GEORGE E. DRACH
Your State Senator
45th Senatorial District





G. WILLIAM HORSLEY
Your State Representative
of 48th District



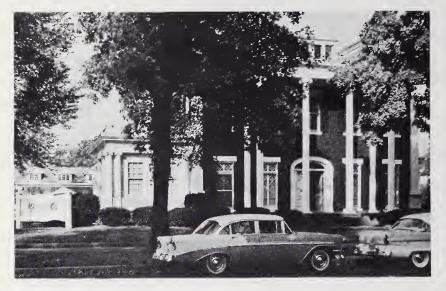
With pride in the City's history
And confidence in a bright future . . .

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY

CONGRATULATES SPRINGFIELD ON HER 125th BIRTHDAY

A. H. Harris & Associates 1119 South Sixth Street SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

"A Fine New Home for a Fine Old Service"



Visit us soon and inquire about our nationally advertised "Circle Security" plan to help you pay loss of time, hospital and surgical expense. It will pay you to investigate this famous plan.

MUTUAL OF OMAHA Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association

The SUPPER CLUB

2641 South Sixth Street



For Private Parties or Reservations . . .



TELEPHONE 2-0867

Frye Printing Company



723 EAST ADAMS STREET

Telephone 2-9616



W. C. REDDICK

R. E. MILLER, Jr.



"Surrey with the fringe on top" Seeing the sights on a Sunday afternoon



Mrs. Myrtle Unsbee, descendant of the Hanks family, wearing her Grandmother's dress (1834).



Linda Ennis, descendant of Todd Family, wearing gown owned by Mary Todd Lincoln.



THE BELLETONES
Charter No. 1—Tennial Belles



FRANKLINETTES
Enjoying the American way of living

BARKER-LUBIN COMPANY

300 No. 9th STREET SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The Builders Department Store

Devoted to building and creating a greater Springfield.

PHONE 2-8881



The Light Refreshment

GEORGIAN RESTAURANT

FAMOUS FOR STEAKS & GOOD FOOD

9th and South Grand

Phone 2-0561

TRY OUR FAMOUS

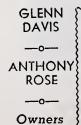
TENDERLOIN STEAK PLATE \$1.25

Pies and Food Prepared To Take Out

Open 24 Hours Daily . . . Except Tuesday

Successors

DAVIS & ROSE





215 S. Fifth

St.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS



SPRINGFIELD'S CITY HALL since 1893 (Capitol at Seventh).



SANGAMON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE since 1876 when partially completed new State Capitol was first occupied. When more space was needed the building was enlarged in 1899 by raising it with jacks and adding another floor at the ground level, a new roof and dome. John F. Rague was the architect of the original building, and S. J. Hanes the architect who conceived the manner of providing more space without changing the lines of the building.



FEDERAL BUILDING (Monroe between Sixth and Seventh).

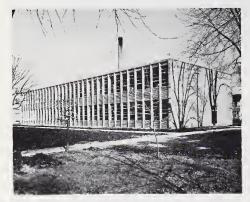


EXECUTIVE MANSION, official home of Illinois governors since November, 1855 is located three blocks east of the capitol group on a beautifully landscaped knoll on Jackson between Fourth and Fifth streets.



The original privately owned Illinois State University, popularly called "The Coffee Mill" taken down in 1933, replaced by Wessel Hall.

CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY



Wessel Hall—class room building, dedicated 1955.

Founded in Fort Wayne, Ind., 1846 On Springfield Campus Since 1875

Maintained by
The Lutheran Church-Missouri
Synod
For the Training of Its
Ministry



Van Horn Hall—dormitory, dedicated 1954.

In 1875 Concordia Seminary was moved to Springfield and established on its present campus which had been occupied by the privately owned Illinois State University.

The university had been erected in 1854 on land donated by the Enos family of Springfield. Abraham Lincoln was one of its trustees and his son, Robert, one of its graduates.

Since the founding of Concordia Seminary, 2500 men have been graduated for the Lutheran ministry, of whom more than 1200 are active today as pastors and missionaries in all parts of the world.



Martin Luther Statue unveiled May 26, 1957.

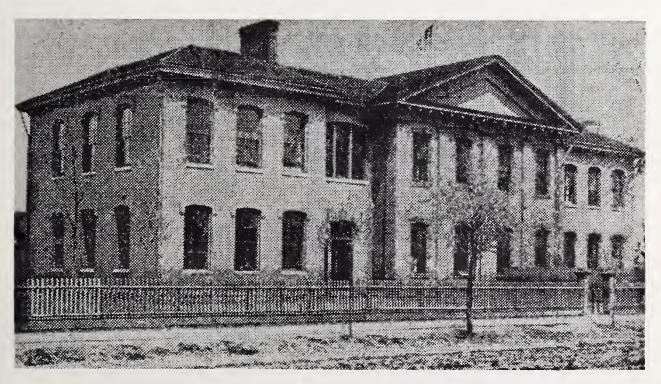
SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, LIBRARIES

The first school built of logs is a contrast with schools built of brick, stone and metals. The little log school was built in Springfield in a clearing on the north side of what is now Washington Street between Pasfield and Lewis, in 1821 soon after the first settlers came. It was heated by a fireplace and pupils sat on backless benches made of log slabs with sticks for legs. The teacher had no desk, a pail of water with a gourd for a cup was used by all. One reader, owned by the teacher, was used by the pupils.

Today's pictures of the Springfield system of schools and colleges carry an increased tempo which with over 30,000 students is a far cry from the little group which gathered in the log cabin 130 years ago.

Specialized classes are held daily in Stuart and Douglas schools, and the Cerebral Palsy Development School.

Although the Springfield schools have made steady progress, they are still insufficient for our needs.



PALMER SCHOOL (Thirteenth and Mason), first Springfield school built with public funds opened April 14, 1856, and was then called First Ward School.

In the Years of our Lord 1857 – 1957

For one hundred years-proudly a part of Springfield



1857—Marked the founding of the Ursuline Order in this city by Mother Mary Joseph Woulfe who had come to this area with other religious led by Right Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, Bishop of Alton (now Springfield), Illinois.

From this memorable date the Ursulines have loved Springfield and have ever been deeply interested in any civic or educational movement that enhanced our City's progress.

The years from poor beginnings in a humble school to today's Academy for girls, their Monastery, Chapel, Conservatory of Music and Junior College are wonderful testimony to a dedication to high standards of education, calls to the religious vocation, and championing of higher education facilities for the community.

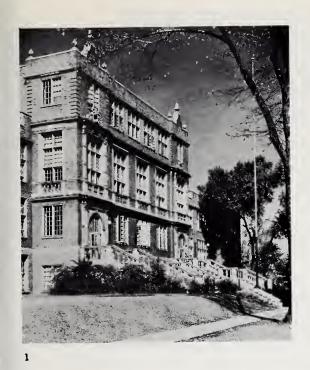
Not only high school for girls in their academy but the complete roster of Junior College subjects such as Pre-Medical, Pre-Legal, Liberal Arts & Sciences, Teacher Training, Commerce, Engineering and Music are offered on a co-educational basis as well as a full adult education program.

1957—At present the Ursulines of Springfield have well over 3,700 enrollees in their parochial schools, their Academy and their Junior College of Springfield, Illinois.

Truly a hundred years with God's grace are but the threshold to greater things in the future for both

Springfield and the Ursulines.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, LIBRARIES



- 1. SPRINGFIELD HIGH SCHOOL (101 S. Lewis)
- 2. FEITSHANS HIGH SCHOOL (1121 S. Fifteenth St.)
- 3. LANPHIER HIGH SCHOOL (1300 N. Eleventh St.)
- 4. URSULINE ACADEMY (1400 N. Fifth St.)
- 5. CARVER TRADE SCHOOL— FOR BOYS (1117 E. Washington St.)
- 6. ST. JAMES TRADE SCHOOL—FOR BOYS (Sangamon Ave. Road)











5



THE FINE HARNESS CLASS—A popular event at any horse show for over one hundred years, is a feature at the annual MIDWEST CHARITY HORSE SHOW held each year at the State Fairgrounds.

Serving Springfield Since 1932

THE SO-HO STEAK HOUSE

139 N. 4th St.

Walking Distance from all Hotels

Laura & Felix

ICY ROOT BEER STANDS, INC.

You are never far from the Icy Root Beer Stands. Your favorite Drive-In, famous for Hamburgers, Sandwiches and Fountain Drinks.

We wish to thank Springfield and Surrounding Communities for their wonderful patronage for the past twenty years. Customers like you have contributed much to our growth.

TWO (2) CONVENIENT LOCATIONS:

SOUTH SIDE 5TH & SO. GRAND TEL. 4-1831 NORTH SIDE RUTLEDGE & NO. GRAND TEL. 4-1832

Have You Tried Our King-Burgers, or Our Carry-Out Service?



Serving Springfield in the fields of Thrift and Home Ownership for over Fifty Years

SECURITY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

518 East Monroe Street

Savings up to \$10,000 insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

Sacred Heart Academy extends congratulations to Capitennial



Sacred Heart Academy is a fully accredited high school for resident and day students conducted by Dominican Sisters

Hardly had the Dominican Sisters, now of Sacred Heart Convent, Springfield, Illinois, then a small community of six, set foot on Illinois soil in the year 1873 when that Land o' Lincoln beckoned them to Springfield. At the invitation of President Ulysses S. Grant in October, 1874, they were to have the honor of unveiling the recently completed Lincoln monument. Again twenty years later, the year 1893, when they established their permanent residence, it was on the DuBois property in west Springfield redolent with memories of Lincoln. The close friendship between Jesse K. DuBois and Abraham Lincoln, begun when they were both members of the State Legislature, brought Lincoln as a frequent guest to the interesting old mansion of the Civil War period, which was the original building on the property and still serves as the music conservatory of the Academy. To this building were added others as the community and the school grew: the Sacred Heart Convent building, 1893; the Sacred Heart Chapel, 1901; the Academic building, 1909; Siena Hall and the Chaplain's residence, 1949; and the Regina Coeli Infirmary, 1957.

The small community of six has grown to a community of over five hundred members, who, in addition to Sacred Heart Academy, staff many other schools and hospitals. The Academy, now enrolling four hundred students, grants diplomas yearly to a class of eighty in contrast to a class of eight, the number comprising its first graduating class, 1897. The Academy is a fully accredited high school whose course of study has been expanded to meet the needs of the changing times, but the purpose of the school as stated in an early prospectus, "to provide young ladies with a solid education to train them to the refinements of good society, and to teach them their duty as promoters of peace and order in the Christian home," has never been lost sight of.

We are proud of our City's past. We have faith in our City's future.

ILLINOIS

PLUMBING AND HEATING SUPPLY COMPANY

W. G. Davis, President

H. O. Ellis,
Vice President

VICTOR HRIBAL,

Treasurer

J. W. Greenwood, Secretary

825 EAST MADISON ST. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Telephone 8-7345

Wholesale Plumbing and Heating

BACHMANN-KUMLE

Prescriptions

Across from the Leland Hotel

S. W. Cor. 6th & Capitol

INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS TECHNIQUES

522 East Monroe Street — Eighth Floor

SPECIALISTS IN BUSINESS TRAINING

Day and Evening Classes

Telephone 8-3341

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, LIBRARIES



CENTENNIAL BUILDING, location of the Illinois State Library, Illinois State Historical Library and Illinois State Museum. The Horner-Lincoln Room in the Historical Library has one of the best and largest collections of books and pamphlets on Lincoln; the Library also has the largest number of Lincoln original documents, other than the National Archives and the Library of Congress; and perpetuates the story of Illinois in its holdings.



DIOCESAN LATIN SCHOOL (Lake Springfield)



TRINITY LUTHERAN SCHOOL (515 S. MacArthur Blvd.)



LINCOLN LIBRARY—Doorway to the Wonderful World of Books (326 S. Seventh St.). It has the largest public library circulation in Illinois outside Chicago and the third largest in the United States for cities of comparable population size. Organized in 1866 as the Springfield Library Association, a joint stock company, the library was transferred to the city in 1886 on condition it be maintained as a free public library. The present building, completed in 1904, was made possible by funds contributed by Andrew Carnegie.



SACRED HEART ACADEMY (1200 W. Washington St.)



SPRINGFIELD JUNIOR COLLEGE (1500 N. Fifth St.)

TRANSPORTATION

Capitol Airport (Walnut St. Road)



The huge caravans of modern, high-speed trucks that leave and enter Springfield today would certainly be an unbelievable apparition to the pioneers and early travelers in Illinois and of this city who struggled to this area through forests, almost impassable muddy roads and streets. The tortures of our first citizens in moving in the simplest manner and the shortest distances seem improbable when we view the great transportation systems that sustain Springfield today.



One of Springfield's long-distance motor truck freight line terminals.



A TYPICAL HIGHWAY IN-TERSECTION designed to facilitate movement of automotive traffic. (U. S. 66 at signalized interchange of City U. S. 66 and Bypass 66, south edge of Springfield.)



Abraham Lincoln Streamliner arriving in Springfield.

Welcome to Springfield—and the Capitennial celebration! Whether you're in the market for a new or used car, you'll get a BETTER deal from a member of the Springfield Auto Dealers Association.

BATES CHEVROLET COMPANY
CAPITOL PONTIAC COMPANY
GIUFFRE BUICK COMPANY
ILLINI MOTOR COMPANY
KERST AUTO SALES
LANGENFELD MOTOR SALES
SPRINGFIELD MOTORS

Springfield Auto Dealers Association

"Organized for 37 years to promote and improve the automotive industry in Springfield"

RENTAL & SALES

- HOSPITAL BEDS
- WALKERS
- WHEEL CHAIRS
- CRUTCHES
- PATIENT LIFTERS
- MEDICAL OXYGEN

American Ambulance
7563 Service 7563

1316 SO. 15th at SO. GRAND

Compliments

Banks Haigood

Plumbing and Heating

Compliments of

PRODUCERS DAIRY CO.

Ninth & Jefferson St.

Nichol's Drive-In Laundry

1936 So. MacArthur

JACK W. CARNCROSS, Operator

CHARLES B. SEAY

Personalized Shoe Fitting 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS Phone 8-6922 Phone 3-7411

Reifs Jurniture Mart

THE STORE OF
LOVELY THINGS FOR THE HOME

MacArthur Blvd. at Outer Drive
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

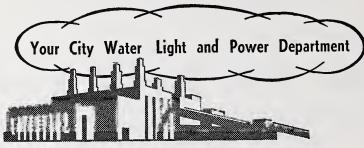
CITY WATER LIGHT & POWER

"The bounties of nature and the blessings of science are brought to the people at lowest cost." "Health requires pure water, civic health requires faithful public service."

Willis J. Spaulding, Commissioner, 1911-1943

"A monument to the ability of the people to serve themselves and build for posterity."

George F. Johnson



LOWEST DOMESTIC ELECTRIC RATES IN SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS

Happy Birthday to a Great City

MONTGOMERY

ROOFING AND INSULATING
COMPANY

700 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

Phone 2-6816

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

JAKE'S RECREATION PARK

John F. Jacobs

Phone 8-1796

Phone 2-0795

1567 WABASH AVENUE SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

MINIATURE GOLF

The Family Game

Fun For All

BATTING RANGE

Practice Your Batting on Automatic Pitching
Machines

ARCHERY

Moving Targets—Exclusive In Central Illinois
Free Instruction

ALSO DART BOARDS

Open 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.

UTILITIES



FIRST ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTS (artist's conception) as demonstrated in City Railway Park, summer 1879. The generator was driven by traction engine.



A GAS BILL dated June 2, 1858.

GAS

The first listed public utility in Springfield (except for the town pump and the watering trough in 1839) was the Springfield Gaslight Company, formed by John Todd Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, Ninian W. Edwards and other prominent citizens. The company started service in 1855 by furnishing the street lights for the City of Springfield. Soon after service was extended to stores, offices and homes at the rate of \$3.25 per thousand cubic feet of gas.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

John Todd Stuart was also the first president of Springfield's initial local transportation system, the Springfield City Railway Company which was incorporated February 1, 1861. Due to the Civil War it was not constructed until five years later.

Serving Springfield

- with dependable natural gas since 1854
- with low cost electricity since 1882



Growing With Springfield

DAVIS

A NAME TO TRUST FOR

Dry Cleaning & Laundry

2222 South Sixth Street

Phone 2-4488

Stores All Over Central Illinois



The Spikre Shoppe

CORSETS : LINGERIE HOSIERY

511 East Monroe Street Phone 3-4052

Compliments of

JANE'S BEAUTY SHOP

629 South Fifth Street

Prop., Jane Cochran

Phone 3-0423

Compliments and Best Wishes

BISCH & SON

MEMORIAL HOME Since 1896 Springfield, Illinois

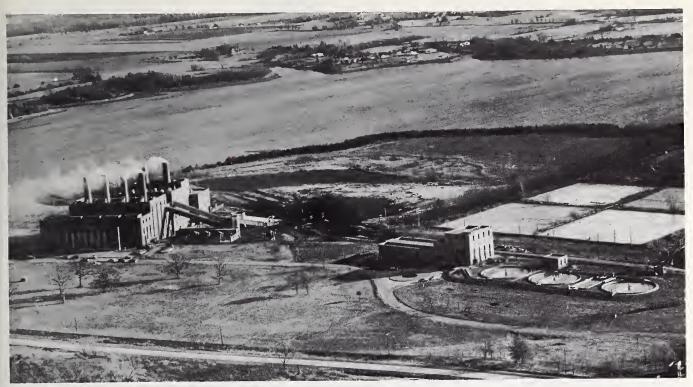
"Bowl Where the Stars Bowl"

THE BOWL

Second and Adams

Air Conditioned Parking Lot Complete Food and Bar Service

UTILITIES



CITY LIGHT AND POWER PLANT AND ITS WATER FILTRATION PLANT, Lake Springfield. It is the largest municipally owned power plant in Illinois.

WATER

The city entered the utility field with the election of Water Commissioners who on April 15, 1861, issued bonds for \$3,000 for the construction of a water system. In 1866, bonds were issued for \$197,000, and in 1867, bonds for \$250,000. The original water works was completed July 1, 1868, and was planned to serve a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The waterworks consisted of a reservoir at Reservoir Park (now known as Lanphier Park) and an engine at the river plant. At this time the city had approximately 15 miles of water main and 51 fire pumps. The largest water main was the 15" line from the water works.

ELECTRICITY

Springfield's first view of electric lights came in the late winter of 1878-79, after A. L. Ide, President, Ide Engine Works, had visited Thomas A. Edison in New Jersey and had two arc lights shipped from the East. The electric generator was connected to a traction engine and the new system of illumination was displayed at Fifth and Madison Streets where the Ide Engine works was located.

On March 7, 1881, Mr. Ide and others formed the Springfield Steam Supply and Electric Company. They purchased the Baptist Church at the southwest corner of Adams and Seventh streets and converted it into a generating station. Service from this station was started on a limited scale in 1882. Even as late as 1884 doubt as to the efficiency of electric service for street lighting was indicated when the city extended its contract for gas street lights for another ten years.

In 1894, Frank W. Tracy and others formed the Capitol Electric Company with the provision that the company, under certain circumstances, was later to be turned over to the City of Springfield. In 1906, the city took possession of the plant at Tenth and Reynolds Streets and started lighting the streets and city buildings.



WILLIS J. SPAULDING, City Commissioner, Department of Public Property, who first conceived the idea of Lake Springfield.

Meadow Gold Dairy Products

"The Finest Sold Is Meadow Gold"



DOING BUSINESS SINCE 1895



OLDEST DAIRY IN SPRINGFIELD

330 North Fourth Dial 2-4417



EXCELLENT CHARTER SERVICE . . REASONABLE
RATES FOR GROUP TRIPS TO ALL
PARTS OF THE STATE

FOR INFORMATION, CALL 2-5531 OR 2-5532 ENJOY SHOPPING . . . Go By Bus

Springfield Transportation Co.

610 EAST ASH STREET SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE 2-5531 and 2-5532

CONGRATULATIONS SPRINGFIELD!

WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE SERVED OUR COMMUNITY FOR TEN YEARS!



WE, TOO, ARE GROWING!



McDERMAND WOODWORKS

1839 South Eleventh Street

NATIONAL WINDOW CLEANING COMPANY Inc.

Established 1910

Walls Cleaned

Floors Waxed

Complete Janitor Service

MYTAR
Rug and Furniture Cleaners

Specialists in Wall-to-Wall
Carpet Cleaning

Phone 3-6311

206 S. Eleventh St.

IN THE YESTERYEARS



WEST ON MONROE ST. Intersection is at Fifth St. Dodds Drug Store is on opposite corner from Brown's Drug Store with statue of lion hanging above awning. Telephone service office was located on second floor of present Senate Theater Building.

In passing, may we suggest the pleasure that must be experienced by those among us who have seen, felt and lived the experience we cherish as history—history of a wonderful city for a lot of nice people since 1832—in fact, from the beginning in 1819. Today we are aware of the great gift given us by the toils of our predecessors. The growth we see—the happiness we feel—the prosperity we enjoy—are enhanced by reminders of yesteryears.



HENSON ROBINSON COMPANY (112-114 N. Fifth St.).



THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS (northeast corner, Seventh and South Grand) founded in 1863.

Compliments Of

R. B. EVANS CONSTRUCTION CO.



Since 1921

441 NORTH WALNUT STREET

S. DRENDEL &

COMPANY

1016 WEST LAWRENCE AVE.

Plumbing - Heating - Air Conditioning Sales - Service - Installations

Serving the Springfield Area
Over 40 Years

Phone 3-4715

Phone 2-5495

SMITH FUNERAL CHAPEL

Established 1848

Julian S. Boardman

ROBERT L. BOARDMAN

620 East Edwards Street

PIONEER RESTAURANT 425-427 E. WASHINGTON SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

MAJESTIC SHOPPE

421 South Fifth St.

Phone 3-2341

"Where society's best dressed men rent their formal wear."

ELIZABETH POLK, Mgr.

Established 1911





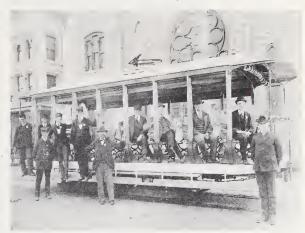
CITY HAY MARKET (Seventh and Jefferson) about 1875.



TELEPHONE CABLE INSTALLERS, 1880



STREET CAR BARNS
(Fourth and Monroe) about 1875.
The horses were housed in the basement.



OPEN AIR STREET CAR at Fifth and Capitol.



CHICAGO & ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILROAD which ran between Springfield and Chatham.



LELAND HOTEL IN THE NINETIES

(northwest corner, Sixth and Capitol).
The main entrance was on Sixth
Street; the door on Capitol was called
"The Ladies Entrance."



ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

(southeast corner, Fourth and Jefferson) in the nineties. Note the station wagon at the main entrance and several carriages waiting in line. They had traffic problems!



BALDWIN PIANOS AND ORGANS

CONN BAND INSTRUMENTS

SHEET MUSIC - RECORDS - HI FI

414 E. MONROE ST. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

COLLINS & COMPANY, Jewelers

DIAMOND MERCHANTS & OPTICIANS

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME INSPECTORS

Elmer A. Collins

Established in 1891

210 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

Sixty-six Years of Faithful Service to Springfield

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION



OF SPRINGFIELD
RIDGELY-FARMERS BUILDING
TELEPHONE 4-9881
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Portraits ... (b) by Photography

गराहारा वरणाव

M. PHOTOG

Complete Commercial and Portrait Photographers
CONVENTIONS • BANQUETS • PUBLICITY

Phone 4-9615

224½ South Fifth
SPRINGFIELD

COMMERCIAL - CONVENTION GROUPS - MEETINGS SALES ROOM SET-UPS - DISPLAYS -- WEDDINGS. STERED -- COLOR -- PHOTO MURALS -- COPIES MOTION PICTURES - SOUND - 16-35 M.M. SOUND PROJECTOR RENTALS

SWINNEY'S STANDARD SERVICE

8th & So. Grand Ave.

Phone 2-9113

"Leave your car worries with us."

One-Day Cleaners & Hatters

816 North Ninth Street (Rear)

Deluxe Dry Cleaning

EXTRA SPECIAL SERVICE TO VISITORS

ARCH WILSON INC.

Menswear

408 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

ILL.-MO. WELDING PRODUCTS CO.

(Serving Central Illinois Since 1913)

DECATUR - SPRINGFIELD - QUINCY

(Home Office) Jacksonville

American Republic Ins. Co.

530 South Sixth Street

Compliments Of PIXIE PANTRY

Springfield's Biggest Little Restaurant
Serving Home-like Food

300 West Edwards Street

Dial 3-8121

Old Fashion Bargain Days! The BOOTERY

Home of Hard-to-Find Sizes
Fifth and Monroe Springfield, Illinois

AFRIEND



THE PIONEER WOMAN

Maude Nation Lanham ("Marian"), descendant of Ann Rutledge, proudly wears

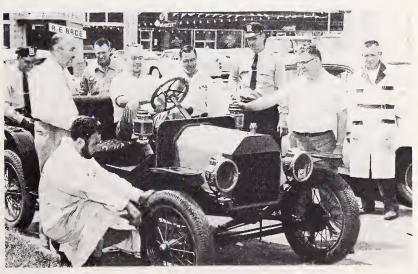
a dress of the Rutledge family.



On Parade



"That's a mighty fine beard, boys"



1909 car, owned by Robert Little Smith, Springfield, passes safety check.

Compliments of the

ROY A. BOOKER

Electric Service

2028 South MacArthur Blvd.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Greetings to Springfield



WILLIS MEYERS CORP.

909-11 E. ADAMS SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS PHONE 7528

Furniture Manufacturing—Upholstering Goods,
Case Goods and Institutional Furnishings—
Complete Decorating Service

THE GARDEN CENTER OF SPRINGFIELD

Featuring:

Garden Products of Proven Quality

ASGROW Seed & Garden Supplies
NIAGARA Garden Chemicals
VIGORO & VERTAGREEN Fertilizers
VAUGHAN'S & ORTHO Products
GARDEX Garden Tools
Quality Farm Products

PURINA Chows & Sanitation Products
CANTERBURY Hybrid Seed Corn
SWIFT'S Fertilizers
RUHM'S Rock Phosphate

Sweet & Canterbury

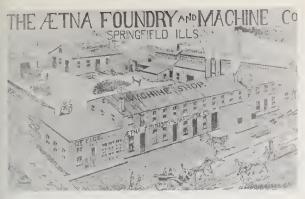
406 N. Fifth St.

Phone 2-881

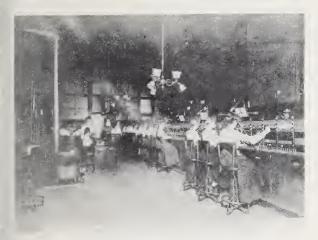
Seed and Fertilizer for Farm Garden and Lawn

SEED COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



AETNA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY (Second and Adams) in the early nineties.

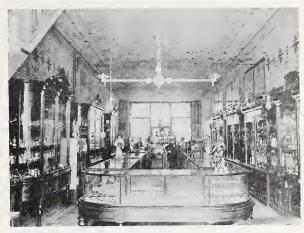


TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD, 1880.



ILLINOIS WATCH FACTORY

Main entrance, facing Ninth St. (block bounded by Ninth, Converse, Eleventh and N. Grand). Established in 1870 it was one of the largest watch manufacturers in the world. John T. Stuart was the first president; Jacob Bunn served until 1897 and his son Jacob succeeded him.



A. CLAUS JEWELRY STORE (210 S. Sixth St.)



CIRCUS PARADE, 1903.



CARNIVAL SHOW during State Fair Week, Public Square (south side), 1901.



DOME BUILDING, STATE FAIR GROUNDS, 1900. The dome itself was 200 feet by 200 feet.



GEHRMANN GARDEN
(1021 N. Third St.).
The trees and shrubs were imported from all parts of the world.



FIRST SPRINGFIELD HIGH SCHOOL (Fourth at Madison).

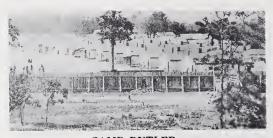


PROF. LOUIS LEHMANN
AND HIS ORCHESTRA
in the 1880's. He also directed the
Illinois Watch Factory Band whose
members wore on their caps the open
face watch manufactured by the

company.



ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT State Fair Grounds, 1898.



CAMP BUTLER

(east of Springfield), 1862, was a training camp for Illinois troops and served as a prison camp for Confederate troops.



SUNDAY PICNIC in nearby grove. (James H. Matheny, Jr., lawyer, right of tree.)



IN RESERVOIR PARK (now Lanphier Park), 1900.

It's Springfield's Capitennial year — Our 74th year . . . We are proud to have had a small part in the Growth and Progress of Our Fabulous City

Buy a



It's not only beautiful, but RUGGED . . . Comfortable, too!

Manufactured by

THE SPRINGFIELD MATTRESS CO.

74 Years Making Quality Bedding

EDWARD'S

PLUMBING & HEATING COMPANY

1006 West Edwards St. - Telephone 3-3211

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The

"MANSION VIEW LODGE"

Springfield's New Downtown Motor Hotel

CONGRATULATES The CAPITENNIAL COMMITTEES! WELL DONE, SPRINGFIELD!

P. S.: We'll be open in the early fall.

SIMMONS OFFICE SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT CO.

224 SOUTH FIFTH STREET SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Table Queen

BAKERY COMPANY

2200 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

"Fresh to your door"

Strong's Cafeteria, Inc.

513 EAST MONROE STREET SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS Serving Good Food Since 1897



Phone 5474

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



FANCY TURN OUT CLASS—A young fellow and his favorite girl of the Gay Nineties on their way to a social event. This class is one of the outstanding events of the MIDWEST CHARITY HORSE SHOW held each spring at the State Fairgrounds.

Best Wishes to all of Springfield in the Capital Year

B. CONSTANTINO & SONS CO.

Springfield's largest inspected beef slaughters

Here's to You Springfield on Your Capitennial Celebration

A. J. BARTLETT, General Contractor

903 Princeton

DIAL 3-6330 — 8-6488

Home Building
Commercial Building
Remodeling of any type
Roofing — Insulating — Garages

Free estimates on any job in home or commercial, however large or small.

Fully Insured — All Work Guaranteed Financing Arranged—F.H.A. or otherwise



WALK-INN

508 East Monroe St.

DRIVE-INN

Seventh and South Grand Ave.



Welcome Capitennial Visitors



Serving Springfield Its Finest Ice Cream

For Over 50 Years



MEADOW GOLD ICE CREAM DIVISION, BEATRICE FOODS CO.

312 S. Third St.

Springfield, Ill.

Automotive Electric Service—Ignition—Carburetors
Tune Up

CHAPIN SERVICE CO.

Dial 2-9634

712-714 East Adams St.

Springfield, Illinois

Listed By Duncan Hines in "Adventures in Good Eating"

MALDANER'S

Good Things To Eat

Established 1884

222 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS Walter J. Tabor, Proprietor

Montgomery Realty Company

Real Estate

524½ East Capitol Ave.

Springfield, Illinois

Res.: 5355

Off.: 3-3649

Compliments

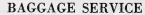
A Friend



INCOLN CA 24 YEARS OF PROGRESS with SPRINGFIELD

1957 TAXI

3-4545





AIR TAXI





Compliments Of



617 East Adams Street

CAPITOL PLUMBING AND HEATING SUPPLY CO.

315 North First Street

Dial 8-3493





THE LINDSAY HOME (603 S. Fifth St.).



THE SANGAMO CLUB

(located at east end of race track at Fair Grounds), 1896. The club was chartered in 1890 by prominent business and professional men. The club building in town was originally located at 523 S. Sixth St.



THE PARLORS AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION, 1890.
(Do you like to dust?)



ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL

A boarding school under the direction
of the Episcopalian Church. It was
the former Ninian W. Edwards home
(441 S. Second St.).



CHARLES R. MATHENY HOME (First and Washington) was the first two-story house built in Springfield.



GEORGE M. BRINKERHOFF RESIDENCE (Keys Ave., between Fifth and Sixth).



CHATTERTON OPERA HOUSE (S.E. Corner, Sixth and Jefferson)

MID-STATE

WHOLESALE GROCERY CO.

DISTRIBUTORS OF

Libby's

1 0 0 FAMOUS

Compliments of

THE NICCOLLS STONE & CONTRACTING CO.

ROSCOE A. NICCOLLS and Employees

Harry Niccolls Edward Niccolls George Errett Bishop Billups

Albert Drury
Gerald Errett
Emile Vil
Lawrence Bosaw

32 Years of Business in Springfield.

O'DONNELL FUNERAL HOME

"Our beautiful chapel is one of Springfield's newest"

Maurice O'Donnell

Cov E. Lynch

1227 South Seventh Street

Compliments of

FRANCIS W. WENZEL,

VICE-PRESIDENT

Lincoln Land Association

LUKE J. GAULE

Auctioneer—Over 1/3 Century

Phone: Res. 3-1033

Sale Barn 3-4011

Compliments Of

W. R. CURTIS

JEWELER

515 East Capitol Ave.

Springfield, Ill.

FARNEY TIRE CO.

TRACTION ● TREADING REPAIRING ● VULCANIZING

1512 East Jefferson St.

Springfield, Illinois

Dial 8-2312

Compliments Of
MO COFFEE SHOP

312 South Fifth Street

Specialty — Steaks — Chops Breakfast — Lunch — Dinner

Compliments of

FLOYDS

212-14 South Fifth Street Springfield, Illinois Judy Lynn

CANDIES

FRESH ROASTED NUT MEATS

403 East Monroe

Springfield, Illinois

Dwight O'Keefe & Co.

INSURANCE

815 Ridgely Bldg.

Phone 2-8877

Congratulations Springfield Capitennial

JOHN B. CROSBY & SON

REALTOR

BUILDER

First National Bank Building

YMCA BUILDING (southwest corner, Fourth and Cook). M. D. Turley, architect.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Blessed Sacrament Parish (Old Chatham Road, south of Fox Meadows). Hadley & Worthington, architect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (3001 Allis Ave.). L. Philip Trutter, architect. The George Washington Junior High School (2300 E. Jackson St.) will be the same design.

THE TOWN HOUSE (700 block S. Seventh St.) will be one of the finest apartment buildings in the Middle West. Erected by the Franklin Life Insurance, this ultra-modern 14-story building will contain 98 apartment units.

THINGS TO COME

BUILDINGS UNDER CONTRACT OR CONSTRUCTION

Matching the progress characterizing Springfield's 125 years of official existence, here are some of the plans for the future which promise to add additional assets to a community whose record of civic accomplishment has long been established.







THINGS TO COME

GRIFFIN HIGH SCHOOL (northwest corner, Washington and Amos). L. Philip Trutter, architect.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (southeast corner, Cherry Road and Bates Ave.), Hadley & Worthington architect.





FELLOWSHIP BUILDING, Fifth Presbyterian Church (Twenty-first at East Capitol). Chas. Macklin, architect.



MANSION VIEW LODGE (Fourth St., across from Governor's Mansion). Hadley & Worthington, architect.

SALVATION ARMY CITADEL (southeast corner, Sixth and Carpenter). Hadley & Worthington, architect.



ON

THE

BUILDING

OF

SPRINGFIELD

The Juture

(Title taken from the poem of the same title written by Vachel Lindsay.)

ON THE BUILDING OF SPRINGFIELD.

LET NOT OUR TOWN BE LARGE -- REMEMBERING
THAT LITTLE ATHENS WAS THE MUSES' HOME,
THAT OXFORD RULES THE MEART OF LONDON STILL,
THAT FLORENCE GAVE THE REMISSANCE TO ROME.

THAT FLORENCE GAVE THE RENAISSANCE TO ROME
RECORD IT FOR THE GRANDSON OF YOUR SON -A CITY IS NOT BUILDED IN A DAY;
OUR LITTLE TOWN CANNOT COMPLETE HER SOUL
TILL COUNTLESS GENERATIONS DASS AWAY.

NOW LET EACH CHILD BE JOINED AS TO A CHURCH
TO HER PERPETUAL HOPES, EACH MAN ORDAINED;
LET EVERY STREET BE MADE A REVERENT AISLE
WHERE MUSIC GROWS, AND BEAUTY IS UNCHANGED.

100

LET SCIENCE AND MACHINERY AND TRADE

BE SLAVES OF HER, AND MAKE HER ALL IN ALL --
BUILDING AGAINST OUR BLATANT, RESTLESS TIME

AN UNSEEN, SKILLFUL, MEDIAEVAL WALL.

LIKE NUMEMBURG AGAINST THE ROBBER KNIGHTS
LET HER MEEP OUT THE WEALTH BEREFT OF SENSE -PUTTING HER BAN UPON THE STUPID TOYS
OF PRIVATE GREED, AND GREASY ARROGANCE

LET EVERY CITIZEN BE RICH TOWARD GOO.

LET CHRIST, THE BEGGAR TEACH DIVINITY
LET NO MAN RULE WHO HOLDS HIS MOREY DEAR.

LET THIS, OUR CITY, BE OUR LUXURY.

LA SO



NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY, ARTIST AND POET

Carrier & State of the State of

SAY, IS MY PROPRIETY TOO FAIR AND FAR?

I ONLY MOOW, UNLESS MER FAITH BE HIGH,

THE SOUL OF THIS, OUR MINEYEM IS DOOMED,

OUR LITTLE BABYLON WILL SURELY DIE.

SOME CITY ON THE BREAST OF ILLUTOIS
NO WISER AND NO BETTER AT THE START
BY FAITH SHALL RISE REDEEMED, BY FAITH SHALL RISE
BEARING THE WESTERN GLORY IN HER HERRT:

THE GENIUS OF THE MAPLE, ELM AND DAK,
THE SECRET HIDDEN IN EACH CRAIN OF COAN -THE GLORY THAT THE PRAIRIE ANGELS SING
AT NIGHT WHEN SONS OF LIFE AND LOVE ARE BORN --

BORN BUT TO STRUGGLE, SQUALLD AND ALONE,
BRONEN AND WANDERING IN THEIR EARLY YEARS.
WHEN WILL THEY MAKE OUR DUSTY STREETS THEIR GOAL,
WITHIN OUR ATTICS HIDE THEIR SACRED TERRS?

WHEN WILL THEY STRAT OUR VULGAR BLOOD ATRAILL WITH LIVING LANGUAGE, WORDS THAT SET US FREE? WHEN WILL THEY MAKE A PATH OF BEAUTY, CLEAR BETWEEN OUR RICHES AND OUR LIBERTY?

WE MUST HAVE MANY LINCOLN HERRTED MEN -A CITY IS NOT BUILDED IN A DAY -AND THEY MUST DO THEIR WORK, AND COME AND GO
WHILE COUNTLESS GENERATIONS PASS AWAY.

THESE ARE OUR ETERNAL GOALS

SPRINGFIELD BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL AFL-CIO AND AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS

Inevitably linked with the past and any future growth and expansion of Springfield, the various local unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades stand ready to participate in plans for the betterment of this area.

Asbestos Workers Local No. 1

Boilermakers Local No. 81

Boilermakers Local No. 363

Bricklayers Local No. 4

Carpenters Local No. 16

Cement Finishers Local No. 539

Electrical Workers Local No. 193

Elevator Constructors Local No. 92

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Local No. 477

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Local No. 1145 (Girard)

Glaziers Local No. 1168

Hoisting Engineers Local No. 965

Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers Local No. 46

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers Local No. 20

Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers Local No. 90

Plasterers Local No. 59

Plumbers & Steamfitters, Refrigeration

Employees Local No. 137

Roofers Local No. 112

Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 84

Sign Painters Local No. 730

Teamsters & Chauffeurs Local No. 916

Terrazzo, Tile & Marble Workers Helpers Local No. 109

WM. E. STUEMKE, President

Ross Loughmiller, Vice-President

BEST WISHES FOR A SUCCESSFUL CAPITENNIAL SANGAMON COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

ROBERT A. EMMINGS

Chairman

R. GARRETT PHILLIPS

Vice-Chairman

WARREN PAGE
Secretary

FRANKLIN W. WASHBURN

Treasurer

SANGAMON COUNTY REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS

L. W. HINTON
Supt. of Schools

CREEL DOUGLASS

Probate Judge

STANLEY THOMAS

County Judge

JAMES W. DUNBAR

Probate Clerk

M. B. OVERAKER

County Clerk

ARTHUR A. GROSS

Sheriff

RONALD GIBBS
Recorder of Deeds

J. WALDO ACKERMAN
State's Attorney

EARL O. RAMEY

Treasurer

WILLIAM TELFORD

Coroner

SARA J. BECKER

Auditor

HOMER MENDENHALL

Chairman,

Board of Supervisors

HERE'S SHOWERS OF FLOWERS TO A WONDERFUL CITY



SPRINGFIELD
The home of the



912 STRAIGHT STREET • SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

PHONE 3-8271

REMEMBER PEGWILL'S THE LABEL
THAT SETS A FINER TABLE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

D1D11-0-0-
Day-by-day Activities of Abraham Lincoln: (Abraham Lincoln
Association) 1809 - 1839 by Harry E. Pratt
A Look at Springfield, Illinois, issued by Association of Commerce and Industry
Here I Have Lived: a history of Lincoln's Springfield. Paul M. Angle
Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Sanga- mon County. Newton Bateman and Paul Selby. 3 vol
The Sangamon Country. Helen Van Cleave Blankmeyer1935
Capitol Guide, issued by Secretary of State1956
Portrait and Biographical Album of Sangamon County. Chapman Brothers
The Illinois Capitol. Illinois State Register
History of Sangamon County, Illinois. Interstate Pub. Co1881
History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County. John Carroll Power
Lincoln's Springfield. Harry E. Pratt
History of Illinois and Her People. George W. Smith, 2 vol
Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon

HARRY B. LUERS, president

ROMAN P. DORR, vice president

MINOR L. SMITH, secy.-treos.

Williamson_ Press, Inc.

Complete Offset

Letterpress and

Bindery Service

 $\begin{bmatrix} \text{TELEPHONE} \\ 2-7744 \end{bmatrix}$

901 North MocArthur Boulevord
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Yau can benefit fram aur COMPLETE SERVICE from distinctive capy writing through eye cotching layaut and finished art ta skilled printing and tharaugh mailing . . . We are prepared ta serve all yaur Direct Mail Advertising needs

LETTERS
PROGRAMS
BOOKLETS
RULED FORMS
ART AND LAYOUT
COPY WRITING
SALES PROMOTION

and other souvenir booklets issued on anniversaries of churches, schools and other institutions and special editions of newspapers.



Marshall Mitchell Art and Letter Service

920 SO. SIXTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The Editor Speaks

We are prone to human error so we promise to rectify and acknowledge all errors, omissions, typographical mistakes and other oversights of this booklet in the next Capitennial publication published in? Please notify the committee at that time!



The INDEPENDENT Status of our members is the key to superior insurance coverage and claim service for you. Being independent, our members are free to select the insurance company best suited to provide their customers with fire, casualty, marine and other lines of insurance coverage.

THEY SERVE YOU FIRST. BUY WITH CONFIDENCE WHERE THIS SYMBOL IS DISPLAYED.

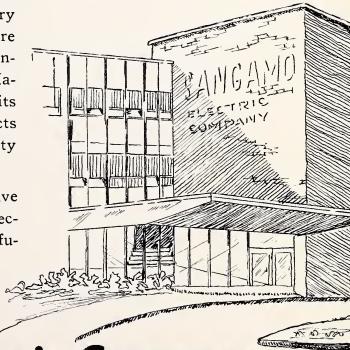
SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS

MEMBERS	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.
Appleyard Insurance Agency	2027/ 0 7 61 0	5055
Frank W. Aurelius		
Bernard Investment Company		
Ted Bieneman Insurance Agency	3181/2 South 6th Street	3-4517
Booth & Company	Reisch Building	2-4814
Brown, Collins & Brown	Reisch Building	2-4449
Alex R. Connolly		3-1547
Dixon Insurance Agency	2171/2 South 6th Street	2-9753
Fayart & Son	406 East Adams Street	8-9669
Don Forsyth Insurance Agency	425½ East Washington Street	8-8481
Chas. C. Hatfield	Reisch Building	4-9233
Head Insurance Agency	Reisch Building	2-6121
Heffernan Insurance Agency, Inc.	104 North 6th Street	3-1700
Hellhake Insurance Agency.	312 South 4th Street	7914
Jones-McIntire Company	Security Building	4-4635
Alvin S. Keys & Company	615 East Monroe Street	7543
Lanphier & Company	Ferguson Building	2-5516
Kenneth W. Lee	United Mine Workers Building	8-5679
Dwight H. O'Keefe & Company	Ridgely Building	2-8877
Orr Insurance Agency, Inc.	519 East Capitol Avenue	2-9221
Joseph F. Prola & Co.	Myers Building	6000
Ridgely-Farmers Safe Deposit Co.	Ridgely Building	4-9851
Robinson-Wanless, Inc.	First National Bank Building	4-3497
John G. Ruckel	Myers Building	2-7887
Schryver-Sprouse & Company	4101/2 South 5th Street	4-4866
Stover Insurance Agency	Ferguson Building	8-5671
R. W. Troxell & Company	411 South 5th Street	2-4411
Weller & Campbell	First National Bank Building	2-9629
Wilson Bros.	224 East Capitol Avenue	8-3453
Wilson & Eck Agency	Myers Building	2-5710
Clarke W. Woodruff	604 East Capitol Avenue	2 - 6331

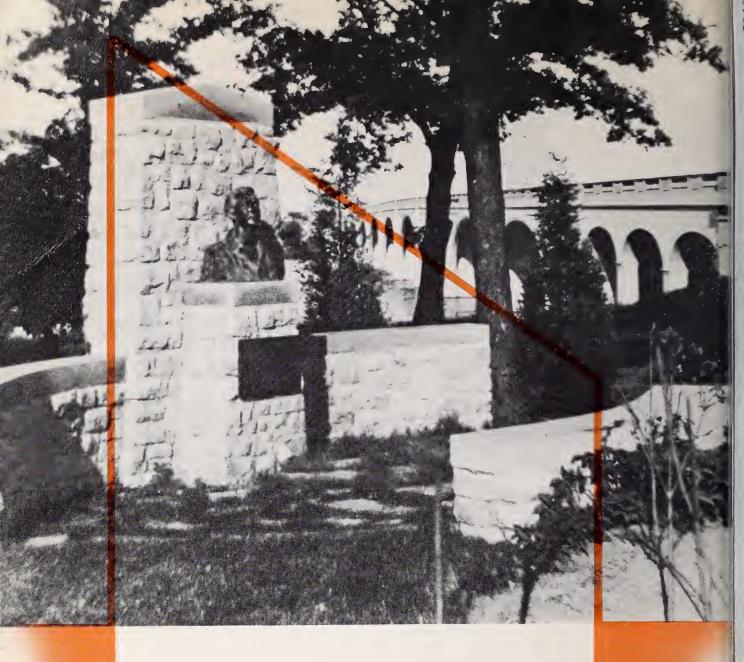


With its home plant in Springfield grown from that single room and its few people to a factory with close to 510,000 feet of floor space and more than three thousand employees, Sangamo now includes plants in Pickens, South Carolina, and Marion, Illinois, and associated manufacturing units in Canada, England and Scotland. Its products are internationally accepted for their high quality and dependability.

Since 1899, Springfield and Sangamo have grown and progressed together. And in their records of the past, one reads the promise of the future: even greater progress!



Sangamo Electric Company



We must have many Lincoln-hearted men.

A city is not builded in a day.

And they must do their work and come and go

While countless generations

pass away.

"On The Building Of Springfield" $VACHEL\ LINDSAY$



Published by The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

A JOURNAL OF PROTESTANT CHRISTIANITY

· WITHERSPOON BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

June 17, 1957

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor LINCOLN LORE Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. Warren:

Lincoln spoke here - in Beecher Hall in 1858 - and was made an honorary member of the literary society in part payment for his address.

You will be interested in <u>Campus</u> in <u>Lincolnland</u> on page 24, June 22 issue of PRESBYTERIAN LIFE the story of Presbyterian-related Illinois College.

Cordially,

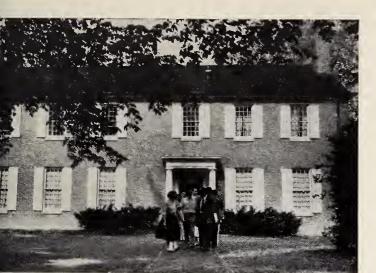
MS:efc



Campus

in Lincolnland

Illinois College students find significance in scenes where Abe lived



Lincoln spoke in Beecher Hall in 1858, after debates with Douglas. Since crowd was small, literary society made Lincoln honorary member as part payment for address.

Texts and photographs by CARL G. KARSCH



David A. Smith house, now women's activities center, is said to have been underground railway station for slaves. Smith and Lincoln defended college in legal suit.

At New Salem, Kay Milligan and Kurt Steiner stand on tiptoe to peer in cabin window.



Por history classes at Presbyterian-related Illinois College, the study of Lincoln and his era is a fascinating, first-hand experience. Nearby the campus at Jacksonville is the center of Lincolnland. Springfield, the president's home for twenty-five years, and the reconstructed frontier settlement of New Salem are less than thirty miles distant.

A history student can absorb considerable Lincoln lore without leaving the Illinois College campus. A rambling white frame house that once belonged to a law associate of Lincoln, David A. Smith, now is the center for women's activities. In Beecher Hall, the oldest college building in the state, Lincoln once addressed a campus literary society. (As part payment, the society elected him an honorary member.)

Illinois president Vernon Caine has in his office a table and two uncomfortable-looking wooden chairs from Lincoln's office in Springfield, together with an oversized leather chair, a gift to David A. Smith from Lincoln when he left for Washington. The college library is considered to possess one of the best private collections of books on Lincoln.

(Continued on page 26)

Plaque marks meeting held under elm to protest murder of Elijah Lovejoy, abolitionist newspaperman. William Herndon, later a law partner of Lincoln, attended; later he was withdrawn from school by pro-slavery parents. sources indicate that public-school graduates of equated ability with privateschool graduates do as well or better in college competition. . . .

There is very real danger that as parochial schools become strong the public-school system may be reduced to a second-rate institution. It is difficult to finance and to engender psychological drive to support competing systems of education. . . .

We are aware that the small parochial school, of which many are being established, runs the risk of being incapable of providing the thorough education needed to meet the social and vocational problems of today.

Oppose public funds for private schools

Funds for the support of education come from several major sources: governmental, philanthropic, and religious. Obviously, the large share for public education comes from taxation. As costs continue to mount, pressures from parochial-school advocates to obtain tax money will increase through political means. Those schools backed by the most skilled strategists will attempt to influence the public by trying to prove that the parochial school is really a part of "community" education. We consider this implication as a prime step in violation of constitutional guarantees against government support of sectarianism. Since fundamental principles are involved, we call attention to the high cost, other than fiscal, resulting from efforts to secure public funds for such

We therefore are unalterably opposed to the support of independent or parochial schools through the use of public funds, since such use virtually favors establishment of religion by government. We know full well that parochial schools, avowedly sectarian, are not amenable to the control of the community from which they seek support. There is widespread and aggressive movement that asserts that the parochial school is really a part of public education. This contention confuses the public and is contrary to the fact that parochial schools and public schools are erected upon entirely different foundations. Confusion in the public mind can result in withdrawal of support from the public schools.

We further believe that the seeking for so-called "indirect" benefits such as bus transportation and free textbooks constitutes another misuse of public funds and is predictive of more and



Dr. Theron B. Maxson of Board of Christian Education staff was director of the study that produced the report.

wider planning to help finance parochialschool education. We are opposed to the indirect use of public monies for parochial schools even though they are expended under the legal category of "welfare funds." We protest the tactics of those who cloud the issue of Federal aid to public education by insistence that portions of allocations of funds be used directly or indirectly for the benefit of nonpublic schools.

We protest the practice of virtual donations of public-school buildings, under the guise of sales, to parochial-school systems below legitimately assessed evaluation regardless of lack of public-school population or majority registration in parochial schools.

Large numbers of children of school ages in many cities and towns of this country are involved to some degree in "released" or "dismissed" time programs of religious education. . . .

Opinions vary widely as to the eventual religious growth and educative principles possible within "released time." Some released time programs are operated effectively and efficiently; in other instances released time has been discredited due to inferior standards under which it has been practiced.

The local churches must take their responsibility for released-time teaching so seriously that financing will come largely from the churches, preferably by interdenominational or interfaith cooperation. . . .

Teachers must be at least as well prepared academically as public-school instructors. Poor teachers will discredit and destroy the whole idea of week-day religious instruction.

☆ Join school board

Inasmuch as boards of education are the agencies that formulate the policies, select the teachers, and administer the program of the public-school system, it is imperative that Presbyterians exercise their privilege of service in this vital area of community life.

Appreciation plus money

We must work actively for improved financial support of the schools. Staffs composed of fully qualified teachers who are worthy members of their high calling can help to further augment all the educational values we hold dear. Much of the problem of development of such values through the public schools is due to handicaps imposed on school personnel receiving inadequate financial support, working in overcrowded classrooms and on overloaded teaching schedules. They cannot possibly find time to give the careful thought they so desire to the larger implications of their calling.

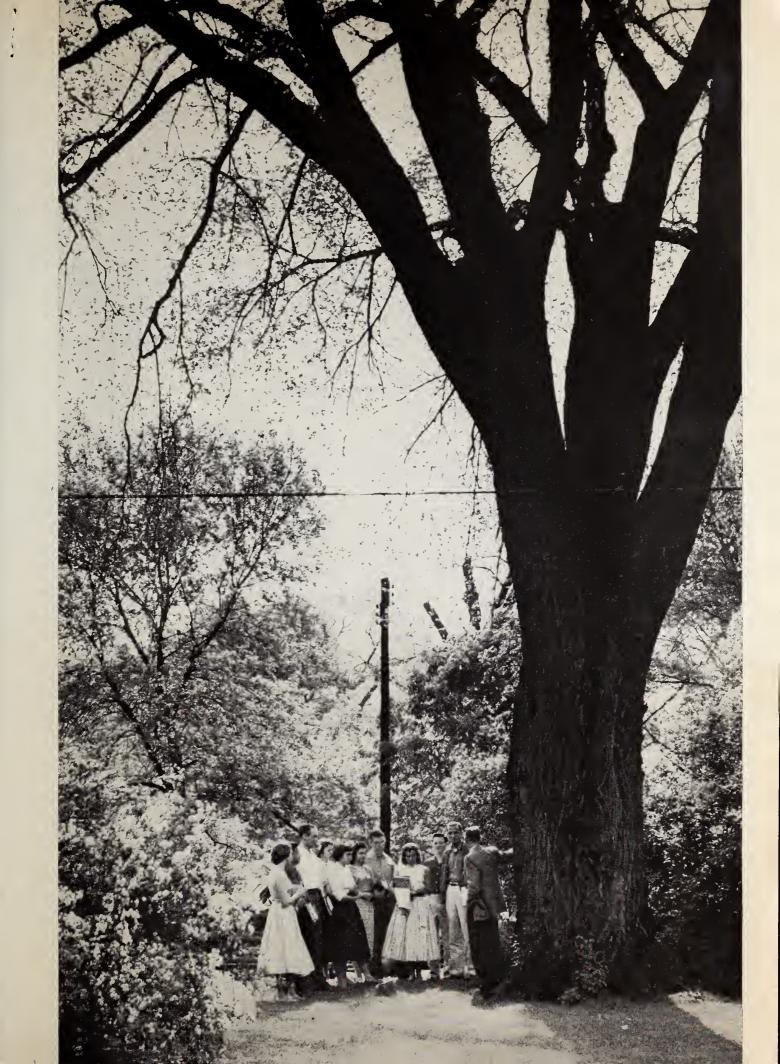
The increased birth rate has placed great burdens on the public schools. Greater pressures will be felt in the future. Lowering of school standards is no answer. We believe individualized instruction in well-equipped classrooms is a part of *our* responsibility. Too few pastors and sessions have thrown their weight behind moves to undergird the schools in their struggles to do the job.

To this end we call upon the members of our church to give vigorous support to the financial needs of the schools and to the importance of adequate salaries for teachers as a corollary of desired high standards for the profession. We also covenant to do everything possible to make teachers feel they are appreciated and one of the most important professional groups to whom we can entrust our foremost spiritual resource—the growing child.

Church-school contacts

[The church] challenges the professional educators of the public schools and the religious leaders of all faiths and denominations to establish a system of intercommunication, which may result in better understanding of the purposes and processes of public state-supported education and of religious education implemented by the respective churches.

The July issue of Social Progress will publish the General Assembly report on the church and public schools in full. Reprints are available at 15¢ from Presbyterian Distribution Service. For addresses see column 1 page 36.





Class inspects reproduction of Lincoln-Berry store, where Lincoln began study of law with books traded for merchandise.

Campus in Lincolnland (Continued)



In Springfield cemetery, class studies inscription on tomb.

During the pre-Civil War years, Illinois College was a stronghold of abolitionist sentiment. At the base of a towering elm is a plaque commemorating a meeting of students and faculty in 1837 to protest the murder of abolitionist newspaperman Elijah Lovejov at Alton, Illinois.

To help students understand mid-nineteenth century America, Dean Ernest G. Hildner, Jr., enjoys pointing out the historical landmarks which surround them. This spring he led a field trip of the Illinois campus as well as of New Salem and Springfield.

Links with Lincoln also are to be found in Illinois College student records. Ann Rutledge's brother, David, and William Berry, Lincoln's partner in the store at New Salem, attended classes on the campus. (Ann, who died in August, 1835, was to have entered the "female academy" affiliated with the college that fall.) Lincoln's law partner, William H. Herndon, attended Illinois until his father decided William was being indoctrinated by the abolitionist faculty. Richard Yates, Civil War governor of Illinois, was a member of the college's first graduating class.

Apparently, some of the significance of the college's historical heritage has rubbed off on present-day graduates. Who's Who in America reveals that Illinois College has a higher representation of graduates for its size (350) than any other institution in the state, and in this respect stands twenty-sixth in the nation.



Stories from Illinois History

NUMBER 6

UNDER THREE FLAGS: Illinois Before Statehood

By PHYLLIS CONNOLLY

"Papa, Mama, it's coming! The convoy is coming! Hurry! Hurry!"

"In a minute, Armand, in a minute," laughed his father. "We've waited a whole year for the convoy to come, and we can wait five minutes more."

"But Papa, even the commandant, Major de Makarty, is down at the dock. Oh, hurry, please!" And ten-year-old Armand Pineau jumped up and down with excitement.

Indeed all the inhabitants of the usually sleepy village of Kaskaskia seemed to be scurrying to the dock at the edge of the river. In the Illinois country during the 1700's the arrival of the annual convoy from New Orleans was almost as festive an event as Christmas. In the late fall or early winter the boats reached Kaskaskia with a year's supply of goods for the French settlers (or habitants as they were called): fine carved furniture, soft satins and rustling silk to be trimmed with delicate lace and made into party clothes, bolt after bolt of bright red and blue cloth for everyday clothes, and crude wooden farm tools. Then each spring the bateaux (flatboats) and pirogues (boats made of hollowedout logs) were loaded with bulging sacks of flour and gleaming beaver, otter, and muskrat skins for sale in New Orleans. Soldiers accompanied the convoy to protect goods and travelers from Indian attacks.

This year, 1753, the boats also carried many workmen who had been sent from France to rebuild Fort de Chartres, some sixteen miles up the Mississippi from Kaskaskia. The new fort would be grand—built of stone to withstand the flood waters which had washed away the old wooden fort and made so strong that the English could never conquer it.

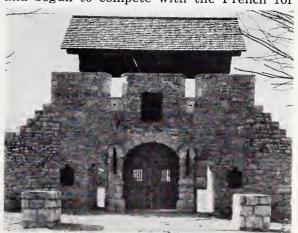
Kaskaskia was the best known of the French villages in Illinois, because it was the largest and was the center of trade. To the north were settlements at Prairie du Rocher, Fort de Chartres, St. Phillippe, and Cahokia. Across the Mississippi was Ste. Genevieve, and far, far to the east, on the Wabash River, was Vincennes. At Ste. Genevieve and St. Phillippe, many habitants worked in the local

salt and lead mines; Fort de Chartres was the home of merchants who traded at the fort. But most of the French *habitants* made their living by trapping in the winter and farming in the summer.

The land they worked was laid out in long narrow strips near the villages. Most farmers had several strips, all located in different places. Wheat was the major crop, and it grew well in the rich land along the Mississippi. The French also raised corn—a crop they had borrowed from the Indians along with beans, squash, pumpkins, watermelons, and cantaloupes.

Important decisions, such as when to build roads or make repairs on the village church, were made by town councils called *syndics*. These were elected each year by those *habitants* who were allowed to vote—men old enough to bear arms (probably over age fourteen) and widows. Thus the *habitants* enjoyed a certain amount of self-government; even though the French king did not really believe in democracy, he was too far away to curb the spirit of his Illinois subjects.

They were jolly folk, these habitants, always ready for a party, especially on holidays. But their easy-going way of life was soon destined to end. Traders from the English colonies along the Atlantic Coast had crossed the Appalachian Mountains and reached the Ohio Valley as early as the 1680's and begun to compete with the French for



Restored gateway to Fort de Chartres

the favor of the Indians and control of the fur trade. The fur traders of both nations realized that control of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys would bring with it a fabulous fortune in fur. Eventually the conflict between France and England spread beyond North America; in India, on the continent of Europe, and on the high seas the two nations fought bitterly. Finally, in 1763, England was victorious. The flags of the New World now bore the rampaging lion of England rather than the golden lilies of France. Britain was master of an immense empire, and one small part of it was Illinois.

When word of the English conquest reached the Illinois habitants, they were dismayed. Would the Protestant English respect their Catholic faith? Would the English permit them to keep their Negro and Indian slaves? Rather than wait to find out, many of the French moved to the west side of the Mississippi, then under Spanish control. Others stayed to face an uncertain future. But the English were kept busy fighting Indians farther east, and not until 1765 did they take possession of the Illinois country. The days of British rule, too, were numbered, for on July 4, 1776, the American colonies declared their independence.

Two years later to the very day, a fieryhaired Virginian lay in the woods on the east bank of the Kaskaskia River, not far from the town of Kaskaskia, waiting for night to fall. With him were 175 Kentucky militiamen, skilled in frontier warfare. When the last rays of the blazing July sun had faded from the western sky, the "Long Knives," as the Indians respectfully called them, crossed the river to Kaskaskia and quickly overpowered its small detachment of Redcoats. Not a shot was fired. The British commander did not even realize that the Americans were in the village until he was awakened by the buckskin-clad colonel of the militia, George Rogers Clark.

Why had he come to Illinois, this strapping six-footer? A native of Virginia, he had, when he was nineteen years of age, crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains to settle in Kentucky. Some four years later the Revolution broke



Most residences of the French period were built similarly to the restored Cahokia Courthouse.



Illinois in the days of the French

out, and Clark helped fight Indian raiding parties sent by the British in Detroit against the isolated Kentucky settlements. The British hoped to destroy that thin line of outposts and confine the Americans to the Atlantic Coast. The Indians depended for support on the British forts at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and Clark well knew that Kentucky would not be safe until these posts were in American hands. He must capture them. But how? He had no army, no money.

But he had a friend—Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia. Impressed with the young frontiersman's daring plan, the Governor gave Clark an order to raise an army. In the spring of 1778, with his 175 men, Clark started for Illinois. Floating down the Ohio River on flatboats, the little army landed near abandoned Fort Massac and set out on foot for Kaskaskia, 120 miles away. After Clark had captured Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778, the inhabitants of Illinois (and of Vincennes, also) pledged their loyalty to the State of Virginia.

When this news reached Detroit, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hamilton, the British commander, was enraged—and worried. Probably the impudent Clark would try to capture Detroit in the spring! Hamilton quickly rounded up a force of Indians, French militia, and British soldiers and sent them to retake Vincennes—not too difficult a task, for Clark had been able to send only a few of his troops to guard the Wabash post.

News of the British recapture of Vincennes reached Clark in January, 1779, at Kaskaskia, where he was impatiently awaiting the arrival of more troops from Virginia. If reinforcements did not come, he was sure to be captured by Hamilton's forces in the spring. Should he retreat to Kentucky, or should he make an immediate attempt to retake Vincennes? In the latter case, could his men survive the two-hundred-mile march across frozen prairies, swollen streams, and flooded bottomlands in the dead of winter and with little food? Early in February he made up his mind.

On February 5, 1779, some two hundred Kentuckians and habitants marched out from Kaskaskia. Three weeks later Vincennes was theirs. During that time they had waded through water that sometimes reached their necks and, chilled to the bone, had been unable to light fires to dry out for fear of revealing their presence to hostile Indians. After two weeks they ran out of food, and ate only one meal in five days. But they pressed eastward to Vincennes—and stormed the British fort. On February 25, Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton surrendered.

Clark's expedition had been sponsored by Virginia, which claimed the Illinois country and organized it as a county of that state in December, 1778. Governor Patrick Henry then appointed young John Todd, a member of Clark's army, to govern the new county. Todd set up courts at Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Vincennes. The judges were elected by the people. In Cahokia, populated primarily by Frenchmen, the court functioned smoothly. But in Kaskaskia there was trouble, for half the judges were French and half were American, and neither group could understand the other's language. Consequently Kaskaskia quickly became a lawless townand remained so for a decade.

In 1784 Virginia turned over her claim to Illinois and other territory in the West to the United States, but Congress did not pass an ordinance establishing the form of government for the new Northwest Territory (which included Illinois) until 1787. And three more years passed before the territorial governor—aristocratic, somewhat overbearing Arthur St. Clair—visited Illinois. Upon reaching Kaskaskia one of the Governor's first acts was to create a new county, named for himself. Five years later a second Illinois county, Randolph, was established. Illinois remained a part of the Northwest Territory until 1800, when it was made a part of the newly formed Territory of Indiana.

Although the Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory, many efforts were made to establish it in the Illinois country. Residents of the eastern half of Indiana Territory (present-day Indiana) were inclined to be against slavery, and because of their greater numbers were usually able to control the actions of the territorial legislature. Consequently Illinoisans began working for the separation of Illinois from Indiana, and in 1809 they succeeded.

For the next decade control of the new Illinois Territory rested in the hands of a small group of men. They were, for the most part, men of education and wealth—lawyers, gentlemen-farmers, owners of vast tracts of land and, occasionally, of slaves. None of them were natives of Illinois. Born in the East, in Canada, and in Europe, they had come to the West to seek their fortunes—and positions of influence.

Most prominent among them was Ninian Edwards. Born in Maryland, he had gone, as a young man, to Kentucky, where he acquired land, practiced law, served in the legislature, and eventually became chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals. In 1809 he was appointed governor of Illinois Territory. Once in office he quickly gathered around him a host of friends and enemies. Praised for his kindness, generosity, and wit, he was criticized severely for his pompousness, instability, and tendency to hesitate in moments of crisis. One of Edwards' most valuable political allies was his cousin Nathaniel Pope, a native of Kentucky who eventually settled in Kaskaskia, where he became a prominent lawyer. President James Madison appointed him secretary of the newly created territory at the same time his cousin was made governor. Edwards, however, was delayed in reaching Kaskaskia, and the important task of organizing the territory (laying out counties and appointing officials) fell to Pope. He was elected territorial delegate to Congress in 1816 and secured the admission of Illinois to the Union two years later.

Another member of the Edwards group was Daniel Pope Cook, Nathaniel Pope's nephew and later Ninian Edwards' son-in-law. A charming, handsome lawyer, he served two terms as clerk of the territorial legislature. He was also appointed to the post of auditor of public accounts and later to a federal judgeship. In 1818 he became the first attorney general of the State of Illinois; later he served four terms in Congress. Also allied with Edwards were two men who were appointed by Congress to investigate land titles: Michael Jones and Elijah Backus, who was the father-in-law of Nathaniel Pope.



George Rogers Clark addressing the Indians
—a mural in the Illinois State Capitol.



Nathaniel Pope

Leaders of the group opposed to Governor Edwards were two brothers, Robert and William Morrison, and Irish-born John Edgarat one time said to be the largest landowner and the wealthiest man in the Northwest. These three had acquired vast amounts of land, much of it illegally, and they were especially bitter toward Land Commissioners Jones and Backus. A political ally of Edgar and the Morrisons was Jesse B. Thomas, who, as territorial delegate to Congress in 1808, had persuaded that body to separate Illinois from Indiana Territory. In 1818 he became president of the constitutional convention, and after statehood was elected one of Illinois' first two United States senators. Other members of the anti-Edwards group included John McLean, who became the first congressman from the state; Elias Kent Kane, later Illinois' first secretary of state; and Welshborn John Rice Jones and his son Rice Jones.

Two politicians of the period managed an almost impossible feat: They stayed neutral in the political struggles of the day. These two were Shadrach Bond, first delegate to Congress from Illinois Territory and later first governor of the state, and Canadianborn, French-speaking Pierre Menard, a highly successful merchant and fur trader, who, after statehood, became Illinois' first lieutenant governor.

While the game of politics was being played

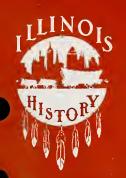
in Kaskaskia, Indians to the North were putting on their war paint. After the Revolution settlers had streamed west, demanding land, and the Indians—now desperate—determined to resist. In 1812 they joined their old friends the English in a war against the land-hungry Americans. The cluster of settlements in southern Illinois suffered little from Indian attacks, but on a sultry August morning in the first year of the war, one hundred men, women, and children gallantly marched out of Fort Dearborn only to be massacred beside the sparkling waters of Lake Michigan. The next year (1813) Governor Edwards led a band of militiamen in an attack on the Indians at Lake Peoria. Fort Clark was then built at the lake to protect settlements in southern Illinois from Indian raids.

In 1814, after the war was over, pioneers rushed to take up land in Illinois. By 1817 some of the territory's politicians, led by Daniel Pope Cook, thought Illinois was ready for statehood. Early in 1818 the territorial delegate, Nathaniel Pope, sponsored a bill in Congress to admit Illinois to the Union.

When the bill was considered in the House of Representatives, Pope asked for two changes in it. The first was to move the state's northern boundary (which had been set in the Ordinance of 1787 at the southern tip of Lake Michigan) some forty-one miles farther north. Illinois, Pope argued, needed the port of Chicago and a coastline on Lake Michigan. Then the new state would be tied commercially to the states of the North as well as, via the Mississippi, to New Orleans and the South. The second change Pope asked for concerned money. The federal government usually turned over to each new state 5 per cent of the funds received from the sale of governmental lands within the state's boundaries. The states then used this money to construct roads and canals. Pope, however, claimed that roads would undoubtedly be built whether or not the federal government gave money to Illinois for that purpose. He therefore requested that only 2 per cent of the land-sale money be set aside for roads and that the other 3 per cent be used to establish schools. Congress agreed to both of Pope's requests.

On December 3, 1818, Illinois became the twenty-first state of the Union. As Pope wrote to the voters back home, "We will enter upon a state government with better prospects than any state ever did—the best soil in the world, a mild climate, a large state with the most ample funds to educate every child in the state."

This is number 6 in a series of pamphlets published by the Illinois State Historical Library for the Illinois State Historical Society. Copies may be obtained without charge by writing to the Illinois State Historical Society, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois.



Stories from Illinois History

NUMBER 7

THE PRAIRIE STATE'S GOVERNORS

By PHYLLIS CONNOLLY

Carefully side-stepping the sharp, slippery stones that were half-hidden in the deep mud, a powerful chestnut stallion slowly made his way past the rickety stores and whitewashed stone cottages—their gay flower gardens protected by neat picket fences—that lined Kaskaskia's streets. The big horse could sense his master's excitement; the hands that usually gripped the reins firmly were trembling ever so slightly. But the pretty girls who waved at the rider noticed only his flashing smile—such a contrast to his jet black hair and somber hazel eyes. He was a great favorite with the ladies—and with their gentlemen, too,—this Shadrach Bond, who at noon today, October 6, 1818, would be inaugurated as the first governor of the new State of Illinois.

Bond's duties as governor were much more limited than are those of Illinois' governor today, because the men who, in 1818, framed the Illinois constitution did not wish to give their governor too much power. Today, the governor of Illinois can veto legislation—that is, he can stop a bill passed by the General Assembly from becoming law—but in 1818 he could not, nor could he be re-elected to a second term.

Despite their limited authority the early governors were very influential in shaping the development of the pioneer state. Midway in his term Edward Coles, the second governor, successfully led the fight against certain

members of the General Assembly who tried to make slavery legal in Illinois.* Ninian Edwards, Illinois' third governor, was also an influential — and controversial — figure in state politics.

However, by 1830, when the aristocratic Edwards' term was over, the people wanted a new type of leader, one who was not a "gentleman" but a "man of the people," one like the nation's hero—General Andrew Jackson. All over the West ambitious politicians, hoping for a free ride into office, jumped on the Jackson bandwagon. One such man was a tall, lanky Illinois lawyer named John Reynolds, whose speech and dress were both rough. By taking advantage of the combination of the people's disappointment in Edwards and their admiration for Jackson, Reynolds succeeded in being elected Illinois' fourth governor.

During the 1830's the last Indians left Illinois soil, and fingers of settlement gradually stretched farther and farther north. Population increased, and with it, the demand for public transportation. In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected governor on a platform calling for the construction of railroads and a canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Illinois River. But disaster struck in 1837 when a financial panic swept the country, and Illinois, the canal barely begun, faced bankruptcy. Governor Duncan and his successor, Thomas Carlin, could not solve the state's problems,

^{*} See "Stories from Illinois History," Number 4.



HENRY HORNER
(1879-1940)
Donor of large Lincoln
collection to Illinois



WILLIAM G. STRATTON
(1914-)
Illinois' current governor



SHADRACH BOND (1773-1832) Illinois' first governor



RICHARD YATES
(1815-1873)
Illinois' Civil War governor



COLES 1786-1868



EDWARDS 1775-1833



REYNOLDS 1788-1865



EWING 1795-1846



DUNCAN 1794-1844



CARLIN 1789-1852



FORD 1800-1850

but with the election of energetic Thomas Ford to the governorship in 1842, Illinois' finances were established on a firm basis. Six years later, midway in the administration of Governor Augustus French, a new constitution was adopted. This document increased the authority of the governor. Now, for example, he could veto some legislation.

The 1850's were prosperous years for Illinois, and most contented citizens chose to ignore two problems which called for attention. The first was dishonesty in government. In 1857 former governor Joel Matteson, a Democrat, was charged with having cheated the state out of a large sum of money while he was in office. Matteson denied that he had done anything illegal, although he was unable to explain his actions to the satisfaction of the legislature. Finally, to avoid prosecution, he agreed to return \$250,000 to the state.

But this issue of dishonesty, or corruption, in government for the moment was overshadowed by the problem of slavery. Illinois and the nation needed leadership, for the existing political parties were divided and quarreled bitterly among themselves. In 1854 a new party—called Republican—was born. In Illinois, two years later, the Republicans elected the popular William H. Bissell governor.

In the crucial election of 1860 the Republicans were again victorious, putting handsome, capable Richard Yates in the governor's office. With almost excessive zeal Governor Yates threw himself into the Civil War effort, raising troops and money. He also differed violently with the Democratic majority in the legislature, which in 1863 passed a resolution calling for a peace convention and an armistice to end the war. Yates, infuriated by this action, vetoed the resolution and for the first time in Illinois history prorogued the

legislature—that is, forced it to adjourn. After the war Republican politicians did not hesitate to claim all the credit for victory and to denounce their Democratic opponents as "traitors." While this claim was not true, it was an effective vote-getter, and for almost thirty years (1864-92) Republicans continued to hold most of the important political offices in Illinois. Richard J. Oglesby, who succeeded Yates as governor in 1864, was the only man to be elected governor three times. He served only two full terms, however, for ten days after he began his second term, he resigned

to become a United States senator.

Between Oglesby's first administration and his second (ten-day) tenure, the governor of Illinois was John M. Palmer, a man who, in contrast to many politicians of the time, attempted to dispel the bitterness that was the heritage of the Civil War. He also tried to make the services of state government available to all, not just to a few special interest groups. But Palmer was too progressive—perhaps too statesmanlike—for his time, and while in office he had much difficulty in carrying out his plans. The major event of his administration was the adoption, in 1870, of Illinois' third constitution, and this document is still in force today. It provides that governors can succeed themselves in office.

In Illinois the years after the Civil War were filled with change and unrest. Illinois was no longer a sleepy agricultural state but a growing, smoke-breathing industrial giant with a backbone of steel. Reform was in the air. During the administration of Governor Joseph Fifer (1889-93) two important measures were passed, one requiring compulsory education for children up to age fourteen, the other the adoption of the Australian or secret ballot. But these changes were not enough.



FRENCH 1808-1864



MATTESON 1808-1873



BISSELL 1811-1860



WOOD 1798-1880



OGLESBY 1824-1899



PALMER 1817-1900



BEVERIDGE 1824-1910



CULLOM 1829-1914



HAMILTON 1847-1905



FIFER 1840-1938



ALTGELD 1847-1902



TANNER 1844-1901



YATES II 1860-1936



DENEEN 1863-1940

The voters were looking for a more progressive leader, and in 1892 they discovered him—John Peter Altgeld.

Altgeld, the state's first Democratic governor in thirty-six years, was truly a man of the new industrial age. The son of German immigrants, he had had little formal education as a child, but eventually he managed to study law and became a judge. He quickly earned a reputation for honesty and fairness and devoted much time to efforts at reforming what he thought were injustices in the law and the prison system. His election as governor in 1892 was hailed as a victory for the poor. Once in office Altgeld worked energetically, and his achievements were substantial. But he is perhaps best remembered for his pardon in 1893 of three anarchists who had been, he thought, unjustly convicted of the murder of several Chicago policemen during the Haymarket Riot seven years previously. Altgeld looked upon the pardon as a simple act of justice, but his fellow citizens thought otherwise, and in 1896 he was defeated for re-election.

For the next several years Republicans again held all the major state offices. During the administration of Governor Charles S. Deneen an important event was the passage, in 1910, of a direct primary law making the voters responsible for selecting each party's candidates for office.

Many other aspects of state government also seemed ripe for change, for Illinois, now highly industrialized, was still operating under a constitution designed to meet the problems of a predominantly agricultural state. In 1913 Governor Edward Dunne (the first Democratic governor since Altgeld) urged the appointment of a commission to study means of increasing efficiency and re-

ducing waste in state government. This the legislature did, and after a year's study the commission made its report. Although Dunne did not succeed in getting the legislature to enact the commission's recommendations into law, his Republican successor, Frank O. Lowden, used this plan as a basis for a successful efficiency program of his own. The reorganization act of 1917 abolished more than one hundred boards, offices, and commissions and set up nine administrative departments, each dealing with a major area of governmental concern, such as finance and agriculture. The heads of these departments were appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate.

During the 1920's Illinois Republicans seemed to spend as much time fighting each other as they did fighting the Democrats. After one term Lowden did not seek re-election. Indeed, he almost won the Republican nomination for the presidency. He was succeeded as governor by Republican Len Small, who, in 1926, was charged by the Republican Attorney General with conspiracy and embezzlement (partly on what can be considered technical grounds). Eventually Small was cleared (although he did repay the state a large sum of money), but the Republican split deepened. In 1928 matters worsened when Small sought his party's renomination for a third consecutive term as governor; he was defeated in the primary election by Republican Secretary of State Louis Emmerson.

Emmerson's administration coincided with the early days of the Great Depression. All over the nation, as factories closed and businesses collapsed, despairing men voted overwhelmingly for a change in political leaders. In Illinois, Judge Henry Horner, a Democrat,



DUNNE 1853-1937



LOWDEN 1861-1943



SMALL 1862-1936



EMMERSON 1863-1941



STELLE 1891-



GREEN 1897-1958



STEVENSON 1900-

was elected governor in 1932. He found the state facing bankruptcy, and, to meet the emergency, cut governmental expenses and successfully urged the legislature to adopt a state sales tax.

Like their opponents before them, the Democrats, during the 1930's, fought bitterly among themselves. Horner's vigorous opposition to the powerful Cook County Democratic political organization finally took its toll. In 1938, midway through his second term, he suffered a severe heart attack which left him a semi-invalid. Whenever he could he conducted state affairs, but many times his duties were assumed by a small group of trusted advisors. Horner died a few months before his term was over, and Lieutenant Governor John Stelle succeeded him.

In 1940 the Republicans returned to office. The new governor, Dwight H. Green, carried through an administrative reorganization to increase government efficiency although there was unfavorable comment on the man-

ner in which state business was conducted. In 1948 he was defeated in his bid for a third term by Adlai E. Stevenson, who received the largest majority of votes ever given a candidate for governor in the state. An Illinoisan whose fame is widespread, Stevenson has twice been the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

When he became governor in 1952, William G. Stratton was one of the youngest men ever to hold that position in Illinois. He was not, however, a stranger to political office, having served two terms each as congressman-at-large and state treasurer. Features of Governor Stratton's administration have been the reapportionment of the General Assembly (first in fifty years), the accomplishment of large-scale highway construction and traffic safety programs, and the erection of a new office building to house the increasing number of state employees needed to provide the citizens of Illinois with the many services demanded by this complex age.

ILLINOIS' THIRTY-TWO GOVERNORS

Shadrach Bond (term of office, 1818-22) Chief events during his administration: Illinois admitted to the Union. State bank established at Shawneetown. State capital removed to Vandalia.

Edward Coles (1822-26) Fight against slavery. New statehouse erected in Vandalia. First tax levied for support of public schools.

Ninian Edwards (1826-30) First state penitentiary established at Alton. Winnebago War.

John Reynolds (1830-34) Black Hawk War. Final cession of Indian land in Illinois.

William L. D. Ewing (Nov. 17, 1834--Dec. 3, 1834) As president pro tem of the State Senate, Ewing became governor after the lieutenant governor resigned and Reynolds entered Congress.

Joseph Duncan (1834-38) Internal improvement scheme passed. State capital removed to Springfield. Elijah P. Lovejoy assassinated.

Thomas Carlin (1838-42) State bank fails. Supreme Court reorganized. State Library created.

Thomas Ford (1842-46) Mormon agitation. Mexican War begins.

Augustus C. French (1846-49, 1849-53) Constitution of 1848 adopted. Illinois and Michigan Canal completed. First free public high school opened.

Joel A. Matteson (1853-57) Repub-

lican party organized. State debt reduced. Anti-slavery agitation. First state fair held. Legislation passed to establish a free public school system. Illinois Central Railroad completed.

William H. Bissell (1857-60) Illinois State Normal University established. Lincoln-Douglas debates.

John Wood (1860-61) Succeeded Governor Bissell, who died in office.

Richard Yates (1861-65) Civil War. Constitutional Convention of 1862. Legislature prorogued.

Richard J. Oglesby (1865-69, Jan. 13-23, 1873, 1885-89) Black Code repealed. University of Illinois established. Troops called out to suppress strikes in 1885 and 1886. Haymarket Riot.

John M. Palmer (1869-73) Constitution of 1870 adopted. Chicago Fire.

John L. Beveridge (1873-77) Lincoln Monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, dedicated.

Shelby M. Cullom (1877-81, 1881-83) First compulsory school attendance law passed. Railroad strike of 1877.

John M. Hamilton (1883-85) Succeeded Cullom, who resigned to enter the U. S. Senate.

Joseph W. Fifer (1889-93) Compulsory education law revised. Secret ballot adopted. University of Chicago chartered.

John P. Altgeld (1893-97) Anar-

chists pardoned. Pullman strike. Chicago World's Fair. Prison reform. Child labor regulated.

John R. Tanner (1897-1901) Spanish-American War.

Richard Yates (1901-5) Child labor law revised.

Charles S. Deneen (1905-9, 1909-13)

Direct primary law adopted. State
civil service code established.

Edward F. Dunne (1913-17) Efficiency and economy commission to study state government created. Suffrage extended to women.

Frank O. Lowden (1917-21) State government reorganized.

Len Small (1921-25, 1925-29) Highway construction record set.

Louis L. Emmerson (1929-33) Road building program completed. Motor fuel tax established.

Henry Horner (1933-37, 1937-40) Great Depression. State sales tax adopted. Illinois Waterway completed. Chicago World's Fair.

John Stelle (Oct. 6, 1940-Jan. 13, 1941) Succeeded Governor Horner, who died in office.

Dwight H. Green (1941-45, 1945-49) State administrative agencies reorganized. World War II.

Adlai E. Stevenson (1949-53) Korean War. Civil Defense organized. First state owned and operated tuberculosis hospital opened.

William G. Stratton (1953-57, 1957-) State Office Building constructed. General Assembly reapportioned. New records set in highway construction.

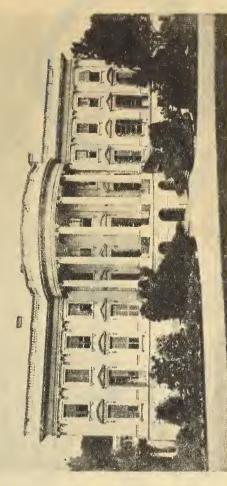
Copies of this pamphlet may be ordered without charge from the Illinois State Historical Society, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois. Printed by authority of the State of Illinois, William G. Stratton, Governor.

Lincoln of Lincoln





Although Illinois is generally thought two other states-Kentucky, where he where the Lincolns arrived when Abe was seven. In 1830, when he was 21, year later, young Lincoln moved to New Salem and in 1837 he went on to Springfield. There he lived for almost 24 years, until he was elected President of as the "Land of Lincoln," the martyred President spent his early years in was born on Feb. 12, 1809, and Indiana, the family settled near Decatur, Ill. A and moved to the nation's Capital, and there he returned in death.



Shown here is the White House during Lincoln's tenure of office. This is the south front before extensive remodeling.

was elected governor in 1932. He found the state facing bankruptcy, and, to meet the emergency, cut governmental expenses and successfully urged the legislature to adopt a state sales tax.

Like their opponents before them, the Democrats, during the 1930's, fought bitterly among themselves. Horner's vigorous opposition to the powerful Cook County Democratic political organization finally took its toll. In 1938, midway through his second term, he suffered a severe heart attack which left him a semi-invalid. Whenever he could he conducted state affairs, but many times his duties were assumed by a small group of trusted advisors. Horner died a few months before his term was over, and Lieutenant Governor John Stelle succeeded him.

In 1940 the Republicans returned to office. The new governor, Dwight H. Green, carried through an administrative reorganization to increase government efficiency although there was unfavorable comment on the man-

ner in which state business was conducted. In 1948 he was defeated in his bid for a third term by Adlai E. Stevenson, who received the largest majority of votes ever given a candidate for governor in the state. An Illinoisan whose fame is widespread, Stevenson has twice been the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

When he became governor in 1952, William G. Stratton was one of the youngest men ever to hold that position in Illinois. He was not, however, a stranger to political office, having served two terms each as congressman-at-large and state treasurer. Features of Governor Stratton's administration have been the reapportionment of the General Assembly (first in fifty years), the accomplishment of large-scale highway construction and traffic safety programs, and the erection of a new office building to house the increasing number of state employees needed to provide the citizens of Illinois with the many services demanded by this complex age.

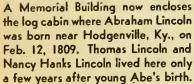
ILLINOIS' THIRTY-TWO GOVERNORS

- Shadrach Bond (term of office, 1818-22) Chief events during his administration; Illinois admitted to the Union. State bank established at Shawneetown. State capital removed to Vandalia.
- Edward Coles (1822-26) Fight against slavery. New statehouse erected in Vandalia. First tax levied for support of public schools.
- Ninian Edwards (1826-30) First state penitentiary established at Alton. Winnebago War.
- John Reynolds (1830-34) Black Hawk War. Final cession of Indian land in Illinois.
- William L. D. Ewing (Nov. 17, 1834--Dec. 3, 1834) As president pro tem of the State Senate, Ewing became governor after the lieutenant governor resigned and Reynolds entered Congress.
- Joseph Duncan (1834-38) Internal improvement scheme passed. State capital removed to Springfield. Elijah P. Lovejoy assassinated.
- Thomas Carlin (1838-42) State bank fails. Supreme Court reorganized. State Library created.
- Thomas Ford (1842-46) Mormon agitation. Mexican War begins.
- Augustus C. French (1846-49, 1849-53) Constitution of 1848 adopted. Illinois and Michigan Canal completed. First free public high school opened.
- Joel A. Matteson (1853-57) Repub-

- lican party organized. State debt reduced. Anti-slavery agitation. First state fair held. Legislation passed to establish a free public school system. Illinois Central Railroad completed.
- William H. Bissell (1857-60) Illinois State Normal University established. Lincoln-Douglas debates.
- John Wood (1860-61) Succeeded Governor Bissell, who died in office.
- Richard Yates (1861-65) Civil War. Constitutional Convention of 1862. Legislature prorogued.
- Richard J. Oglesby (1865-69, Jan. 13-23, 1873, 1885-89) Black Code repealed. University of Illinois established. Troops called out to suppress strikes in 1885 and 1886. Haymarket Riot.
- John M. Palmer (1869-73) Constitution of 1870 adopted. Chicago Fire.
- John L. Beveridge (1873-77) Lincoln Monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, dedicated.
- Shelby M. Cullom (1877-81, 1881-83) First compulsory school attendance law passed. Railroad strike of 1877.
- John M. Hamilton (1883-85) Succeeded Cullom, who resigned to enter the U. S. Senate.
- Joseph W. Fifer (1889-93) Compulsory education law revised. Secret ballot adopted. University of Chicago chartered.
- John P. Altgeld (1893-97) Anar-

- chists pardoned. Pullman strike. Chicago World's Fair. Prison reform. Child labor regulated.
- John R. Tanner (1897-1901) Spanish-American War.
- Richard Yates (1901-5) Child labor law revised.
- Charles S. Deneen (1905-9, 1909-13)
 Direct primary law adopted. State
 civil service code established.
- Edward F. Dunne (1913-17) Efficiency and economy commission to study state government created. Suffrage extended to women.
- Frank O. Lowden (1917-21) State government reorganized.
- Len Small (1921-25, 1925-29) Highway construction record set.
- Louis L. Emmerson (1929-33) Road building program completed. Motor fuel tax established.
- Henry Horner (1933-37, 1937-40) Great Depression. State sales tax adopted. Illinois Waterway completed. Chicago World's Fair.
- John Stelle (Oct. 6, 1940-Jan. 13, 1941) Succeeded Governor Horner, who died in office.
- Dwight H. Green (1941-45, 1945-49) State administrative agencies reorganized. World War II.
- Adlai E. Stevenson (1949-53) Korean War. Civil Defense organized. First state owned and operated tuberculosis hospital opened.
- William G. Stratton (1953-57, 1957-) State Office Building constructed. General Assembly reapportioned. New records set in highway construction.







The Lincolns moved next to Spencer County, Ind., and settled on what was known as the Pigeon Creek Farm. This area since has been made a National Shrine dedicated to Lincoln and it is here his mother is buried.



Lincoln's first home in Illinois was on a plot of land near Decatur in Macon County. This is said to be the only picture of the small log cabin which disappeared soon after the Lincoln family moved away to another home.



About 1830 or 1831, Thomas Lincoln who, after his wife's death, had married Sarah Bush, left his Macon County home and went to Coles County, Ill., where he settled on a farm not far south of Charleston.



Abraham Lincoln lived part of his six years in New Salem in the Rutledge Tavern, now completely restored. Ann Rutledge, of legendary romantic association with Abe, also lived here with her parents.



Lincoln came to Springfield in 1837 and immediately began the practice of law. In 1842, he and Mary Todd were married and, having no home of their own, moved to this two-story structure called the Globe Tavern.

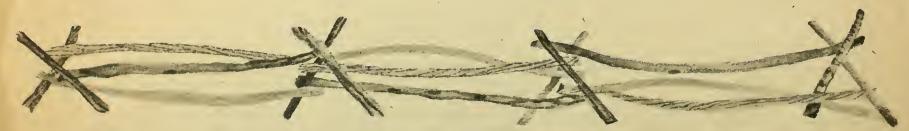


This is a picture of the only home Abraham Lincoln ever owned, located in Springfield, Ill. This photograph, taken about 1860, shows Lincoln standing in the yard with two of his sons, Willie and Tad.



With Stephen T. Logan as his partner, Lincoln practiced law in this Springfield building from 1841 to 1843. The building is the same today except for a re-covering of the exterior of the lower floor.

Land of Lincoln



Although Illinois is generally thought of as the "Land of Lincoln," the martyred President spent his early years in two other states—Kentucky, where he was born on Feb. 12, 1809, and Indiana, where the Lincolns arrived when Abe was seven. In 1830, when he was 21, the family settled near Decatur, Ill. A year later, young Lincoln moved to New Salem and in 1837 he went on to Springfield. There he lived for almost 24 years, until he was elected President and moved to the nation's Capital, and there he returned in death.



Shown here is the White House during Lincoln's tenure of office. This is the south front before extensive remodeling.

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

Vol. 41. No.

Gerege Many

Springfield, Illinois

April, 195

Illinois

State

Archives

Issue

Published by
THE ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY

from Indian raiders were constructed in as many southern Illinois communities. Fort Clark was erected on the west shore of Peoria Lake by Illinois and Missouri rangers and a detachment of United States troops in 1813.

Only one original document connected with Illinois militia in Indian frontier skirmishes has been found in the Archives. It is entitled, "Muster Roll of Field and Staff Officers in an Expedition by order of his Excellency Governor Edwards from the date of appointment or engagement to the 17th of March, 1813."

Although preserved for a century, other records of the militia in the Territorial period have since been lost, perhaps in the fire that destroyed the Illinois Armory building in 1935. Fortunately, numerous incomplete muster rolls were published as an appendix to Record of the Services of Illinois Soldiers in the Black Hawk War, 1831-32, and in the Mexican War, 1846-48, compiled in 1902 by Adjutant General Isaac H. Elliott.

Singularly, the office of the Adjutant General before the middle 1880's contained no original records of the Black Hawk or Mexican wars. The General Assembly in 1879 authorized the Governor to appoint a clerk to go to Washington to transcribe all records of the wars mentioned. Five hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose. Developments were described by the Adjutant General. He wrote:

Governor Cullom appointed Col. Ferris Foreman of Vandalia, late Colonel of the Third Regiment, Illinois volunteers, and the only surviving Colonel of the Mexican War, to that duty. Col. Foreman proceeded to Washington, and in his report to the Governor, under date Dec. 16, 1879, states that he was denied the privilege of access to the records by the Adjutant General under the standing orders and regulations of the War Department, and reported that it would be necessary to have a resolution passed by Congress before access could be had to the rolls on file in the War Department. After the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, became Secretary of War, Governor Cullom, who had always taken an active interest in the effort to obtain these records for the State, visited him in Washington, and on the personal solicitation of the Governor, Secretary Lincoln was induced to cause these rolls to be transcribed by clerks in the War Department and correct copies of all such have been furnished by him to this office.

BLACK HAWK WAR RECORDS

The Black Hawk War was shortlived but gains importance in history because a number of the men engaged held high rank in public life. Abraham Lincoln was elected captain of a Sangamon County company. Sidney Breese of Kaskaskia, afterward a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court as well as United States Senator, served as lieutenant colonel. Thomas Carlin of Greene County enrolled as a private. He later became Governor, serving from 1838 to 1842. Orville Hickman Browning enlisted in an Adams County unit. Later he filled the unexpired term of Senator Stephen A. Douglas and served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Andrew Johnson. Each of these veterans held other public office.

Adjutant General Elliott published an historical memorandum on the Black Hawk War. He wrote:

The rolls furnished by the War Department and published in this volume, although by no means complete, show that the State of Illinois furnished one hundred and seventy-four companies of volunteer rangers and spies, which were actually mustered into the service for various periods of time, during the Black Hawk War. This, of course, does not include large numbers of the State militia, who were under arms, and performed services of greater or less importance, and whose names will remain forever unknown, many of whom were never actually mustered by any United States military officer, nor have any rolls or other account of their service been preserved.

Forty-nine counties contributed to the armed forces that took the field against the Indians. JoDaviess and Morgan counties each enrolled ten companies or detachments. Sangamon and Gallatin counties each mustered nine units. This does not mean that all of these units served for the duration of the conflict. Abraham Lincoln was captain of one company organized in Sangamon County for thirty days of service. He re-enlisted as a private in Captain Elijah Iles' company and for his third term of service was a private in the company of Captain Jacob M. Early, both of Sangamon County.

Black Hawk was a warrior of the Sauk tribe but was not a tribal chief as has been represented many times. The Sauk tribe, under a treaty with the United States, had relinquished their lands at the mouth of the Rock River in Illinois and were removed to lands west of the Mississippi River.

Black Hawk with a small band returned to his former village site in 1831 but retreated before a superior force of Illinois militia and federal troops.

The Indian warrior summoned new courage in 1832 and again crossed the Mississippi with a small number of braves and their women and children. Federal troops and state militia pursued the Indian band and killed many men, women, and children. Black Hawk escaped and appears to have sought refuge among the Winnebago tribe. That tribe turned him over to the armed forces. He suffered no penalty but was conducted to Washington and other cities where he was impressed with the power of the "Great White Father."

Black Hawk's Indian name was Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk." He died in 1838, at the age of about seventy-one, in what is now Lee County, Iowa.

Before he received transcripts of the Black Hawk and the Mexican War muster rolls from Washington, Adjutant General Elliott had inserted in newspapers an invitation to veterans of 1832 and 1846-47 to supply records of their units. Fourteen replies were received and are today in the custody of the Archives.

Among the veterans to respond was William L. Wilson of Rushville. He mentioned the defeat of Major Isaiah Stillman's battalion and stated that he had viewed the bodies of the eleven victims killed by Indians at "Stillman's Run." He added: "I have during that time had much fun with the afterwards President of the U.S. Abraham Lincoln. I remember

one time of wrestling with him—two best in three and ditched him. He was not satisfied and we tried it in a foot race for a five-dollar bill. I won the money and it is spent long ago."

MEXICAN WAR RECORDS

Illinois furnished 6,123 troops for the subjugation of Mexico in 1846-48, the largest contribution of any state except Texas, which enrolled eight thousand men. Muster rolls of six regiments of "Foot Volunteers" and four independent companies of mounted troops which were mustered into the service of the United States are on file in the Archives.

Border troubles, which began with the annexation of Texas by the United States in 1845, led to an armed clash between Mexican troops and those of the United States. President James Polk directed the posting of four thousand troops, under the command of General Zachary Taylor, at the Rio Grande River in 1846. A party of sixty-three American dragoons was surprised and attacked by a body of Mexican lancers in April, 1846. The Americans lost sixteen men before the remainder surrendered. When news reached Washington in May, the Congress declared a state of war to exist between the two governments.

Illinois was assigned a quota of three regiments for service of twelve months.

Governor Thomas Ford issued a call for volunteers and selected thirty companies, which were mustered at Alton. Many more companies were tendered but their services were declined. Congressman Edward D.

Baker of Springfield persuaded the War Department to accept a fourth regiment in 1846, of which he served as colonel.

Under a second call for troops in 1847 two additional Illinios regiments were enrolled for the duration of the war. Officially these were known as the First and Second Regiments, but they were more commonly called the Fifth and Sixth Regiments.

Illinois troops appear to have engaged in sanguinary battle first at Buena Vista, where forty-five hundred Americans under General Taylor routed twenty thousand Mexicans commanded by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The First and Second Illinois Regiments and particularly Colonel William H. Bissell of the Second received warm praise for gallantry in dispatches from General Taylor. Colonel John J. Hardin of Jacksonville, commanding the First, was killed at Buena Vista. His body was brought to his home city for burial.

The Third and Fourth Illinois Regiments were assigned to the division commanded by Major General Robert Patterson. They formed part of the force under Brigadier General James Shields of Illinois when he was in command at Tampico. Both regiments participated in the landing at Vera Cruz; the city surrendered to General Scott in March, 1847.

After resting and reorganizing his forces, Scott moved on toward Mexico City. At Cerro Gordo the Americans defeated General Santa Anna's army in a stubborn battle. General Shields was seriously wounded, and command of his brigade fell upon





THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Notes and Comment

NE of the big "if"s in recent history is what our country might have become and how the world at large might have been affected if Adlai Ewing Stevenson had been elected President of the United States thirteen years ago. Some months back, talking about this "if" and about the various blows Mr. Stevenson had had to take, we asked one of his closest friends, Mrs. Edison Dick, who had known him for forty years, whether she felt sorry for him. "Not at all," she said. "I can feel sorry for a person who hasn't prevailed against fate, but I think he has prevailed." Over the past year, we had the deep pleasure of seeing quite a bit of Mr. Stevenson, with the intention of writing about him in these pages, and the more we saw of him, the surer we were she was right. Of course, every time we listened to him speak, and every time we read his prose, we regretted that he wasn't doing some writing in these pages himself. "I had a taste for literature and for the academic," he said to us last winter, early on a Sunday morning—a corner of time he had reserved in his backbreaking schedule for one of his talks with us—and he went on, "It's been part of the luggage I've carried in public life which doesn't yield public dividends." As always when he talked about himself, there was a lightness in the texture of his voice, and now its tone conveyed a detached, wry enjoyment of his own plight.

That morning was two days after his sixty-fifth birthday, and he had been awakened at his apartment in the Waldorf Towers—his official residence as United States Ambassador to the United Nations—at one in the morning by a caller from the State Department who wanted to tell him about the country's first major air strike in Vietnam. When we arrived for our appointment, around eight o'clock, we learned that Mr. Stevenson had been on the telephone

with government officials intermittently throughout the rest of the night. Nevertheless, he looked fresh and alert, and he was newly shaven and pink-cheeked, dressed in pin-striped navy trousers, a brown tweed jacket, a blue shirt open at the neck, and well-worn bedroom slippers. He had a new crisis on his hands, he told us. Also, he was wondering what to do about a number of house guestsfriends who had come from far points to help him celebrate his birthday. They would be getting up soon, and meanwhile he had arranged for several meetings, on the crisis, to be held later that morning at his office at the United States Mission to the United Nations. He expected to attend a hastily called meeting of the Security Council in the afternoon or evening. Notwithstanding this program, Mr. Stevenson showed no inclination to call off our talk. At the time, we were preoccupied with the broad question of what might have been, for him, and, as a result of having already spent a good many hours watching him and listening to him, with the further question of what might still be. We asked him, after one jangling telephone call, what he would like above all else to be doing at that moment. "I'd like to be out on my farm, in Libertyville, pruning trees," he said, and then, with that delightful, friendly Stevenson laugh, he added, "And I'd like an opportunity to get some rest. I've had about eleven days' vacation all told since I went into this job, four years ago. I'd like to do some reflecting and reading. I have an enormous accumulation of books I'd like to



read. I'd like to be able to spend some time with my children and my grandchildren. And I'd like to travel, in a leisurely way, when I wouldn't be on exhibition and wouldn't have to perform. In the past twenty-four yearsever since I went to Washington during the war—I haven't had an opportunity to travel without having the travel coupled with ceremonies or the writing of articles or the taking of notes. But my first responsibility is to the President and to this job. I'd like to be useful as long as I can be. I've been so involved with affairs of my own generation I'd feel a little bereft if I were not involved. It's tempting sometimes to dream about a tranquil old age, but I think I'd be a little restive."

I N the past four and a half years, in addition to attending sessions with President Kennedy's Cabinet, and then with President Johnson's, and attending meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly and endless United Nations commissions, Mr. Stevenson had several speaking engagements a week, usually at luncheons or at dinners. (When he was not attending breakfasts, luncheons, cocktail parties, dinners, cookouts, and suppers given by other people, at least half of which were connected in one way or another with the United Nations, he usually played host at two or three of them a week himself.) One of his extracurricular appearances last August, shortly before the Democratic Convention, was at the final dinner of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was to make a speech. We met Mr. Stevenson at his apartment a few minutes before he was due at the dinner, and accompanied him to the Grand Ballroom, marvelling as we went at his fantastic energy. He appeared to be wholly absorbed in what he was about to do; there was no sign that he had walked into hundreds of other

ballrooms set up for two or three thousand chicken dinners to be eaten by uncomfortably dinner-jacketed or strenuously gowned goers and doerslawyers, engineers, actors, opera lovers, zoologists, and all the others. From the Bar Association dais, he looked into thousands of unanimated faces without mirroring anything of what he saw; his expression remained lively. An audience of lawyers, Mr. Stevenson had warned us, was by nature extremely conservative, and it seemed to us that he was relishing the challenge. The usual string orchestra, in red-and-gold uniforms, played "Some Enchanted Evening" from a balcony, and Mr. Stevenson, looking up, gave the musicians a nod. He remarked to one of the lawyers on the dais that a pre-dinner highball might be a good idea, and the lawyer offered him what he described as his own "slightly used bourbon." Mr. Stevenson smiled gratefully and took it. Then, as his custom was at dinners of this kind, he put on his horn-rimmed glasses and started studying the speech he had written and making improvements in it. As usual, there were interruptions for autographs, for the introduction of wives, and for announcements from citizens that they had voted for him in 1952 and/or 1956—information that was frequently offered in a near-recriminatory key, because, in a success-happy age, he had not won.

In addressing the A.B.A., Mr. Stevenson tried to make his gray, largely humorless audience laugh, and he succeeded. "I've been paying dues to the A.B.A. for forty years," he began, before starting to read his prepared speech. "Now I have

the privilege of making a speech. Without compensation, of course.

[Laughter] There's something about a Presidential election year that makes even retired politicians restless. [Laughter] At the United Nations, I sometimes yearn for the peace and tranquillity of a political campaign. Everybody wants to talk to me about politics, evidently forgetting that I am now a statesman. [Laughter]" With his audience warmed up and at least somewhat relaxed, Mr. Stevenson said what he had come to say. The pronouncements of Barry Goldwater were much in the minds of Americans that August, and Mr. Stevenson made it clear that he, too, was thinking about them. "I have thought that the strength of the American political system lay precisely in its lack of extreme contrasts, in its rejection of dogma, in the fact that

rigid ideology really has no relevance to our great political parties," he said. "And this system has remained intact for more than a century—the most stable, durable, and adaptable system the world has ever seen. But now, as society and the world become more complex, some people want to repeal the whole thing. They seem to yearn for the old simplicity, for the shorthand analysis, for the black-and-white choice, for the cheap-and-easy answer, for the child's guide to good and evil. The very color and diversity of our pluralistic society seem to confuse them; they want it plain and unitary." The lawyers sat there. Quite evidently, they were not on fire. But Mr. Stevenson wound up with undiminished passion and undiminished devotion to what he wanted to tell them. "The greatness of the issues calls out for greatness in ourselves, to vindicate democracy, to speak for freedom, and to make our profoundest affirmation of faith in the American way of life," he concluded. The applause was dutiful. However, Mr. Stevenson didn't seem disappointed as the thousands of lawyers began to plod out of the ballroom. One of them, a chubby man, rather pale and ill at ease, came over to Mr. Stevenson and, after telling him that he had voted for him in 1952 and again in 1956, said, "I remember 1960 in Los Angeles. That was quite a demonstration they put on for you." "They raise more hell when I'm not a candidate than when I am," Mr. Stevenson said, with his laugh.

Later on, in reply to a question, Mr. Stevenson told us that he thought he could speak fairly easily now, although it had taken him many years to reach that point. "I had a terrible time as a young man," he explained. "I was very self-

conscious, and I could never speak in public without getting paralyzed with fright." He said that his eldest son, Adlai E. Stevenson III, who is a lawyer and a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, was developing into a good speaker. "He's a very thoughtful student of public life," Mr. Stevenson said. "He has a natural dignity about him, yet he has a wonderful sense of humor. I don't know whether he's got the stomach for the crudities of politics. I don't think he'd ever be any good as a demagogue."

AT the Democratic Convention, a week or so afterward, Mr. Stevenson, who was a delegate from Illinois, seemed to enjoy himself. He particularly enjoyed the fact that with

him in Atlantic City were his three sons-John Fell and Borden in addition to Adlai III-and John's wife, Natalie, and Adlai III's wife, Nancy, both of whom were delegates, the former from California and the latter from Illinois. Mr. Stevenson joked with the boys about the Convention activities of the two young women, who, he said, had a natural talent for politics. "Natalie is so damn important I want to follow her around and pick up crumbs of wisdom," he said. Later he told us, "I've been going to Conventions since 1948, and this is the first time that I've been able to get to the Convention. Heretofore, I've always been locked up in an icebox. When you're being nominated, you can never get out of your hotel room. You eat sandwiches. You walk from microphone to microphone. You put your head out the door and look up and down the hall. Then you settle in to write a speech, and furtive characters peer in at you from time to time. And out of all this comes imperishable American political prose."

In Atlantic City, Mr. Stevenson was again besieged by people who wanted to tell him that they had voted for him. Hotel doormen, addressing him as "Adlai," told him that he should be the Presidential nominee, and Mr. Stevenson courteously thanked them. A woman came over to him and said, "You have such a nice warm face," and Mr. Stevenson courteously thanked her. A couple of women, both wearing plaid Bermuda shorts, told him that their names were Rhoda and Sally, that they taught second grade somewhere out West, and that he was their "favorite candidate." "We ought to go back to school," Mr. Stevenson said gallantly. "Things have improved."

In the course of some Convention high jinks, Mr. Stevenson said to us, "They used to call me aloof. Actually, I love to be with people. I enjoy them. But you can't have things both ways, and when you have to work on a speech, you can't be shut up in your room working and out with people at the same time. However, I've never been able to go for the smash-and-grab kind of person in politics, and, for some reason, that made a certain number of people say I wasn't being practical. It's entirely possible, I think, to be a responsible and completely effective public official without being a smashergrabber."

One question we'd wondered about for some time was how the legend had THE NEW YORKER 19

arisen about Mr. Stevenson's being "indecisive," and we asked for his explanation of it. "It arose largely from one fact, and that was that when President Truman asked me to be the Presidential candidate in April of 1952, I declined," he told us. "I declined for two reasons. One, I was already an avowed candidate for reëlection as Governor of Illinois. I didn't see, in justice to the people of Illinois, how I could be a candidate for two offices at the same time. And, two, I didn't want to run for President. I had no such ambition. I wanted to finish the job I'd started in Illinois. For the ensuing six months, I was beset right and left by individuals and delegations from all over the United States putting pressure on me to announce that I was a candidate and to enter the primaries and compete for the nomination. When I refused to do so and never wavered and was very decisive, and then was subsequently nominated at the Convention and accepted, I was told, 'You're indecisive.' Nobody can believe you when you say you're not a candidate. It's a curious thing. The more decisive you are in not seeking an exalted office, the more they say you're indecisive. My very decisiveness was attributed to what they call indecision. Sometimes you look back at it all and it seems almost comic. I don't have any feeling of bitterness. Both times I ran, it was obviously hopeless. To run as a Democrat in 1952 was hopeless, let alone run against the No. 1 War Hero. Even so, if it hadn't been for that going-to-Korea business, I might have beaten him." There was no sound of regret or vanity in Mr. Stevenson's voice; he spoke with as much enthusiasm for the subject, and as much appreciation of its inherent interest, as if he had been discussing some episode in history that he just happened to know something about.

The talk turned to Washington, D.C., and we asked Mr. Stevenson whether he liked the place.

"I've lived so much of my life there and know it so well it's difficult not to like it," he said. "Washington was different in the thirties, when I first went there. My feelings are bound up with the way it used to feel during the long evenings—sitting in the gardens of those Georgetown houses in the hot summers, perspiring, with our visions and with our dreams. When I was there during the war, we didn't have much time for fun, but the work itself was fun. In those days, we were interested in ideas. Now it's all so much personality talk, gossip, and rumor-who's up and who's down. The criticism is sort of brittle now, and there's a lot of malice and mischief."

On the first day in Atlantic City, a television interviewer asked Mr. Stevenson, "Governor, how do you feel about the Convention? Are you sad?" (He was always addressed as Governor, even though his last title was Ambassa-

Mr. Stevenson looked far from sad. and he told the television commentator that he wasn't sad. "I'm hoping to see all the many old friends who fought and bled for me in hopeless causes," he said.

In the raucous, emblazoned Convention Hall, he was presented on the stage in the customary man-who fashion

("the man who was twice given the nomination for President by his party"), and the audience received him with a boisterous ovation. It was Mr. Stevenson's mis-

sion in Atlantic City to deliver a tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt. Again, he had worked hard, and had come up with a memorable piece of writing to present as a speech. "Thank you, my dear friends, for your welcome—and for all your loyalty and comfort to me in years past when our party's fortunes were not as bright as they are tonight" was his beginning. He continued, "For what I have done and sought to do for our country and our party, I have been repaid a thousandfold by the kindness of my fellow-citizens—and by none more than you, the leaders of the Democratic Party." The audience now seemed politely patient, "It is of another noble American that I am commissioned to speak to you tonight," Mr. Stevenson said, projecting his intimate words into the echoing vastness of the Hall. "She has passed beyond these voices, but our memory and her meaning have not-Eleanor Roosevelt. She was a lady—a lady for all seasons. And, like her husband, she left 'a name to shine on the entablatures of truth—forever.' There is, I believe, a legend in the Talmud which tells us that in any period of man's history the heavens themselves are held in place by the virtue, love, and shining integrity of twelve just men. They are completely unaware of this function. They go about their daily work, their humble chores-doctors, teachers, workers, farmers (never, alas, lawyers, so I understand), just ordinary, devoted citizens—and meanwhile the rooftree of creation is supported by them alone. There are times when nations or movements or great political

purposes and being by the pervasive, unconscious influence of a few great men and women. Can we doubt that Eleanor Roosevelt had in some measure the keeping of the Party's conscience in her special care?" It seemed to us, at that moment in Convention Hall, that almost nobody wanted to think about the question he had just asked or the answer to it; now that the nominations were in, the audience's mind was on who else was going to get what. The delegates adjusted their paper campaign hats and shifted in their seats, and many of them looked as though they were now having some difficulty tolerating their former candidate. Nevertheless, he went the course with what he had come to say: "She thought of herself as an

> ugly duckling, but she walked in beauty in the ghettos of the world, bringing with her the reminder of her beloved St. Francis, 'It is in the giving that we receive.'

And wherever she walked beauty was forever there." The delegates gave Mr. Stevenson's speech a nice hand, and the name of Eleanor Roosevelt was not mentioned at the Convention again.

SOUT a month later, on Septem-🖊 ber 22nd, it was Illinois Day at the World's Fair, and who but Adlai Ewing Stevenson, of Illinois, was tapped for the Day. "I've been promising Bob Moses I'd come, and I'm glad I finally made it," Mr. Stevenson said to us as we joined him in one of those Greyhound motorized chairs. He looked expectant, and threw us a Stevenson smile. "Illinois Day gave me the day off from the war in Cyprus," he added, with satisfaction. It was about ten o'clock in the morning, a time that is very popular for ceremonies, and Mr. Stevenson was one of the first of the invited guests to arrive at the Illinois Pavilion for the Day. Among those who turned up later were Benny Goodman, Cab Calloway, Governor Otto Kerner, and Robert Lincoln Beckwith, a great-grandson of Abraham Lincoln and one of the sixteenth President's three surviving direct descendants. A press agent handed out a release stating that none of the descendants have children and that "it is expected the Lincoln blood will discontinue with them." Mr. Stevenson read the release with what seemed to be respectful interest. He looked with pride at the sayings of Lincoln's inscribed on the outside of the Pavilion, among them "WHILE MAN EXISTS IT IS HIS DUTY TO IMPROVE parties are similarly sustained in their NOT ONLY HIS OWN CONDITION BUT

TO ASSIST IN AMELIORATING MAN-KIND." Then he was ushered into the darkened theatre of the Pavilion, where about three hundred devotees of Illinois were assembled and where the sensational attraction was the six-foot-fourinch mechanical figure of Lincoln, which was to sit, stand, and speak Lincoln's speeches. But first Mr. Stevenson had the privilege of sitting through an hour-and-a-quarter Illinois Day program that included the dedication of a memorial to the late Illinois Secretary of State Charles F. Carpentier; a kind of pageant about the history of the State of Illinois; some folk songs by students at the Old Town School of Folk Music, in Chi-

cago; a short speech by Mr. Beckwith; a somewhat longer speech by Governor Kerner; and the bestowal of prizes on winners of the Chicagoland Music Festi-

val. Then Mr. Stevenson was introduced. He was brief in his remarks. He said, "Governor Kerner, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Moses, distinguished guests, sons and daughters of Illinois: We meet here in the midst of the American quadrennial political Olympics, at a time when the air is both figuratively and literally filled with the spoken word. Any man of conscience and sensitivity should exercise particular care in anything he says in public (or, for that matter, anywhere). I am conscious of the remarks of Illinois's greatest son, Mr. Beckwith's great-grandfather, and an intimate friend of my own great-grandfather Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington. In his message to the Congress in December, 1862, he addressed himself to political leaders of his own and future generations. In the midst of a bitter fratricidal struggle, where tempers and factionalism colored the judgments of many men, Lincoln warned, 'If there ever should be a time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, no man should utter anything for which he would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity." The devotees of Illinois looked blank. The words of Lincoln as Mr. Stevenson spoke them did not appear to make much of an impression. The audience was evidently waiting for the mechanical Lincoln to speak. This Lincoln—a Walt Disney creation, manufactured at a cost, the Illinois press agent told us, of ninety thousand dollars-followed Mr. Stevenson, and its speech was billed as "Great Moments with Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Stevenson listened to it in apparent fascination. The mechanical Lincoln really did sit, stand up, and make a speech—by means of a recording by an actor—in a very deep, melancholy, Lincolnesque voice. We thought the robot was creepy, but Mr. Stevenson admired it. "It's a marvel," he told us. "In one speech, the quotes put together ran all the way from 1838 to 1864."

AT the United Nations one afternoon last January, we waited at the entrance to the General Assembly Building for Mr. Stevenson, who was scheduled to deliver a major address before the Plenary Session in General Debate. "The U.N. is finished," the

uniformed guard at the entrance where we stood stated to us in a highly certain tone. He was an American, and he knew what he was talking about. "Next year

it won't be here," he went on. "Look at the faces of the delegates, especially the Africans. They don't want the U.N. in America. Look at the Ambassador from Hungary. Ice-cold. He doesn't talk to nobody. We're through here. Red China wants to start its own U.N. Who wants this one?"

The session was called to order by the chairman, His Excellency Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, of Ghana, at three-thirty. The gallery was packed. With Mr. Quaison-Sackey on the dais sat U Thant. The United States delegation sat with delegates from Upper Volta on its right, delegates from Belgium and Austria behind it, delegates from Thailand and Syria in front of it, and delegates from the United Republic of Tanzania on its left. Mr. Stevenson—his glasses on, the plastic earphone for translations over one ear, a lumpy briefcase open on the floor at his side-sat putting a few more touches on his speech. Then he seemed to listen intently as the first speaker, the distinguished representative of Mali, talked for quite a while, in French, about being "non-aligned but not for imperialist aggression." There was perfunctory applause. A young man introduced as the Foreign Minister of Morocco made a halting address, also in French, on what we gathered was his interest in peace. There was no applause. Then the Foreign Minister of Pakistan took the floor to discuss, in English, the "crude, absurd, and mischievous" remarks of the distinguished representative of India dealing with what he charged was a fraud that had been perpetrated by India upon the five million people of Kashmir. "They are

the ones whose right to self-determination has been denied," he said. "They have the right to be free. Justice must be done!" There was perfunctory applause. The next speaker was the distinguished representative of Afghanistan, who said in a speech in English, which took thirty-five minutes, that Afghanistan was following a policy of friendship with her neighboring African nations; that the United Nations was the only place of hope for saving the world from destruction; that the United Nations' financial crisis, with other crises, was deepening anxiety; but that the Afghanistan delegation was not getting discouraged. There was mild applause. Mr. Stevenson didn't seem to be missing a word. We were sitting on the sidelines, behind some observers who kept calling out friendly remarks in Portuguese to the delegation from Brazil, which was seated nearby. We assumed that the observers were also from Brazil. The noisiest observer was a middle-aged lady who had several rings on her fingers; one ring was set with a pearl the size of a lima bean, which was surrounded by a big cluster of diamonds. She held a mink coat in her lap, and stroked it nervously, without letup. She didn't close her mouth for more than two minutes at a time throughout the address delivered by the distinguished representative of Afghanistan. A number of the delegates looked asleep, or half asleep. Mr. Stevenson glanced occasionally at the text of his speech. Otherwise, he was wholly attentive. At 4:59 P.M., he was called. "The last speaker is the distinguished representative of the United States," the chairman said.

Mr. Stevenson started by saying that it was his first opportunity to extend congratulations to the chairman for the way he had conducted that session of the General Assembly. Then he said, "I have asked to speak at this late date so I can share with all delegations, in a spirit of openness, my government's views on the state of affairs at these United Nations as our annual general debate comes to its conclusion. Certain things which I shall say here today have to do with law, with procedures, with technical and administrative matters. So I want to emphasize in advance that these are but manifestations of much deeper concerns about peace and world order, about the welfare of human society and the prospects of our peoples for rewarding lives."

The group of Brazilians in front of us, including the noisy bejewelled lady, were quiet for the first time. They were

paying attention. Everybody in the hall seemed to be awake and listening. What Mr. Stevenson was talking about was the U.N.'s financial crisis, which was mainly the result of more than a hundred and thirty million dollars in overdue assessments owed by Russia, by eight other Communist nations, and by France, Belgium, Paraguay, South Africa, and Yemen. Under Article 19 of the U.N. Charter, any nation that is two years in arrears automatically loses its vote in the General Assembly. It was one of Mr. Stevenson's chores to express the opinion of our government (which happens to carry the largest part of the United Nations expenses) that there should be no voting in the General Assembly until Russia paid at least onethird of its overdue assessments. And so Mr. Stevenson, in his speech, was going to warn the General Assembly against the notion of a "double standard" of assessments for United Nations peacekeeping operations. "We cannot have two rules for paying assessments for the expenses of the organization-one rule for most of the members, and another rule for a few," he said. But before he reached that point in his speech he made some remarks about the United Nations as a whole. "I speak to you as one who participated in the formulation of the Charter of this organization, in both the Preparatory Commission, in London, and the Charter Conference, in San Francisco," he said. "I recall vividly the fears and hopes which filled and inspired us as a second world war ended-fears and hopes which brought us together in an attempt to insure that such a world catastrophe would never again occur. At those conferences we labored long and diligently, we tried to take into account the interest of all states, we attempted to subordinate narrow national interests to the broad common good. This time we would create something better than static conference machinery—something solid enough to withstand the winds of controversy blowing outside and inside its halls. This time we would create workable machinery for keeping the peace and for settling disputes by non-violent means—and endow it with a capacity to act."

The speech had about five thousand words, which he had checked for policy with the State Department, as he always did in his job, but which he had put together himself, in his own remarkable way. It took him about forty-five minutes to deliver. He wound up saying, "I, for one, cannot escape the

deep sense that the peoples of the world are looking over our shoulder—waiting to see whether we can overcome our present problem and take up with fresh vigor and renewed resolution the great unfinished business of peace—which President Johnson has called 'the assignment of the century.'" The hall was full of delegates who were supposedly divided, but the applause for Mr. Stevenson was immediate and strong.

FOR most men, delivering a fivethousand-word speech might constitute a week's, or even a month's, work. For Mr. Stevenson, it was a small and routine part of a twenty-four-hour schedule. The very next morning, he was speaking in the General Assembly again—this time paying tribute to Sir Winston Churchill, who had died three days earlier. Afterward, he conferred with his associates, and then went to a meeting with U Thant, and on to a luncheon for twenty-four people being given by Liu Chieh, the Chinese Ambassador to the U.N. From the luncheon he rushed back to his office to meet with a couple of congressmen from Florida who were en route to Churchill's funeral, and then to confer with Norway's Ambassador to the U.N., who had some ideas about a compromise plan for the countries owing assessments. After that, the new Ambassador from Malta to the U.N. paid a courtesy call on Mr. Stevenson, and for half an hour Mr. Stevenson listened intently to a discussion of the people of Malta (there are three hundred thousand of them), and of the fact that dur-

ing the sixteenth century, when Malta fell under the rule of the Knights of Malta, no Maltese were members of the Knighthood, and of the possibility of set-

ting up a Malta office in Washington. Having also seen eight other callers, Mr. Stevenson went off to a cocktail reception being given by the American-Arab Association, and after half an hour there he made for a party launching an Indian exhibit at the Union Carbide Building, where he found a mob of celebrated public figures, looking freshly bathed, rested, and barbered, and dressed to the teeth in formal clothes. Mr. Stevenson was wearing the same pin-striped blue suit, by now wrinkled and limp, that he had started the day in at 7 A.M. Vice-President Humphrey was at the party, tall and ruddy-faced and glowing, and was reminiscing about the Inaugural festivities, which had taken place a week

earlier. There was a lot of kidding about the big hand Mr. Stevenson had got when he arrived at the Inaugural Ball. Everyone had flocked around him. "I never get anywhere, but I get all the applause," Mr. Stevenson said, making Vice-President Humphrey and several other guests laugh. He looked at the exhibit for about an hour, and then made for his apartment at the Waldorf. He had to change to black tie and attend the Diamond Ball for the benefit of the Institute of International Education, in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel. His housekeeper, Mrs. Viola Reardy, told him she couldn't find his formal silk shirt and shoes. Mr. Stevenson worried about the possibility of having lost these articles, which were new. "You probably left them at the Inauguration," Mrs. Reardy told him, and Mr. Stevenson put on a regular shirt with his dinner jacket and wore his daytime shoes.

At eight o'clock the next morning, Mr. Stevenson was on a shuttle plane to Washington, where, at the request of the British Ambassador, he was to give the memorial address at the National Cathedral service for Sir Winston Churchill. When he had found time to write the tribute was something we couldn't figure out. It ran to about thirteen hundred words. "Sir Winston Churchill is dead," Mr. Stevenson said at the Cathedral. "The voice that led nations, raised armies, inspired victories, and blew fresh courage into the hearts of men is silenced. We shall hear no longer the remembered eloquence and wit, the old courage and defiance, the robust serenity of

> indomitable faith. Our world is thus poorer, our political dialogue is diminished, and the sources of public inspiration run more thinly for all of us. There is a lonesome

place against the sky. So we are right to mourn." For Sir Winston Churchill the love of freedom was "not an abstract thing but a deep conviction that the uniqueness of man demands a society that gives his capacities full scope," Mr. Stevenson continued. "It was, if you like, an aristocratic sense of the fullness and value of life. But he was a profound democrat, and the cornerstone of his political faith, inherited from a beloved father, was the simple maxim 'Trust the people.' " Near the close of his tribute Mr. Stevenson had a sentence describing Churchill: "The great aristocrat, the beloved leader, the profound historian, the gifted painter, the superb politician, the lord of language, the orator, the wit-yes, and the dedicated bricklayer—behind all of them was the man of simple faith, steadfast in defeat, generous in victory, resigned in age, trusting in a loving providence, and committing his achievements and his triumphs to a higher power."

From the Cathedral, Mr. Stevenson went to the British Embassy for lunch and a reception. Then he went to the State Department for conferences on half a dozen pressing problems of foreign relations. He caught the threeo'clock shuttle plane back to New York, and at four-thirty, in his U.S. Mission office, he started a series of meetings with members of his staff. At six, he attended a cocktail party given for U.N. delegates from the African nations, in the U.S. Mission building, by the Harlem Lawyers Association and Ambassador Franklin F. Williams, the U.S. representative on the U.N. Economic and Social Council. There an editor of the Amsterdam News named James Hicks told Mr. Stevenson he'd had trouble getting an advance copy of his speech about Churchill, and added that, come to think of it, during his Presidential campaigns it had always been difficult to get copies of his speeches in advance. "I'm afraid I sit up scribbling until the last minute," Mr. Stevenson told him. "Churchill was always rewriting his speeches until he had to give them." And then he had one of those characteristic funny afterthoughts that constantly bubbled up in him: "But that's where my similarity to Churchill ends."

Mr. Stevenson was due at eightthirty that evening, in dinner clothes, at a concert of the New York Phil-

harmonic, but when he was about to go home to dress, his secretary sent word to him that a group of educators working for UNESCO were gathered in the Savoy Hilton apartment of his old friend

William Benton, the former Senator from Connecticut, who was now the U.S. representative to UNESCO, and that Senator Benton had been stricken suddenly with pneumonia and had to go to the hospital, so there was nobody to speak to the group of people in his apartment. The educators from UNESCO wanted to hear all about the history of the U.N. situation in reference to Article 19, and the problems arising from it. In a manner in which there appeared to us to be no hesitation, no doubt, no resentment, no self-pity, Mr. Stevenson immediately headed for Senator Benton's apartment. Ambassador Marietta Tree, the U.S. representative to the U.N. Trusteeship Council, who was present at the cocktail party, rode up in the car with him; she was on her way to a dinner being given by the Pakistani Ambassador to the U.N., she said.

"I went last week," Mr. Stevenson told her playfully. "You'll be offered a hookah. I smoked a hookah last week. Watch your step with that hookah, my girl. Ambassador de Beus, of the Netherlands, smoked the hookah with me last week and then told me, 'My public vice is women. My private vice is the hookah."

Mrs. Tree said that she would watch

"And don't eat too much," Mr. Stevenson said. "The food is delicious, but you'll find that nothing is green or ever has been."

"Long time no see!" the Savoy Hilton doorman called out to Mr. Stevenson as he got out of the car.

On the sidewalk, Mr. Stevenson almost collided with a jaunty young man carrying a briefcase. The young man halted and gave Mr. Stevenson an admiring little bow. "My pleasure!" the young man said, yielding the right of way to Mr. Stevenson.

"Why, thank you," Mr. Stevenson said, graciously bowing back.

He had less than an hour in which to go home, dress, and keep his date for the Philharmonic, but he walked into Senator Benton's apartment and shook hands, greeting each of a couple of dozen educators as though he had done nothing else that day and had nothing else to do.

A very serious woman there reminded him that they had met some

years ago on a houseboat in the Vale of Kashmir. "I believe you said it was the nearest to Heaven you'd ever come," the woman said. "I'm so sorry I wasn't here in this country to cast my

vote for you."

"And we couldn't spare it," Mr. Stevenson said.

Mr. Stevenson, rushing no one, held a conversation with everybody in the room. Then the educators sat down, and Mr. Stevenson, taking a chair in a corner of the room, started talking to them. Even here, he began by making his listeners laugh. "I don't often get a captive audience," he said, and everything in his expression signified that he was appreciating the fact that he had one now. They laughed. "It's not often that I get the opportunity to talk to such a literate and cultivated audience," he went on. Again they laughed. He added, "There were times, as a Democratic politician, when I never expected that at all." In the next thirty minutes, speaking quickly, he gave a brilliantly clear, concise, and orderly history, description, and explanation of the events leading up to the current difficulty with the back assessments, of Article 19, of the significance of the deadlock, and of the reluctance of any of the countrieseven the Soviet Union-to have an out-and-out confrontation with the United States, because they couldn't be sure they would win. Then Mr. Stevenson allowed time for questions. One man asked him if he thought the Russians wanted to break up the U.N., and Mr. Stevenson said no, he thought they would like only to convert the General Assembly into a static debating forum. As he came to a close, he again, irrepressibly, said something to make his listeners laugh: "I remember my father telling me the story of the preacher delivering an exhortation to his flock, and as he reached the climax of his exhortation, a man in the front row got up and said, 'O Lord, use me. Use me, O Lord—in an advisory capacity!""

As we were leaving Senator Benton's apartment, we asked Mr. Stevenson how in the world he had the strength and the interest, after the day he had put in—a day that was still far from over—to give that much concentrated attention to this small group of workers for UNESCO. His answer had no note of martyrdom in it but was casual and matter-of-fact. He told us, "You don't like to come in and say, 'What the hell, it's useless to try to explain, it's too complicated.' So you try to tell them the score. They should be informed."

THE party given for Mr. Stevenson on his sixty-fifth birthday was held at the River Club, and was attended by a couple of dozen of his close friends, who had started the tradition of giving him such a party fifteen years earlier in the Executive Mansion in Springfield. During the evening, Mr. Stevenson happened to say that he thought "the fifteenth running of this classic should be the last." He also said, "I've heard that a woman's best years are between thirty-nine and forty. My best years have been the past fifteen. For tomorrow is today, and I shall never be any older than I am now." He had been listening for a couple of hours to funny, nostalgic, and loving remarks about himself, including the reading of "A Composite Portrait of Adlai by His Friends on His Sixty-fifth Birthday," in verse, each stanza having been com- THE NEW YORKER 23

posed by one of his friends. Mr. Stevenson laughed and cried at his party, and scribbled notes of things he wanted to tell his friends at the end. "The best of one's life is one's friends," he said to them. "I've never thought it necessary to be serious about serious things. It takes only a pin to prick the biggest balloon. Horace Walpole said, 'Old age is no uncomfortable thing if one gives up to it with good grace and doesn't drag it about.' I feel there's so much to do, so much to make up, and I do believe that nothing succeeds like excess. My dearest friends, forgive me my excesses, and I'll forgive you your successes. Give me the benefit of your candor and your criticism, but please keep your doubts to yourself, because I have enough of those of my own."

ON the winter morning of the first major air strike in Vietnam, we asked Mr. Stevenson some questions about past Presidents of the United States, and in spite of the crisis of the moment, he replied as though our questions were timely and in order. "I think great Presidents are usually the product of their times," he said at one point. "Abraham Lincoln has always been my hero, as he is the hero of most Americans. As President, he contributed to the world the end of slavery, which was an enormous leap forward in history, but then he was assassinated and he didn't have to live through the Reconstruction and the bitterness that followed the war. No one can say what he might have been had he not been assassinated. Bear in mind, however, that I was raised in Lincoln country. My great-grandfather was Lincoln's friend and the first to propose him for the Presidency. It was to him that Lincoln addressed his autobiography. So I was naturally saturated with Lincoln from infancy. The other figure who is very important to me is Woodrow Wilson. He showed us, on the world scene, an extension of what Lincoln preached; namely, that freedom isn't a limited—a parochial—matter but a universal matter. Also, Wilson was the first President I ever met. When I was a boy of twelve, my father took me to visit President Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, at his summer house in Sea Girt, New Jersey. It was a hot day in August, 1912, and he was running for President. I mounted the stairs of that large frame house alongside my father, and Governor Wilson came out and met us on the porch. He shook hands with me in a formal, courteous way. I was paralyzed with awe. The conversation related mostly to the campaign and how things would go in Illinois. There was a lot of talk about the Democratic Party and the state of mind of people in the Middle West. My father was confident about everything, because of the Bull Moose split. Governor Wilson was extremely courteous to me. He asked me in a friendly, fatherly way if I was interested in politics or in public affairs, and he expressed the hope that I was. You know the way older people often get humble with younger people, and in comewhat that spirit I think he

somewhat that spirit, I think, he made a casual remark about Princeton, and about his having been president of Princeton before becoming Governor of New Jersey. That's what decided me on going to Princeton, right then and there. I came

away with the feeling: I'm his deathless friend. His supporter. His admirer. That's my man." There was affection but no sentimentality in Mr. Stevenson's manner as he talked about Wilson. "And another great President was, of course, Franklin Roosevelt," he went on. "Here, again, there were many contributing factors. The historical ones are obvious. He showed us the way to so many social transformations, bloodlessly. He died in office, from his labors, which always dramatizes and adds an emotional factor to the life of a man." Mr. Stevenson talked for some time about President Truman, saying he would be entitled to a high mark in history for the way he dealt with the postwar period. Then he went on to talk about John F. Kennedy's extraordinary mind and spirit and promise. "When President Kennedy was assassinated," he said, "we were all left with a sense of incompleteness."

HERE was one hot, muggy night last summer, during the political campaign, when we rode back with Mr. Stevenson on a shuttle plane at the end of one of his incredibly full working days in Washington. It was late when we landed at LaGuardia Airport. The city was steaming. Mr. Stevenson was greeted by his driver, who handed him a portfolio of emergency cables and messages to be studied. He did the work in the car as he was riding toward his apartment, and then he remembered that Mayor Wagner had wanted to talk to him about some local aspects of the election campaign, so he asked the driver to stop at Gracie Mansion. It was around ten-thirty when we got there, and we ran into the fading moments of what had been a Young Citizens for Johnson Barbecue, with food prepared by President Johnson's own caterer, imported from Texas. The barbecue seemed to be under the supervision of Lynda Bird Johnson, Robert F. Wagner, Jr., and other very young, very attractive, very recently well-fed Democrats, and they all greeted Mr. Stevenson cordially. It happened that he hadn't had anything to eat since lunch, which he had eaten at the State Department with Dean Rusk. The Gracie Mansion lawn, under festive garden

lighting, was strewn with delicious-looking and aromatic-smelling remnants of what had clearly been a great party. Robert Wagner, Jr., said that his father was upstairs, and quickly led Mr. Stevenson up to see the Mayor. Half an hour later, Mr. Steven-

son came down. To us, he looked a little hungry but not a bit tired. The party was petering out by then, and the Mayor's guards, who did look tired, were encouraging the young guests to leave. Everybody assumed-wrongly, we thought—that Mr. Stevenson wanted to get away as fast as possible. We thought we saw Mr. Stevenson peering wistfully at the Gracie Mansion lawn. It looked inviting, that hot, humid, misty night, with paper picnic plates dotted about, and with suntanned, laughing young men and women standing around in clusters, talking, presumably, about the campaign, and with President Johnson's caterer—fat and jolly, wrapped in a huge white apron, and wearing a chef's tall white hat—still overseeing a long table laden with steaks, sweet corn, and spareribs. But the party was technically over, and a solicitous guard was ushering Mr. Stevenson out to his car. He went. The guard saluted and left him. Mr. Stevenson's driver opened the car door. Just then, a young couple, both tall and skinny and both wearing sandals and blue jeans, the girl with long blond hair falling loosely over the collar of a shirtwaist blouse and the boy with a cultivated fringe of beard, strolled over to Mr. Stevenson, holding hands. They smiled at him and coolly asked him what was going on at Gracie Mansion. A party, he told them. They looked happy and lazy and not impressed, and strolled away, still holding hands. Mr. Stevenson stood there a moment or two, looking down the street after them, and as he got into his car he said, "Summer in New York is pretty wonderful, isn't it?"



THE FAMILY MEADOW

HE family always reconvenes in the meadow. For generations it has been traditional, this particular New Jersey meadow, with its great walnut tree making shade for the tables and its slow little creek where the children can push themselves about in a rowboat and nibble watercress and pretend to fish. Early this morning, Uncle Jesse came down from the stone house that his father's father's brother built and drove the stakes, with their carefully tied rag flags, that would tell the cars where to park. The air was still, inert with the post-dawn laziness that foretells the effort of a hot day, and between blows of his hammer Jesse heard the breakfast dishes clinking beneath the kitchen window and the younger collie barking behind the house. A mild man, Jesse moved scrupulously, mildly through the wet grass that he had scythed yesterday; when the stakes were planted, he walked out the lane with the REUNION signs, past the houses. He avoided looking at the houses, as if glancing into their wide dead windows would wake them.

By nine o'clock Henry has come up from Camden with a carful—Eva, Mary, Fritz, Fred, the twins, and, incredibly, Aunt Eula. It is incredible she is still alive, after seven strokes. Her shrivelled head munches irritably and her arms twitch, trying to shake off assistance, as if she intends to dance. They settle her in an aluminum chair beneath the walnut tree. She faces the

creek, and the helpless waggle of her old skull seems to establish itself in sympathy with the oscillating shimmer of the sunlight on the slow water. The men, working in silent pairs whose unison is as profound as blood, carry down the tables from the barn, where they are stacked from one year to the next. In truth, it has been three summers since the last reunion, and it was feared that there might never be another. Aunt Jocelyn, her gray hair done up in braids, comes out of her kitchen to say hello on the dirt drive. Behind her lingers her granddaughter, Karen, in white Levis and bare

feet, with something shadowy and doubtful about her dark eyes, as if she had been intensely watching television. The girl's father—not here; he is working in Philadelphia-is Italian, and as she matures an alien beauty estranges her, so that during her annual visits to her grandparents' place, which when she was a child had seemed to her a green island, it is now she herself, at thirteen, who seems the island. She feels surrounded by the past, cut off from the images—a luncheonette, a civic swimming pool, an auditorium festooned with crêpe paper—that represent life to her, the present reality. The air around her feels brown, as in old photographs. These men greeting her seem to have stepped from an album. The men, remembering their original prejudice against her mother's marrying a Catholic, are especially cordial to her, so jovially attentive that Jocelyn suddenly puts her arm around the girl, expressing a strange multitude of things: that she loves her, that she is one of them, that she needs to be shielded, suddenly, from the pronged kidding of men.

By ten-thirty Horace's crowd has come down from Trenton, and the Oranges clan is arriving, in several cars. The first car says it dropped Cousin Claude in downtown Burling-

ton because he was sure that the second car, which had faded out of sight behind them, needed to be told the way. The second car, with a whoop of hilarity, says it took the bypass and never saw him. He arrives in a third car, driven by Jimmy and Ethel Thompson from Morristown, who say they saw this forlorn figure standing along Route 130 trying to thumb a ride and as they were passing him Ethel cried, "Why, I think that's Claude!" Zealous and reckless, a true believer in good deeds, Claude is always getting into scrapes like this, and enjoying it. He stands surrounded by laughing women, a typical man of this family, tall, with a tribal boyishness, a stubborn refusal to look his age, to lose his hair. Though his face is pitted and gouged by melancholy, Claude looks closer to forty than the sixty he is, and, though he works in Newark, he still speaks with the rural softness and slide of middle New Jersey. He has the gift—the privilege—of making these women laugh; the women uniformly run to fat and their laughter has a sameness, a quality both naïve and merciless, as if laughter meant too much to them. Jimmy and Ethel Thompson, whose name is not the family name, stand off to one side, in the unscythed grass, a fragile elderly couple whose links to the family have all died away but who have come because they received a mimeographed postcard

> inviting them; they are like those isolated corners of interjections and foreign syllables in a poorly planned crossword puzzle.

> The twins bring down from the barn the horseshoes and the quoits. Uncle Jesse drives the stakes and pegs in the places thát, after three summers, still show as spots of depressed sparseness in the grass. The sun, reaching toward noon, domineers over the meadow; the shade of the walnut tree grows smaller and more noticeably cool. By noon, all have arrived, including the Dodge station wagon from central Pennsylvania, the young pregnant Wilmington cousin who married an airline pilot, and the White Plains people, who climb from their car looking like clowns, wearing red-





IOWA



MINNESOTA

THE FAMILY MEADOW

HE family always reconvenes in the meadow. For generations it has been traditional, this particular New Jersey meadow, with its great walnut tree making shade for the tables and its slow little creek where the children can push themselves about in a rowboat and nibble watercress and pretend to fish. Early this morning, Uncle Jesse came down from the stone house that his father's father's brother built and drove the stakes, with their carefully tied rag flags, that would tell the cars where to park. The air was still, inert with the post-dawn laziness that foretells the effort of a hot day, and between blows of his hammer Jesse heard the breakfast dishes clinking beneath the kitchen window and the younger collie barking behind the house. A mild man, Jesse moved scrupulously, mildly through the wet grass that he had scythed yesterday; when the stakes were planted, he walked out the lane with the REUNION signs, past the houses. He avoided looking at the houses, as if glancing into their wide dead windows would wake them.

By nine o'clock Henry has come up from Camden with a carful—Eva, Mary, Fritz, Fred, the twins, and, incredibly, Aunt Eula. It is incredible she is still alive, after seven strokes. Her shrivelled head munches irritably and her arms twitch, trying to shake off assistance, as if she intends to dance. They settle her in an aluminum chair beneath the walnut tree. She faces the

creek, and the helpless waggle of her old skull seems to establish itself in sympathy with the oscillating shimmer of the sunlight on the slow water. The men, working in silent pairs whose unison is as profound as blood, carry down the tables from the barn, where they are stacked from one year to the next. In truth, it has been three summers since the last reunion, and it was feared that there might never be another. Aunt Jocelyn, her gray hair done up in braids, comes out of her kitchen to say hello on the dirt drive. Behind her lingers her granddaughter, Karen, in white Levis and bare

feet, with something shadowy and doubtful about her dark eyes, as if she had been intensely watching television. The girl's father-not here; he is working in Philadelphia—is Italian, and as she matures an alien beauty estranges her, so that during her annual visits to her grandparents' place, which when she was a child had seemed to her a green island, it is now she herself, at thirteen, who seems the island. She feels surrounded by the past, cut off from the images-a luncheonette, a civic swimming pool, an auditorium festooned with crêpe paper—that represent life to her, the present reality. The air around her feels brown, as in old photographs. These men greeting her seem to have stepped from an album. The men, remembering their original prejudice against her mother's marrying a Catholic, are especially cordial to her, so jovially attentive that Jocelyn suddenly puts her arm around the girl, expressing a strange multitude of things: that she loves her, that she is one of them, that she needs to be shielded, suddenly, from the pronged kidding of

By ten-thirty Horace's crowd has come down from Trenton, and the Oranges clan is arriving, in several cars. The first car says it dropped Cousin Claude in downtown Burling-

ton because he was sure that the second car, which had faded out of sight behind them, needed to be told the way. The second car, with a whoop of hilarity, says it took the bypass and never saw him. He arrives in a third car, driven by Jimmy and Ethel Thompson from Morristown, who say they saw this forlorn figure standing along Route 130 trying to thumb a ride and as they were passing him Ethel cried, "Why, I think that's Claude!" Zealous and reckless, a true believer in good deeds, Claude is always getting into scrapes like this, and enjoying it. He stands surrounded by laughing women, a typical man of this family, tall, with a tribal boyishness, a stubborn refusal to look his age, to lose his hair. Though his face is pitted and gouged by melancholy, Claude looks closer to forty than the sixty he is, and, though he works in Newark, he still speaks with the rural softness and slide of middle New Jersey. He has the gift—the privilege—of making these women laugh; the women uniformly run to fat and their laughter has a sameness, a quality both naïve and merciless, as if laughter meant too much to them. Jimmy and Ethel Thompson, whose name is not the family name, stand off to one side, in the unscythed grass, a fragile elderly couple whose links to the family have all died away but who have come because they received a mimeographed postcard

> inviting them; they are like those isolated corners of interjections and foreign syllables in a poorly planned crossword puz-

The twins bring down from the barn the horseshoes and the quoits. Uncle Jesse drives the stakes and pegs in the places that, after three summers, still show as spots of depressed sparseness in the grass. The sun, reaching toward noon, domineers over the meadow; the shade of the walnut tree grows smaller and more noticeably cool. By noon, all have arrived, including the Dodge station wagon from central Pennsylvania, the young pregnant Wilmington cousin who married an airline pilot, and the White Plains people, who climb from their car looking like clowns, wearing red-



IOWA

- 1 President Hoover Birthplace and Presidential Library
- 2 Amana Colonies-Old World Living
- 3 River Boat Museum at Keokuk
- 4 Mason House Museum and Ghost Town at
- 5 State Capitol, Historical Building, Art Center at
- 6 Tama Indian Settlement and Pow Wow
- 7 Maguoketa Caves
- 8 Breath-taking scenery along the Mississippi River
- 9 Picturesque French Village of St. Donatus
- 10 Old Shot Tower and Cable Car at Dubuque
- 11 Effigy Mounds National Monument— Indian mound country
- 12 Norwegian Museum, Spook Cave at Decorah
- 13 Hand-carved mechanical clocks, Antonin Dvorak Memorial at Spillville
- 14 Historic Fort Atkinson
- 15 Little Brown Church in the Vale at Nashua
- 16 Clear Lake Resort Area
- 17 Old Fort Dodge restoration
- 18 Kalsow Prairie, untouched by the plow
- 19 Grotto of the Redemption at West Bend
- 20 Spirit Lake Indian massacre and pioneer cabin

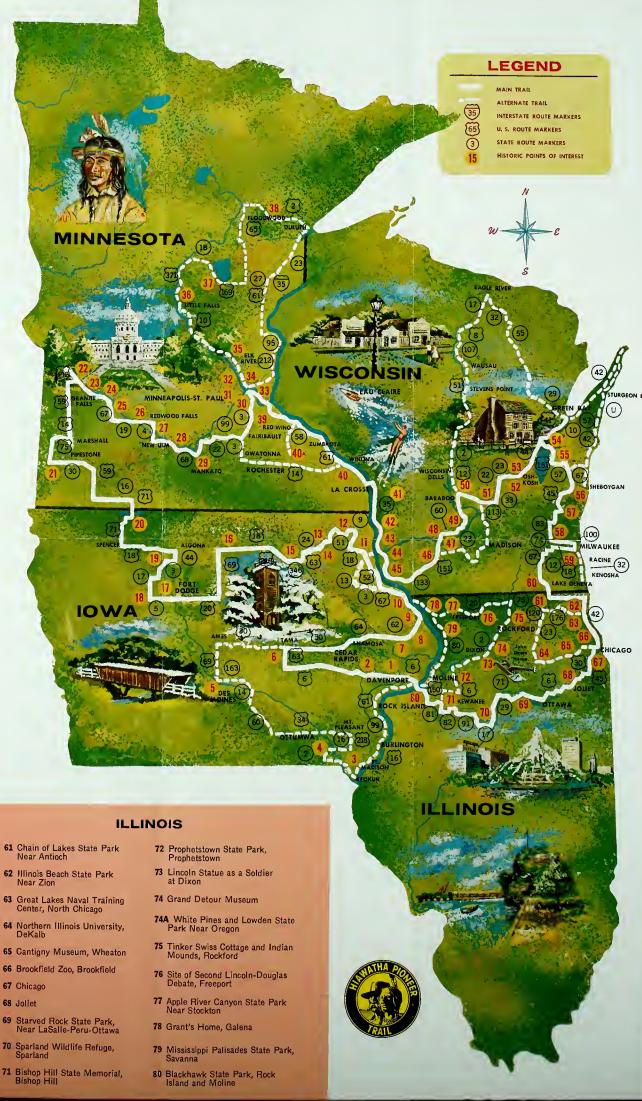
MINNESOTA

- 21 Pipestone National Monument, Pipestone
- 22 Lac Qui Parle Mission, Lac Qui Parle State Park, Watson
- 23 Camp Release State Monument, Montevideo
- 24 Upper Sioux Agency State Park, Granite Falls
- 25 Battle of Wood Lake State Monument, Granite Falls
- 26 Birch Coulee Battleground, Birch Coulee State Park, Morton
- 27 Fort Ridgely Battleground, Fort Ridgely State Park, Fairfax
- 28 Two Battles of New Ulm State Monument, New Ulm
- 29 Site of the Hanging of 38 Sioux Indians, 1862, Mankato
- 30 Governor Henry H. Sibley House (Old Mendota), Mendota
- 31 Old Fort Snelling, Fort Snelling State Park, St. Paul
- 32 Minnehaha Falls, Minneapolis
- 33 State Capitol and Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul
- 34 Governor Alexander Ramsey House, St. Paul
- 35 Oliver H. Kelley Homestead, Elk River
- 36 Charles A. Lindbergh House, Lindbergh State Park, Little Falls
- 37 Mille Lacs Indian Museum (Kathio), Vineland
- 38 Savanna Portage State Park, Floodwood
- 39 General William G. Le Duc House, Hastings
- 40 Wilkie Steamboat Museum of Mississippi River Lore, Winona
- 40A The only Covered Bridge in Minnesota

WISCONSIN

- 41 Grandad Bluff and Gateway to the Coulee Country—La Crosse
- 42 Bluffs, Mississippi River-Great River Road
- 43 Villa Louis Mansion and Medical Museum, Prairie du Chien
- 44 Confluence of Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, Wyalusing State Park
- 45 Stonefield Village Restoration; Nelson Dewey State Park—Cassville 46 Cornish Mining Cottages on Shake Rag Street, Mineral Point
- 47 Picturesque Recreation Area—Governor Dodge State Park
- 48 Taliesin East—Frank Lloyd Wright home; Tower Hill State Park—Spring Green
- 49 Circus World Museum and Devils Lake State Park-Baraboo 50 Boat Rides through Unique Sandstone Formations Wisconsin Dells
- 51 Fort Winnebago and Indian Agency House-
- 52 Deep lake fishing and sailing-Green Lake Area
- 53 Birthplace Republican Party-Ripon
- 54 Paper Mills-Fox River Valley
- 55 Lake Winnebago Overlook—High Cliff State Park 56 Early State Coach Inn—Old Wade House
- 57 Ice Age recreation area—Kettle Moraine State Forest
- 58 Scenic religious shrine—Holy Hill
- 59 Old World hospitality (Gemuetlichkeit) Milwaukee Area
- 60 Resorts and Yerkes Observatory— Lake Geneva Area

- 67 Chicago
- 68 Joliet
- 69 Starved Rock State Park, Near LaSalle-Peru-Ottawa
- 71 Bishop Hill State Memorial, Bishop Hill





Herbert Hoover's Birthplace, West Branch

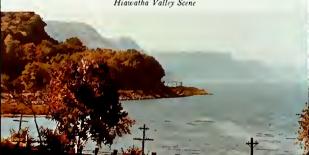
IOWA

The Hiawatha-Pioneer Trail through Iowa winds past areas of scenic beauty and points of historic interest that have become part of the heritage of this state and of the nation. One of the most widely-known attractions for lowans and their out-of-state quests is the humble cottage at West Branch where Herbert Hoover, first U. S. President from west of the Mississippi River, was born. Another is the fabulous Grotto of the Redemption at West Bend, a blocksquare monument in ornamental and precious stones depicting events in the life of Christ.

The Herbert Hoover Memorial Library-one of the few presidential libraries in the nation—is also located at West Branch. It contains memoirs of his years in the White House, many of the Presidential papers, and recognition paid to him in his previous posts as federal food administrator after World War I and as Secretary of Commerce.

The Hiawatha-Pioneer Trail enters Iowa from the east just a few miles from the Hoover Memorial and exits from the state northwest of the area where the Grotto is located. In between lie such retics of Iowa's Indian-Pioneer heritage as the Mesquakie Indian settlement at Tama and the prehistoric Indian mounds at Effigy Mounds National Monument near Marquette, the site of the state's last Indian Massacre at Spirit Lake, the only fort ever built by the U.S. Government to protect one tribe of Indians from anotherat Fort Atkinson; the famed "Little Brown Church in the Vale" at Nashua, the seven Amana Colonies northwest of Iowa City, which retain their Old World charm and many of the customs carried over from the days when the German sect pioneered its settlement in lowa; and the scenic views along the Mississippi River which first drew the attention of the white man to lowa's productive soil,

Grotto of the Redemption, West Bend



Indian Princess, Sioux Tribe

MINNESOTA

HIAWATHA VALLEY, southeastern Minnesota's land of legend, is served by U. S. Highway 61, of which the Minnesota segment has been voted the 2nd most scenic route in America! Abounding in historic lore and scenic beauty, the valley, extending from Hastings, Minn., to La Crosse, Wis., was cut by erosion through ancient strata of marine sedimentary rocks that are at least 400,000,000 years old. The Valley has all the elements necessary to a complete vacation. Friendly hospitality, excellent hotels and motels, unusual eating places, plus bathing beaches and pools, golfing and many other vacation attractions are at your disposal from one end of the valley to the other. You can linger as long as you like in this 100-mile rustic riverside drive, along the Mississippi, and enjoy every minute of it!

PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Immortalized in Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha," Pipestone National Monument, at Pipestone, Minn., preserves the quarries of unusual red stone from which Indians of many tribes have made ceremonial pipes for more than three centuries. Only Indians are permitted, by federal law, to quarry the precious red-stone at this historic site. Even today. visitors to the monument are apt to see Indians crouching as they chip the red-stone from the quarry. The site is sacred to Indians and a church-like atmosphere prevails here throughout the year. A colorful "Song of Hiawatha" pageant is held annually at the quarry; with 'Leaping Rock,' glacial boulders called the 'Three Maidens,' and Minnewissa Falls serving as the back-drop for the brilliant Indian pageant.

Hiawatha Valley Scene



WISCONSIN

In Wisconsin, the Hiawatha-Pioneer Trail offers unending variety. Entering the state at Genoa City, it heads north through the hills and valleys of Kettle Moraine State Forest. It passes through urban centers, circles Lake Winnebago and then angles southwest along the fur trader route of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway. It follows the trail of early lead miners through the ancient mountain ranges of Southwestern Wisconsin to the Mississippi. Then, winding north beneath the towering bluffs of the Father of Waters, it joins the Minnesota segment at La Crosse, the ancient Indian crossing.

Secondary trails open new explorer routes. One skirts the shore of Lake Michigan to the tip of the Door Peninsula. southwest to Green Bay, port-of-entry for French explorers (1634-fourteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock), then north to the whispering forests and gleaming Northern Wisconsin takes and down the upper Wisconsin River Valley. The second goes to Madison, beautiful state capital, and passes through rich farm and dairy land.

You will discover state parks that preserve the natural wonders and wildlife of the state, and here you will find campsites where you can pitch your tent and build your fire. You will find luxury resorts and restaurants offering the best of lodging and food. You will visit famous historic sites, explore caves, strange glacial formations, fantastic wind and stream-carved rocks and roaring waterfalls. You will watch Indian dances, you will fish, swim, ride the wild rivers and the quiet lakes; tour factories, and walk the silent pathways of the forests.

You will discover a wonderful, fascinating world as you explore wonderful Wisconsin.

Lac du Flambeau Indian Ceremonial



Starved Rock State Park

ILLINOIS

The Hiawatha Pioneer Trail follows the early water routes as it weaves through Northern Illinois to historic, scenic and recreational areas.

The trail swings into Illinois from Wisconsin and passes the Chain of Lakes State Park as it heads toward the Illinois Beach State Park and the Great Lakes Naval Station on the Lake Michigan shore.

The original swampy prairie is now the Chicago Loop and nearby are the Chicago Historical Society and the Museum of Science and Industry.

The early travelers crossed the Chicago portage after leaving Lake Michigan and paddled to the Illinois and Mississinpi rivers. The Hiawatha Pioneer Trail passes the Brookfield Zoo and the world-famous penitentiary at Joliet as it picks up this early route.

West of the Lincoln-Douglas debate site in Ottawa the trail passes numerous state parks and memorials. Foremost is the French and Indian center at Starved Rock.

The trail winds from the Sparland Conservation Area on the Illinois River to the Swedish colony of the 1840's at Bishop Hill and on to Rock Island's Black Hawk State Park which preserves an important Indian capital and an American Revolution battlefield.

The western branch follows another historic waterway to the majestic Mississippi Palisades State Park and on to the Old Market House and the Ulysses S. Grant home in Galena. The trail loops east to two state parks, through Freeport where Lincoln and Douglas debated, to Rockford,

Weaving through the heart of the Black Hawk War country, the trail stops at Oregon, Illinois, near the 48-foot Indian statue in the Lowden Memorial State Park and the primeval trees in the White Pines Forest State Park, in Dixon at the state memorial statue of Lincoln as a soldier and in Prophetstown at the state park.

The eastern branch swings out through Wheaton and De Kalb in the important periphery of Chicago.

Buckingham Fountain and Chicago Skyline





along the Trail

ILLINOIS

Closely adjacent to the Hiawatha-Pioneer Trail are many other historic and scenic sights in Illinois. For example, a motorist traveling Illinois in the Rock Island-Moline area can travel south on Rt. 150 and pick up the western branch of the state's other major tourist route, the Lincoln Heritage Trail.

This tri-state trail traces the location of the immortal words and dates of the pre-presidential years of our 16th president. It would make an interesting extension or side trip from the Hiawatha-Pioneer Trail. The traveler would see the vividly contrasting terrain of Southern Illinois, as well as other sights of the early Indian and pioneer days and the world famous Lincoln shrines.

IOW A

lowa is a land rich in history, heritage and hospitality—a unique hospitality that once brought about the construction of old Fort Atkinson (cover picture), so that the peaceful Sac and Fox Indians in lowa could be protected from their warlike neighbors, the Sioux.

The spirit of lowa is the spirit of the pioneer and the explorer. Since the time of Marquette and Joliet, the intrepid Zebulon Pike, Lewis and Clark, and other hardy adventurers who came to the area in covered wagons, much of the land-scape has undergone the inevitable change of the ages. Yet tangible evidence remains of the state's great legacy. Historic sites have been preserved and restored; remnants of the past bring to life for today's visitor the character, the strength and the spirit of the frontiersman which are now cherished as the heritage of all lowans.

Wherever you go in lowa, however long you stay in the state, you will find the richness of scenery, the warm welcome, the helpful hand which led the Indian and the white man to bestow on lowa its ancient name—"Beautiful Land."

MINNESOTA

Minnesota has one of the most beautiful of state capitols. Its exterior is made of Georgia marble, its base of St. Cloud granite. Standing on a hill facing the St. Paul business district, its most distinctive features are its great marble dome and graceful architecture. Its designer was the eminent architect, Cass Gilbert. Begun in 1896, it was not completed until 1905. This is Minnesota's third Capitol building.

Among the numerous paintings which hang in the building

are six in the Governor's Reception Room, which depict scenes from Minnesota history. One of them shows Father Hennepin discovering and naming the Falls of St. Anthony in 1680. Another depicts the signing of the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux in 1851. The other four portray Minnesota regiments in action in major Civil War battles.

The Minnesota Historical Society, located east of the Capitol, is the state's oldest institution. It was founded by the First Territorial Legislature in 1849, nine years before Minnesota Territory achieved statehood. It collects, preserves, disseminates and interprets the North Star State's rich history. The Society's museum, with its four large galleries of varied and colorful displays, portrays the story of Minnesota from pre-historic times and the era of the colorful voyageur to the space age.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin is a merry place, and when two people meet they generally have a celebration. Their exuberance has led to annual festivals for blueberries, apples, corn, cheese, cherries, sauerkraut and bratwurst; the Norwegian Independence Day, Switzerland's Wilhelm Tell, the Welsh Gymanfa Ganu, La Crosse's Oktoberfest. "A Day in Old Milwaukee" offers the Schlitz circus parade; a trip around the world is given by the ethnical Holiday Folk Fair without ever leaving the same city. And when the tiny town of Middleton (pop. 6,000) couldn't think of a natural reason for a gay time, it simply created one, dubbed it a "Good Neighbor Festival," and drew 60,000 people on a single, rainy weekend.

The Frank Lloyd Wright region in the southwest has an Uplands Arts Festival; Fish Creek, way northeast, is the site of the famed Peninsula Music Festival; in Baraboo, near the center, there are plays under the Sign of the Green Ram. Milwaukee has a summertime "Music Under the Stars" series, is building a \$7-million Center for the Performing Arts to go along with the new zoo, museum, library, and Mitchell Park Conservatory.

Few Edens are better endowed or contain such a variety of earthly outdoor pleasures: forests and fields, hills and plains, seashores, beaches, river rapids, waterfalls, springs. There are so many thousands of lakes most of them remain unamed. Historic sites such as the Museum of Medical Progress on the Mississippi, or the Indian Agency House at Portage lure the traveler.

Door county provides one of the loveliest promontories there is, while the rock-palisaded Wisconsin Dells offers yet another natural wonder, sculptured by wind and water.

You can travel the trail in one camplete trip or take many smaller trips.

For Additional Information and DETAILED ROAD MAPS WRITE:

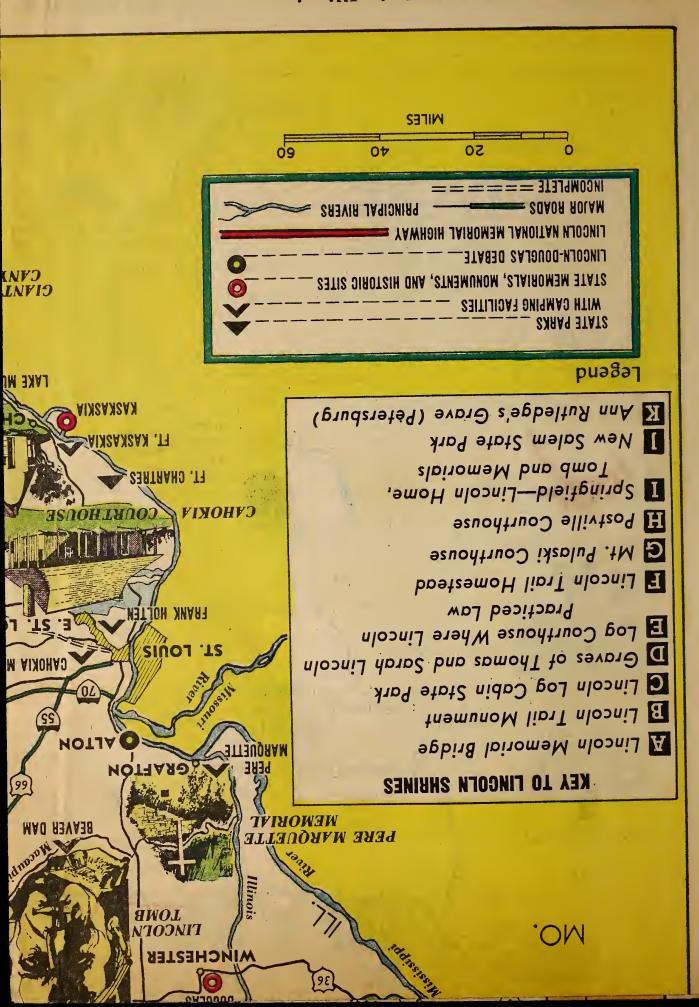
Department of Business and Economic Development Room 400, State Office Building Springfield, Illinois 62706

Iowa Development Commission 250 Jewett Building Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Tourist Division,
Department of Business Development,
State Office Building
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

Vacation and Travel Service
P. O. 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701





Where History Was Made in Illinois

Map depicts historical sites and other points of interest within Illinois as the nation observe four-day week end, affording time for extensive trips. Facilities for eamping in state parks are i



Dispatch

from the Illinois State Historical Society

SERIES 3, NO. 4

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

AUGUST, 1968

The Illinois Electorate and Third-Party Movements

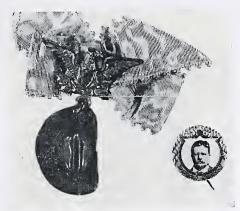
The uncertain nature of the political situation in this election year has given rise to the possibility that the nation may yet witness the emergence of that rare American phenomenon - a serious third-party movement. The prospect is real enough to justify speculation about the possible consequence of such a development on the electoral scene in Illinois. Based upon past history, at least, the

repercussions promise to be very slight.

Only twice in a century and a half - in 1856 and 1912 - have third parties had any appreciable effect on the outcome of an Illinois election. In 1856 the nativist American party candidate, Millard Fillmore, garnered just enough of the votes which might otherwise have gone to Republican John Charles Fremont to throw the state's electoral total to Democrat James Buchanan. In all probability, these voters were acting in response to rumors that Fremont was secretly a member of the Roman Catholic church, inasmuch as the American party was formed largely in opposition to the great influx of Irish and German Catholic immigrants during the previous two decades. In the same election the Republican candidates for state offices swept the field, as more than a third of those who voted for Fillmore split their ballots.

By far the most successful effort by a third party in Illinois was that of Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressives in the landmark election of 1912. The former President carried Cook County by over 35,000 votes, and so split the traditionally Republican vote downstate that Woodrow Wilson was able to gain a narrow victory. Although certainly reflective of progressive sentiments within the Republican party, Roosevelt's remarkable showing was essentially a personal triumph that he was unable to transfer to other candidates on his ticket.

Aside from these two, national third-party movements have received little support from the Illinois electorate. Even on the burning question of slavery, the state's voters preferred to express their opinions within the framework of the two-party system. The Liberty party was not even listed on the official ballot in 1840 or 1844, and the Free Soil candidacy of former President Martin Van Buren in 1848 drew only 15,000 votes out of a total of 125,000. It could be argued, of course, that the Republicans began as a third party and that Illinois voters helped to convert it into a major party by their support. Events seem to suggest, though, that the



TEDDY ROOSEVELT badges probably used in Illinois in the 1912 campaign. (From the collections of the Illinois State Historical Library.)

emergence of the G.O.P. constituted a fullscale realignment of the two-party system. In the words of historian William Hesseltine, the G.O.P. "began as the second party and quickly became the first." Although the crucial presidential election of 1860 was a four-way race nationally, only about 5,000 of Illinois' nearly 340,000 voters cast their ballots for anyone other than Stephen Douglas or Abraham Lincoln.

In the late nineteenth century the voters of Illinois again remained relatively untouched by the rise of new third parties those of various agrarian protest groups. The Greenback party was never able to approach even one percent of the total vote cast in 1876 and 1880, despite the fact that many Illinois farmers suffered from the inequities which the agrarian radicals hoped to remedy. The most important of the agrarian parties, the Populists, fared little better in Illinois than the Greenbackers: they failed to poll even one percent of the popular vote. Nor was there any noticeable increase in sentiment for the Democrats in 1896 when they fused with the Populists in support of William Jennings Bryan. The Illinois vote seems to bear out the contention that the agrarian parties were stronger in the wheat-producing and mining states of the Great Plains than in the corn belt. Be that as it may, the loyalty of the Illinois farmer to the Republican party was little swayed by agrarian protest groups in the post-Civil War decades.

Nor did any other party representing special interest groups achieve much success during the turmoil of the Progressive era, although the American Socialist party of

Eugene Debs made fairly steady gains during the pre-World War I years. But even that party's most impressive showing, in the 1912 election, resulted in slightly less than eight percent of the total popular vote of the state. The remainder of the Socialist ticket maintained the same general proportion, and three Socialists were elected to the legislature from Chicago working-class districts. The gains made by the Socialists were purely temporary, however. Although the Socialist vote did contribute to Wilson's loss of Cook County, it did little to affect the statewide results.

Illinois voters were similarly hesitant about backing the Prohibition party, despite strong statewide sentiment for the limitation of alcoholic beverages. Prior to 1912 the most that the party could ever muster was the election of an occasional downstate legislator. In 1912 it finally got a presidential candidate on the ballot, but he received only 15,000 out of more than a million votes cast in Illinois. Four years later the Prohibition candidate won 26,000 votes in the state. When the General Assembly ratified the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919, the action was accomplished by a coalition of downstate Republicans and Democrats: not a single member of the Prohibition party held a seat in the legislature.

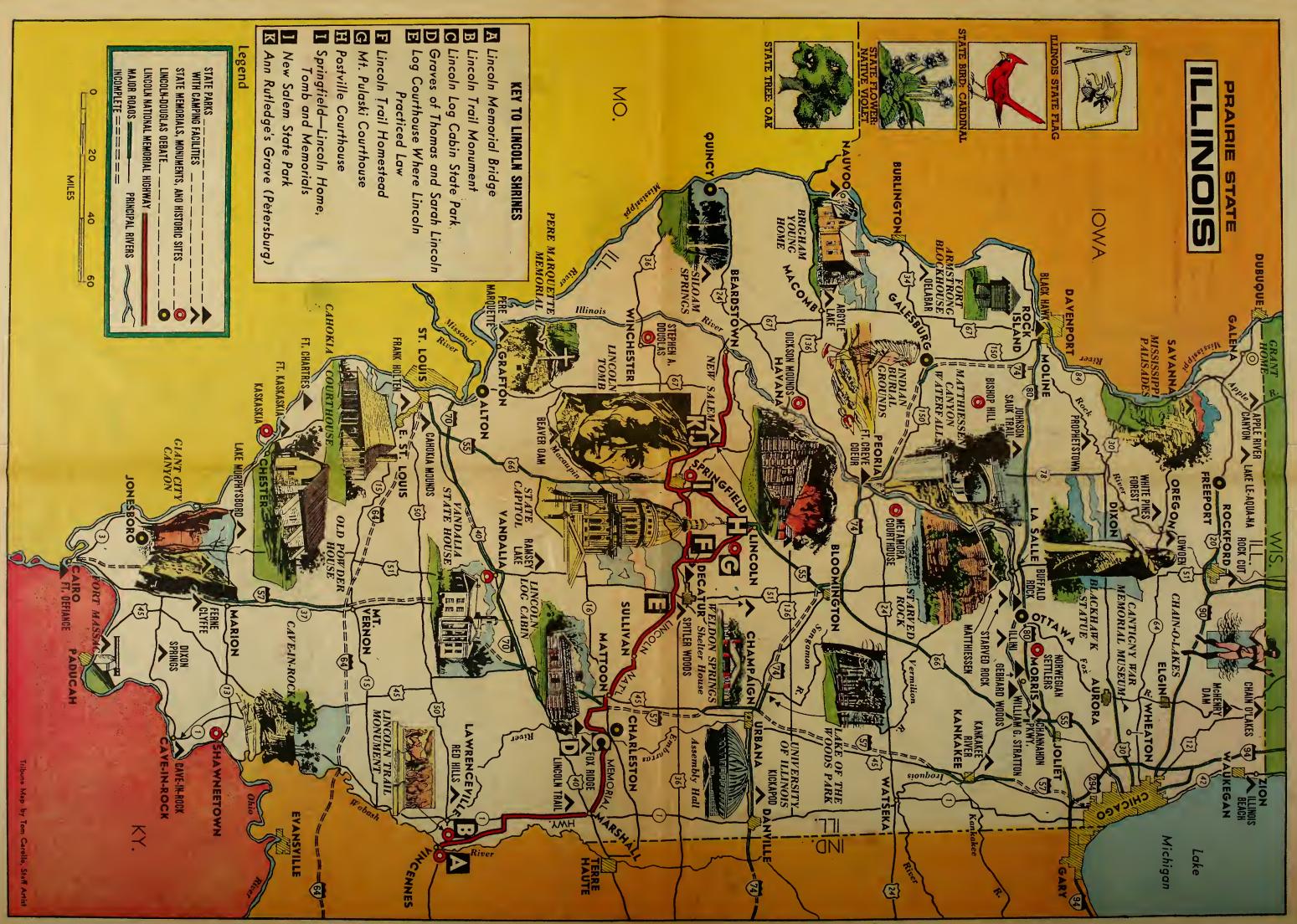
Agrarian and progressive forces fused in 1924 to produce the candidacy of Robert LaFollette and a new Progressive party, but the impact on Illinois politics was again very slight. LaFollette's share of the popular vote was respectable enough, about eighteen percent of the total, but he carried only one county.

The three-way split in the national Democratic party in 1948 might conceivably have had a significant effect on the outcome of the presidential contest but for the vagaries of Illinois election law. The nominee of the Dixiecrat wing of the party, J. Strom Thurmond, generated no measurable interest, but Henry Wallace, the favorite of dissident liberals and old New Dealers, did. Backers of the former Vice-President collected three times the number of signatures needed to include Wallace's name on the ballot, but their petitions were thrown out because they had failed to gather the names from the required number of counties. Wallace appealed to the judiciary on the grounds that

Continued on page 3

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1968



Where History Was Made in Illinois



Dispatch

from the Illinois State Historical Society

SERIES 3, NO. 4

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

AUGUST, 1968

The Illinois Electorate and Third-Party Movements

The uncertain nature of the political situation in this election year has given rise to the possibility that the nation may yet witness the emergence of that rare American phenomenon—a serious third-party movement. The prospect is real enough to justify speculation about the possible consequence of such a development on the electoral scene in Illinois. Based upon past history, at least, the repercussions promise to be very slight.

Only twice in a century and a half - in 1856 and 1912 - have third parties had any appreciable effect on the outcome of an Illinois election. In 1856 the nativist American party candidate, Millard Fillmore, garnered just enough of the votes which might otherwise have gone to Republican John Charles Fremont to throw the state's electoral total to Democrat James Buchanan. In all probability, these voters were acting in response to rumors that Fremont was secretly a member of the Roman Catholic church, inasmuch as the American party was formed largely in opposition to the great influx of Irish and German Catholic immigrants during the previous two decades. In the same election the Republican candidates for state offices swept the field, as more than a third of those who voted for Fillmore split their ballots.

By far the most successful effort by a third party in Illinois was that of Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressives in the landmark election of 1912. The former President carried Cook County by over 35,000 votes, and so split the traditionally Republican vote downstate that Woodrow Wilson was able to gain a narrow victory. Although certainly reflective of progressive sentiments within the Republican party, Roosevelt's remarkable showing was essentially a personal triumph that he was unable to transfer to other candidates on his ticket.

Aside from these two, national third-party movements have received little support from the Illinois electorate. Even on the burning question of slavery, the state's voters preferred to express their opinions within the framework of the two-party system. The Liberty party was not even listed on the official ballot in 1840 or 1844, and the Free Soil candidacy of former President Martin Van Buren in 1848 drew only 15,000 votes out of a total of 125,000. It could be argued, of course, that the Republicans began as a third party and that Illinois voters helped to convert it into a major party by their support. Events seem to suggest, though, that the



TEDDY ROOSEVELT badges probably used in Illinois in the 1912 campaign. (From the collections of the Illinois State Historical Library.)

emergence of the G.O.P. constituted a full-scale realignment of the two-party system. In the words of historian William Hesseltine, the G.O.P. "began as the second party and quickly became the first." Although the crucial presidential election of 1860 was a four-way race nationally, only about 5,000 of Illinois' nearly 340,000 voters cast their ballots for anyone other than Stephen Douglas or Abraham Lincoln.

In the late nineteenth century the voters of Illinois again remained relatively untouched by the rise of new third parties those of various agrarian protest groups. The Greenback party was never able to approach even one percent of the total vote cast in 1876 and 1880, despite the fact that many Illinois farmers suffered from the inequities which the agrarian radicals hoped to remedy. The most important of the agrarian parties, the Populists, fared little better in Illinois than the Greenbackers: they failed to poll even one percent of the popular vote. Nor was there any noticeable increase in sentiment for the Democrats in 1896 when they fused with the Populists in support of William Jennings Bryan. The Illinois vote seems to bear out the contention that the agrarian parties were stronger in the wheat-producing and mining states of the Great Plains than in the corn belt. Be that as it may, the loyalty of the Illinois farmer to the Republican party was little swayed by agrarian protest groups in the post-Civil War decades.

Nor did any other party representing special interest groups achieve much success during the turmoil of the Progressive era, although the American Socialist party of

Eugene Debs made fairly steady gains during the pre-World War I years. But even that party's most impressive showing, in the 1912 election, resulted in slightly less than eight percent of the total popular vote of the state. The remainder of the Socialist ticket maintained the same general proportion, and three Socialists were elected to the legislature from Chicago working-class districts. The gains made by the Socialists were purely temporary, however. Although the Socialist vote did contribute to Wilson's loss of Cook County, it did little to affect the statewide results.

Illinois voters were similarly hesitant about backing the Prohibition party, despite strong statewide sentiment for the limitation of alcoholic beverages. Prior to 1912 the most that the party could ever muster was the election of an occasional downstate legislator. In 1912 it finally got a presidential candidate on the ballot, but he received only 15,000 out of more than a million votes cast in Illinois. Four years later the Prohibition candidate won 26,000 votes in the state. When the General Assembly ratified the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919, the action was accomplished by a coalition of downstate Republicans and Democrats: not a single member of the Prohibition party held a seat in the legislature.

Agrarian and progressive forces fused in 1924 to produce the candidacy of Robert LaFollette and a new Progressive party, but the impact on Illinois politics was again very slight. LaFollette's share of the popular vote was respectable enough, about eighteen percent of the total, but he carried only one county.

The three-way split in the national Democratic party in 1948 might conceivably have had a significant effect on the outcome of the presidential contest but for the vagaries of Illinois election law. The nominee of the Dixiecrat wing of the party, J. Strom Thurmond, generated no measurable interest, but Henry Wallace, the favorite of dissident liberals and old New Dealers, did. Backers of the former Vice-President collected three times the number of signatures needed to include Wallace's name on the ballot, but their petitions were thrown out because they had failed to gather the names from the required number of counties. Wallace appealed to the judiciary on the grounds that

Continued on page 3

The Illinois Electorate and Third-Party Movements

Continued from page 1

the distribution requirement discriminated against the voters in the more populous counties where his support was the strongest, and that the other three minor parties — Socialist, Socialist Labor, and Prohibition — had also failed to meet this condition. The state supreme court upheld the validity of the provision, however, and Wallace's name was kept off the ballot.

President Harry Truman, the regular party nominee, went on to win Cook County by more than 200,000 votes and then hung on to win a narrow victory in the state. Since Wallace had recorded some 75,000 signatures on his petitions and since Truman carried the state by only 33,000 votes, it is conceivable that the Progressive party candidate might have been able to garner enough support to throw the election to Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York. This is pure conjecture, but the incident does demonstrate that Illinois' election laws operate to the benefit of the two major parties and may

even do some damage to the "one man, one vote" concept.

The weight of historical evidence, then, seems to indicate that the Illinois voter in general is a remarkably consistent proponent of one or the other major parties. If minor parties have had any impact in Illinois, it has not been in their effect on the actual outcome of elections, but rather in their dramatization of certain issues. As elsewhere, the platforms of the Socialists, Prohibitionists, Progressives, and Populists have left an imprint on the programs of the state's two major parties. If any serious third-party effort does materialize in Illinois in 1968, it will serve mostly as a gauge of sentiment on the crucial issues of Vietnam and civil rights. Such is the fate of minor parties in a state which is, it seems, more committed to the two-party system than is the nation as a whole.

> Joнn D. Buenker Department of History Eastern Illinois University

Foldout map available un file







COVER

The Old State Capitol, the site of Lincoln's "House Divided" speech and often called "the most historic building west of the Allegheny Mountains," stands in the square in downtown Springfield. The reproduction of this Lincoln Shrine is taken from a water color painting by Paul Norton.



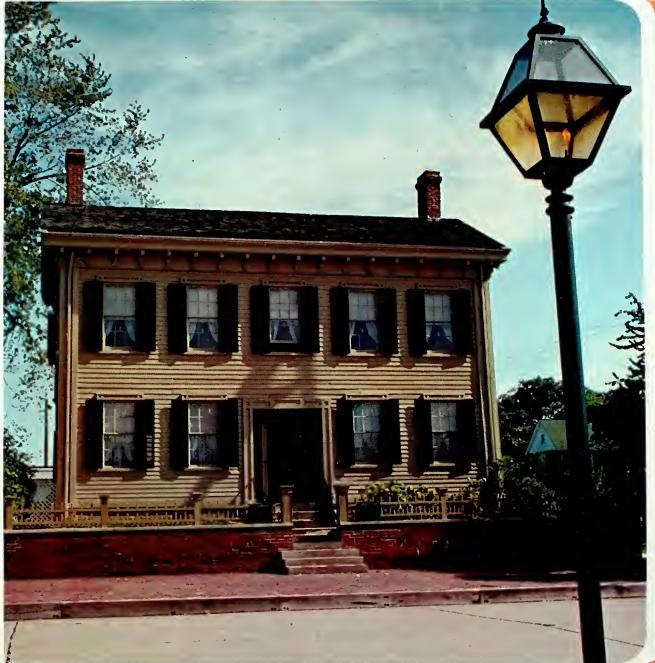
The Story of Lincoln Land is simple, yet uncommon. It is a reflection of the people who lived it and the places they lived.

Although this story is about history, it is intended to be enjoyed rather than studied.

And while this story is geographical in nature, the only map offered is a guide to places to visit and enjoy.

Before you, in word and picture, is the story of people who really lived and places that still bid the traveler welcome. Before you is the story of a tall man and the building of the "tall state."

Visit Lincoln Land in these pages. Then, travel the paths of greatness along the Valley of the Sangamon.



Ilinois was a young state when Abraham Lincoln and his wife moved to the home at Eighth and Jackson Streets—the only home he ever owned.

Lincoln's shaving mirror and soap dish, Mary's sewing box, and their sons' toys are preserved as a reminder of the Lincolns' life there.

Down the street from the Lincoln Home is the Ninian Edwards Home. There, Abe courted Mary; and, after a stormy engagement, married her in 1842. The Victorian couch on which they courted can be seen there today.

Twice a day, Lincoln walked the five blocks to his office located in the Sixth and Adams Streets Building. Lincoln's office is arranged as it was when he prepared briefs there. This restored structure, now known as the Lincoln-Herndon Building, also houses the Federal Court where Lincoln tried many cases.

Lincoln left Springfield in February of 1861. Standing on the platform of a train in the Great Western Station, now the Lincoln Depot Museum, Lincoln said, "I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return."

Following his death, he returned to be buried in Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery. The Lincoln Tomb marks his resting place.

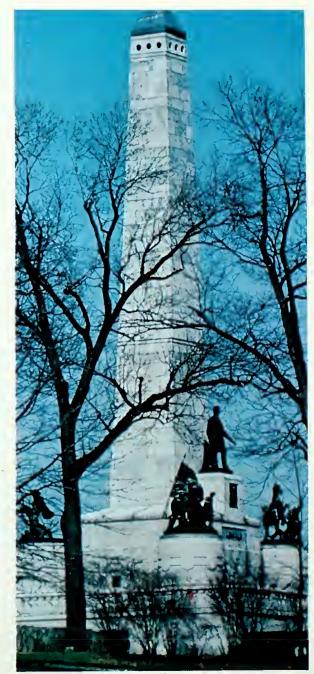
The Lincoln Home



The Lincoln-Herndon Building, Springfield



The Lincoln Law Office



The Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery



Interior, Lincoln Home



Diorama in the Ninian Edwards Home



The Lincoln Depot Museum



The Parlor of the Ninian Edwards Home



The Ninian Edwards Home



The log cabin village of New Salem, twenty miles northwest of Springfield, recalls a vital part of our country's past. The winding dirt street. The ox-drawn wagons. The small garden plots and animal yards surrounded by split-rail fences. New Salem is representative of hundreds of similar settlements which lived briefly as the frontier moved westward. More significant, two years after a mill was built on the Sangamon River and the town was founded on a nearby bluff, Abe Lincoln, then only 22, arrived in New Salem. The year was 1831. Lincoln later described himself as "like a piece of floating driftwood." But by the time he was to leave in 1837, his course was firmly set for a career in law and politics. In the six interim years, Abe tried his hand at a variety of jobs—store clerk, mill hand, postmaster,



The Rutledge Tavern



The New Salem Grist Mill

unsuccessful storekeeper, surveyor, and soldier in the Black Hawk War.

While in New Salem Abe studied endlessly, especially the law, doing his work in various of the town's log buildings including the Rutledge Tavern.

Abe was liked and respected by his neighbors who twice sent him to the State Legislature.

In 1837, Lincoln borrowed a horse, threw his meager belongings into two saddle bags, and set out to practice law in Springfield.

Eventually, New Salem became a dusty ghost town. Now, as an Illinois State Park, New Salem has been authentically reconstructed. Every last detail—from the mill on the Sangamon to kitchen butter molds—is as it was in Lincoln's day.

Abe's later circuit-riding days are memorialized by a statue at the park entrance. Nearby is the New Salem Carriage Museum and a rustic covered bridge.

New Salem Carriage Museum





New Salem Scene



Carriage Museum Covered Bridge



The Isaac Gulihur Cabin



The Steamboat Talisman

ot far from the New Salem grist mill the excursion boat Talisman, a replica of early "sternwheeling" riverboats, plies the Sangamon.

A few miles downstream in Petersburg is the boyhood home of poet Edgar Lee Masters who immortalized another waterway in his Spoon River Anthology.



Clayville Stagecoach Stop



Clayville Tavern Parlor



Beecher Hall at Illinois College



Edgar Lee Masters Boyhood Home

The Clayville Stagecoach Stop, built near Pleasant Plains about 1824, is the oldest brick structure in Sangamon County. Its hand-hewn exposed beams, hand-forged strap hinges, and great iron locks are reminders of Illinois' pioneer heritage.

The Clayville Inn was a rallying center for the Whig Party during the 1840's and served as a stage stop until railroads came to the area in the mid-1850's.

Although modern highways have replaced the dirt coach roads, Clayville continues to be a popular stop for travelers in Lincoln Land.

Higher education in Illinois got its start in Jacksonville when Illinois College's Beecher Hall was built in 1829. Also in Jacksonville is the Octagonal House, once an underground railroad station that sheltered runaway slaves.



The Octagonal House in Jacksonville



The Sugar Creek Covered Bridge

o the south of Spring-field, near Glenarm, a field, near Glenarm, a picturesque covered bridge spans Sugar Creek. And, to the west of Springfield, is a second covered bridge over Spring Creek.

To anyone who loves the sound of bells, the pealing of the 66 cast bronze bells in the Rees Carillon is beautiful music

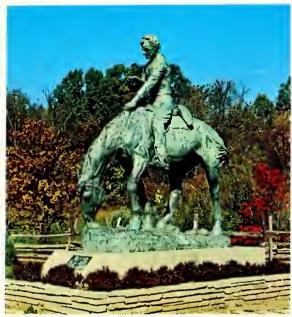
Carillon is beautiful music.

The Carillon—whose bells weigh a collective 37 tons ranging from a diminutive eleven pounder to a giant seven and a half ton instrument—is housed in a 132-foot tower above Washington Park's reflect-ing pool and rose gardens. From there, every Sun-

day afternoon and at other special times, the bells chime their concert over the countryside.



The Rees Carillon in Washington Park



Lincoln the Circuit Rider



The Mt. Pulaski Courthouse



Courtroom of the Beardstown Courthouse



The Postville Courthouse in Lincoln

ivic center, public gathering place, and serving as a church on Sunday, the courthouse was never as interesting as during "court week" along the Eighth Circuit. Court week was the week the circuit judge arrived to transact the legal business of the county.

The Postville Courthouse in the town of Lincoln is a replica of the 1840 original and the scene of many Lincoln law cases.

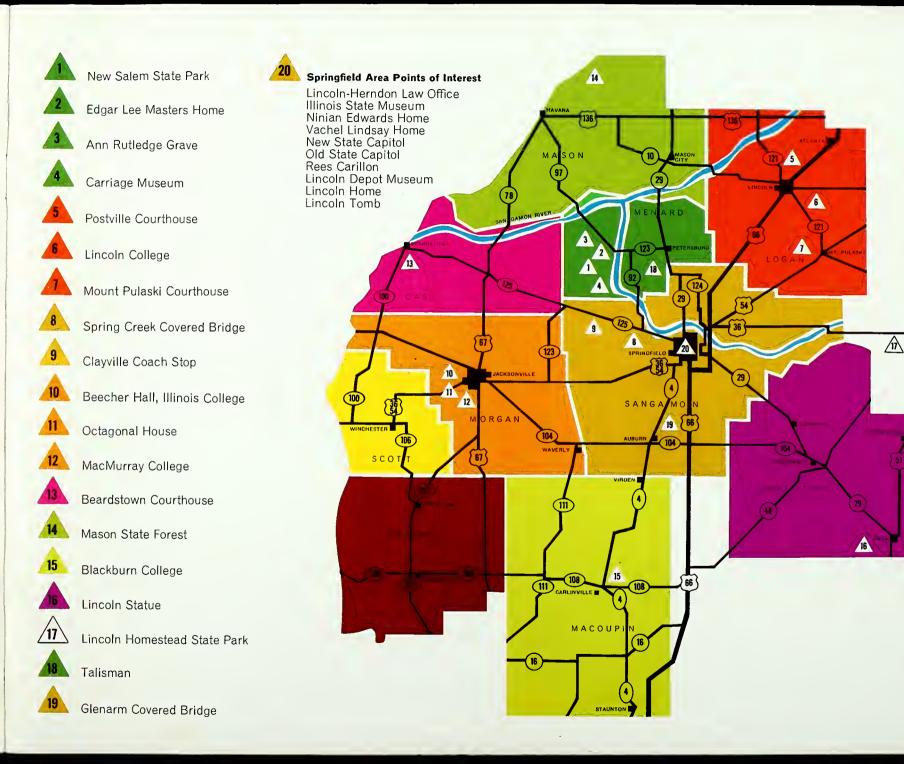
The brick Mt. Pulaski Courthouse was erected in 1848. It was in this building that Lincoln tried the "horological cradle case." The case involved the trade of an alleged patent on a cradle for a piece of land.

"The patent," said Lincoln, "was a cradle rocked by machinery, with weights running on pulleys which being wound up would rock itself until it ran down, thus saving time to mothers."

Lincoln operated the cradle in court. When the judge asked "how the thing could be stopped," Mr. Lincoln replied:

"It's like some of the glib talkers you and I know, Judge, it won't stop until it runs down."

In Beardstown is the courtroom where Lincoln defended
Duff Armstrong on a murder
charge in the famous "Almanac
Trial." Lincoln discredited testimony of the key witness, who
claimed he'd seen Duff commit
the crime by moonlight, by producing an almanac which
proved the night to have been
moonless.





he Capital was moved to Springfield from Vandalia I in 1837 largely because of the efforts of Abraham Lincoln and eight of his colleagues called the "Long

In Lincoln's day, the state government functions were carried out in the Old State Capitol Building (front cover). The present State Capitol, begun in 1868 and occupied

Illinois State Capitol Building, Springfield

Nine"—their total height was 54 feet.

in 1876, is the sixth capitol.

iscover more about Lincoln Land

LINCOLN COUNTRY TOURISM COUNCIL

Springfield, Illinois 62701 325 East Adams St.

DIVISION OF TOURISM

Springfield, Illinois 62706 222 S. College Street Dept. of Business & Economic Development

LINCOLN HERITAGE TRAIL FOUNDATION

216 S. First Street

Champaign, Illinois 61820

TOURISM COMMISSION

Room 208 Municipal Bldg. Springfield, Illinois 62701

100M - 4-70

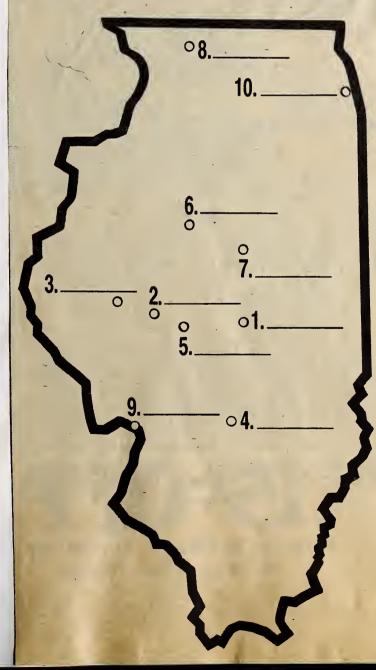
Lincoln stepped here

We all know Illinois is the "Land of Lincoln" — it says so right there on our license plates, so it must be true. But how much do most of us know about Lincoln's connection with the state? Many of us have seen his house and his tomb, and we likely have a vague remembrance that he split rails and practiced law before going off to his destiny in Washington. But it is not for nothing that this state is called Lincoln's land; he lived here for more than 30 years —

well over half his life — and traveled thousands of miles within its boundaries as a soldier, lawyer, and candidate for public office. On the accompanying Illinois map are numbers marking 10 communities that were milestones in Lincoln's life. With the hints below to aid you, fill in the names of these towns. A score of 8 or better makes you something of an authority on matters Lincolnian; 5-7 qualifies you to declaim on Honest Abe for visitors from out

of state; and 4 or below suggests that you are a visitor from out of state. Answers on p. 33.

- 1. In their migration from southern Indiana, the Lincoln family in 1830 settled near the community that now bills itself as the "Soybean Capital of the World."
- 2. In 1831 the young Lincoln moved to this community, where he worked as a general-store clerk.
- 3. It was at this historic Illinois River town that Lincoln was elected captain of his company in the Black Hawk War in 1832. He returned to this community in 1858 to successfully defend a man charged with murder.
- 4. In 1834 Lincoln, newly elected a member of the state legislature, arrived in this community, then the state capital. The old statehouse here still stands.
- 5. In 1837 Lincoln moved to this city, which he would call home for the next quarter-century.
- 6. In this industrial town, now the state's third-largest city, Lincoln in 1854 assailed slavery in a speech that historians say marked the beginning of his national political career.
- 7. In his unwritten and only partially reported "lost speech" here in 1856, Lincoln said, "We say to our Southern brethren, "We won't go out of the Union, and you shan't.' "This community today is a center of higher learning and an insurance headquarters.
- 8. The second Lincoln-Douglas debate was held in this farnorthern Illinois county seat, Aug. 27, 1858.
- 9. This Mississippi River town was the site of the last of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, on Oct. 15, 1858. The city later housed a Civil War prison camp where more than 1,600 Confederate soldiers died.
- 10. It was here in 1860 that the Republican Party's national convention nominated Lincoln for the Presidency.







A photo of Lincoln at Beardstown in 1858.

- 1. Decatur
- 2. New Salem
- 3. Beardstown
- 4. Vandalia
- 5. Springfield
- 6. Peoria
- 7. Bloomington
- 8. Freeport
- 9. Alton
- 10. Chicago

(Quiz appears on p. 31)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

HERITAGE HOUSE

Rt. 1, Box 211 Thomson, Illinois 61285

Ph. 815-259-3413

Catalog No. 10 BOOKS FOR GENEALOGISTS AND HISTORIANS

September 1975

\arginiserrelargial \arginiserrelargial \argi

TERMS CASH to individuals. Libraries will be invoiced per their specifications. NO BOOKS are sent on approval.

MAIL ORDERS: All books are shipped Special 4th Class Book Rate. Please allow three weeks for delivery.

ILLINOIS RESIDENTS add 5% State Sales Tax.

BRITISH-AMERICAN

British-American Genealogical Research Monographs. By Clifford Neal Smith.

No. 1: British Deportees to America, Part I: 1760-1763. Wrappers Data from the British appelate court records concerning socalled criminals banished to America as punishment.

GERMAN-AMERICAN

German-American Genealogical Research Monographs. By Clifford Neal Smith.

No. 1: Brunswick Deserter-Immigrants of the American Revolution. 53 pp. Wrappers \$6.25 Mercenary deserters in the U.S. and Canada from Braunschweig (Brunswick) serving with the British during the American Revolution. Gives German birthplace; age; how, where, and when left the service.

No. 2: Mercenaries from Ansbach and Bayreuth, Germany, Who Remained in America After the Revolution. 50 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$6.25 Mercenary deserters in the U.S. and Canada from Bavarian Franconian, Upper Palatinate, or Brandenburg (Ansbach & Bayreuth) serving with the British during the Am. Revolution. Gives company, when deserted, and frequently birthplace & parentage.

QUAKERS

Quaker Genealogies, A Preliminary List. By Willard Heiss. 38 pp. 1974

Wrappers \$3.25

A list of over 500 genealogies of Quaker families.

Memoranda of the early settlement of Friends in the North-west Territory, and especially of Thomas Beals, who was the first minister of the Gospel in the Society of Friends who crossed the Ohio River. By Gershom Perdue. Edited and reprinted by Willard Heiss. 16 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$3.25

A history of Thomas Beals (1719-1801) ministry and the Quaker meetings (1797-1814), early members in Ohio.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut 1800 Census Index. By Lowell Volkel. (Mimeo)

Vol. 1: Fairfield and Hartford Counties. 85 pp. 1968 Wrappers \$5.25

Vol. 2: Litchfield, New Haven, Tolland and Windham Counties. 122 pp. 1969. Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 3: Middlesex and New London Counties. 58 pp. 1969 Wrappers \$5.00

Vol. 1-3 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$21.00

Alphabetical listing of head of householders with their county and town of residence and census reference page number.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

ILLINOIS

Alexander County 1850 Census. By Maxine Wormer. 31pp. 1974. Indexed.

Wrappers \$5.25

Alexander County: Index to the Names appearing in History of Alexander, Union, and Pulaski Counties. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Committee. 127 pp. 1973.

Wrappers \$6.25 Hardbound \$9.35

Index to the 1883 history by Perrin.

- Boone County Cemetery Inscriptions, Vol. I.

 By Hazel M. Hyde and Taylor Decker. 50 pp.

 1971. Wrappers \$5.25

 Cemeteries in Flora & Manchester Twps.
- Boone County Records. By Mrs. Harlin B.
 Taylor. 42 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$5.25
 1837 list of citizens, 1877 sketches,
 1886 Patrons' Direcotry.
- Cass County 1855 State Census Index. By Mrs. Harlin Taylor. 19 pp. 1972.

Wrappers \$4.25

- Carroll County 1850 Census and Mortality Schedule. By Marjorie Smith. 60 pp. 1971. Indexed. Wrappers \$5.25
- Clay County 1850 Census. By Maxine Wormer. 50 pp. 1973. Indexed. Wrappers \$6.25
- Clinton County 1850 Census. By Maxine Wormer. 63 pp. 1973. Indexed. Wrappers \$6.75
- DeWitt County Name Index to the 1910 County History. By Mrs. Harlin Taylor. 54 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$6.25
- Douglas County Cemetery Inscriptions, Vol. I. By Dorothy Dugan, Mrs. Harlin Taylor, Linda Allison. 47 pp. 1972 Wrappers \$5.25 Taylor, Upper Lester, Lower Lester, & Evangelical Zion Cemeteries.
- (Douglas) Arthur, Illinois Centennial Book, 1873-1973. 108 pp. photos, Wrappers \$7.25 Documented with photographs, the book relates the history of early settlers, churches, businesses, organizations. Also explores the Amish & Mennonite population beliefs & life styles.

ILLINOIS

- (Douglas) Atwood, Illinois Centennial Book, 1873-1973. 120 pp. photos. Wrappers \$7.25 Traces the heritage of this community thru the history of the early settlers, churches, etc.
- Du Page County: An Index to the Names of Persons appearing in History of Du Page County. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Committee. 105 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25 Hardbound \$9.35

Index to Blanchard's 1882 history.

- Edwards County 1825 State Census. By Elsie R. Swartz. 41 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$4.25 Also indluces a partial patron list, marriages 1815-16, and history.
- Edwards County 1850 Census. By Marjorie Smith. 45 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$5.25
- Franklin County Cemetery Inscriptions, Ewing Township. By Marie Greenwood. 122, xxxvii pp. 1974. Wrappers \$7.75 13 cemeteries, maps.
- Franklin County Marriage Records, First Book 1836-1848 (And Some Earlier). By Frank & Carol Rademacher. 41 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$4.25
- Franklin County Marriages, 1849-1865, Books 2 and 3. By Frank & Carol Rademacher. 120 pp. plus index. 1975. Available Nov. 1975 Wrappers \$8.25
- Franklin County 1840 U.S. CEnsus. By Frank & Carol Rademacher. 21 pp. 1972.
 Wrappers \$3.75
- Franklin County 1860 U.S. Census. By Frank & Carol Rademacher. 224 pp. 1973.

 Wrappers \$8.35
- Franklin County -- see Gallatin County.
- Gallatin County Cemeteries. By Glen Miner. 111,xxvii pp. 1973. Wrappers \$8.35

ILLINOIS

Gallatin County: An Index to the Names of Persons appearing in the History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Franklin and Williamson Counties. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Committee. 122 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25

Hardbound \$9.35

Index to Goodspeed's 1887 history.

- Hamilton County 1840 U.S. Census. By Frank & Carol Rademacher. 18 pp. 1972.

 Wrappers \$3.75
- Hamilton County 1860 U.S. Census. By Frank & Carol Rademacher. 222 pp. 1972.

 Wrappers \$8.25
- Illiana Research Reports: By James V. Gill.
 No. 1: 47 pp. 1966. Wrappers \$2.25

 Ill. & Ind. pensioners in 1840 census;

 Vermilion Co. Ill. cem., probate 182630; marr. 1826-30; Vermillion Co., Ind.
 cem.; Benton Co. Ind. cem. & biog.
 abstracts.
 - No. 2: 55 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$2.25 Champaign Co., IL cem.; St. Clair Co., IL. marr. 1763-63; Vermilion Co., IL marr. 1830-33; Clinton Co. IN cem.
 - No. 3: 47 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$2.25 Vermilion Co. IL cem., marr. 1833-36; Champaign Co. IL cem.; Madison Co. IL Collinsville Twp. original land owners; St. Clair Co. IL marr. 1773-76
 - No. 4: 50 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$2.25

 Vermilion Co. IL cem., marr. 1836-38,
 newspaper extracts 1877-78; Black
 Hawk War soldiers from Crawford, Clark
 & Edgar Cos. IL; St. Clair Co. IL marr.
 1776-81; Montgomery Co. IN cem.; Park
 Co. IN cem.
- No. 5: 48 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$2.25

 Black Hawk War soldiers from Coles,

 Lawrence & Vermilion Cos. IL; Madison

 Co. IL Collinsville Twp. cholera deaths

 1849; St. Clair Co. IL marr. 1806-10;

 Vermilion Co. IL cem., newspaper ex
 tracts, marr. 1838-40; Vermilion Co.

 IN newspaper extracts.

ILLINOIS

Illinois 1820 Census Index. By Lowell M. Volkel & James V. Gill. 79 pp. 1966.

Wrappers \$5.25

Hardbound \$8.35

Alphabetical listing of head of householders with their county and township of residence and census reference page number.

- Illinois 1830 Census Index. By James V. Gill & Maryan R. Gill.
 - Vol. 1: Alexander, Pope, Union, Johnson.
 Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolp, Monroe, Washington, Marion,
 Jefferson, Hamilton & Gallatin
 Counties. 52 pp. 1970

Wrappers \$5.25

Vol. 2: Crawford, Edgar, Clark, Schuyler, McDonough, Vermilion, Macon, Shelby, Tazewell, Montgomery & Macoupin Counties. 50 pp. 1970.

Wrappers \$5.25

- Vol. 3: Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Calhoun, Pike, Fulton, Knox, Henry, Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Peoria, Putnam, & JoDaviess Counties.
 50 pp. 1970. Wrappers \$5.25
- Vol. 4: White, Edwards, Wabash, Wayne, Clay, Clinton, St. Clair, Madison, Bond, Fayette, Lawrence Counties. 60 pp. 1968. Wrappers \$5.25

Vol. 1-4 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$25.00 Alphabetical listing of head of house-holders with county of residence and

Illinois 1840 Census Index. By Maxine

census reference page number.

- Vol. 1: Counties Adams thru Du Page. 89 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.75
- Vol. 2: Counties Edgar thru Jefferson.
 86 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$6.75
 Published to date. There will be five
 volumes. Alphabetical listing of head
 of householders with their county of
 residence & census reference page no.

ILLINOIS

Illinois 1850 Mortality Schedule. By Lowell Volkel.

Vol. 1: Counties Adams thru Iroquois. 105 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$7.25

Vol. 2: Counties Jackson thru Ogle.

113 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$7.25

Vol. 3: Counties Peoria thru Woodford. 91 pp. 1973. Wrappers

Vol. 1-3 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$25.50

Jackson County Residents in 1850. By John W.D. Wright. 64 pp. 1972. Wrappers

Jasper County, Some Cemeteries. By Jasper Cemetery Survey Comm. 38 pp. 1972.

> Wrappers \$4.25

Backbone, Chapman, Cline's, Harper, Miller, Wheeler, Beckers, Cummins, Lancaster, Woods, Cook, Devore, Foster, Freeman, McQueen, Worthey, Collins, Bowers, Burford, Higgins, Poor Farm, Jasper, Jones, Eidson, Miller & Sleby.

Jasper County Cemeteries, Crooked Creek and Fox Townships. By Jasper Cemetery Survey Comm. 60 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$5.75

Jefferson 1850 Census. By Maxine Wormer. 173 pp. Wrappers \$7.75

Jersey County, Abandoned Cemeteries of. By Elaine Witt. 45 pp. Wrappers \$5.25

JoDaviess County: An Index to the Names of Persons appearing in the History of Jo Daviess County. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Comm. 131 pp. 1973.

> Wrappers \$6.25

Kett's 1878 History. Hardbound \$9.35

JoDaviess County Prairie Farmers' Directory of. 1917 (Reprinted 1972) Wrappers Lists the farmers, wife's given & maiden name, children, residence, years lived in county.

Lake County: An Index to Persons appearing in a History of Lake County. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Committee. 79 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25

Hardbound \$9.35

Halsey's 1912 History.

ILLINOIS

LaSalle County Records. By Linda S. Allison & Mrs. Harlin Taylor. 53 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$5.25 Old Settlers & 1929 Directory.

Lee County 1850 Census. By Marjorie Smith. 66 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$5.25

Lee County Records. By Mrs. Harlin Taylor & Dorothy Dugan. 66 pp. 1972.

Wrappers \$5.25

Old Settlers, 1900 & 1921 Patron's Directory, French & Norweigians Settlements.

Logan County: Complete Name Index to the History of Logan County, 1886. By Linda S. Alliscn & Mrs. Harlin Taylor. 122 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$6.25

Marion County 1850 Census. By Maxine Wormer. 142 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$7.25

Massac County 1850 Census. By Staff Members of the Kansas City Branch Genealogical Library, David A. Ritsch, Libr. vi,89 pp. (1975) Wrappers \$6.75

McHenry County Records. By Linda S. Allison. 46 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$5.25 Old Settler's & 1892 Directory.

McLean County 1850 Census. By Verda Gerwick. 104 pp. 1971. Wrappers \$7.75

McLean County Marriages Records. By Lilah Smith & Verda Gerwick. 25 pp. 1971.

Wrappers \$3.25

Abstracted from Lexington, IL newspapers.

McLean County Burials in Lexington Cemetery. By Verda Gerwick. 46 pp. 1971.

Wrappers \$5.25

McLean County Pleasant Hill Cemetery Records. By Charles R. Stone. 46 pp. 1971.

Wrappers \$5.25

Peoria County Records. By Linda S. Allison. 80 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$6.25 Old Settlers, 1896 Directory, First Voters, 1825 Tax List.

ORDER BLANK

Heritage House, Rt. 1, Box 211, Thomson, Illinois 61285

Quantity	Book Title and Volume Number	Amount
	Sub-Total	
	Ill. residents add 5% sales tax	
ame	Total	
une		
reet		
ty, State, Zip (



Perry County Marriages, 1827-1850, With Genealogical Notes. By Elizabeth Eiker Spurgeon. 42 pp. 1973. Wrappers

Pope County 1850 Census. By Maxine Wormer. 50 pp. 1973. Wrappers

Pope County Marriages, 1816-1839. By Janet Schonert. 38 pp. 1972.

> Wrappers \$5.25

Pulaski County 1850 Census. By Maxine Wormer. 53 pp. 1972 Wrappers \$5.25

Randolph County 1825 State Census. By Mrs. Harlin Taylor & Dorothy Dugan. 29 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$4.25

Randolph County Records. By Mrs. Harlin Taylor. 36 pp. 1973. Wrappers 1806 Residents, Estates 1809-11, Marriages 1809-11, Land Entries 1814-20.

Richland County Cemeteries. By Barbara Craddock.

Vol. 1: Olney Township, 161 pp.

Wrappers \$6.50

Vol. 2: Other eight townships,

178 pp. Wrappers \$6.50

Vol. 1-2 bound together in one book. Hardbound \$15.50

Saline County 1850 Census. By Tri-City Genealogical Society. 111 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$5.25

St. Clair County 1840 Census. By Robert Buecher. 75 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$5.75

St. Clair County 1850 Census. By Robert Buecher. 2 Vol. 94,85 pp. 1974.

Wrappers \$13.50

Stark County Marriages, 1839-1866. By M.A. Leeson. Reprinted 1972 with Added Index. 48 pp. Wrappers \$4.25

Stark County: An Index to Persons appearing in Stark County and Its Pioneers. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Comm. 26 pp. Wrappers \$6.25 Hardbound \$9.35

Shallenberger's 1876 history.

ILLINOIS

Vermilion County Pioneers. By James V. Gill & Maryan R. Gill.

Vol. 1: 72 pp. 1969 Wrappers \$5.25 Vol. 2: 28 pp. 1970 Wrappers \$3.25 Biographies from Danville newspaper.

Vermilion County Tax and Land Records. By Charlotte A. Volkel, Lowell M. Volkel & James V. Gill. 57 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$4.25

Vermilion County: An Index to the Names of Persons Appearing in History of Vermilion County. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Comm. 105 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25 Hardbound \$9.35

Beckwith's 1879 history.

Warren County Records. By Mrs. Harlin Taylor & Dorothy Dugan. 55 pp. 1972.

Wrappers \$5.25

Old Settlers, 1912 & 1893 Directories, Lot Sales in Monmouth, First Jurors.

Washington County 1850 Census. By Maxine Wormer. 89 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$7.25

Washington County: An Index to the Names of Persons appearing in History of Washington County. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Comm. 39 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25 Hardbound \$9.35

1879 history published by Brink, McDonough.

Winnebago County Early Marriages, 1836-1866. By Elsie R. Swartz. 161 pp. 1975.

Wrappers \$8.25

Winnebago County Cemetery Inscriptions. By Hazel M. Hyde & Taylor Decker.

Vol. 1: 50 pp. 1971 Wrappers New Milford, Cherry Valley, Powell & Dodge cemeteries.

Vol. 2: 50 pp. 1971 Wrappers \$5.25 Durand, St. Mary, Crane School, Davis & Carman cemeteries.

Vol. 3: Pecatonica Cemetery. 44 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$5.25

Winnebago County: An Index to the Names of Persons appearing in the History of Winnebago County. By Winnetka Genealogy Projects Committee. 156 pp. 1974.

> Wrappers \$6.25 Hardbound \$9.35

Kett's 1877 history.

INDIANA

Fountain County Marriages - Book 1, 1826-1839. By Miriam Luke, GRS. 36 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$3.25

Fountain County Marriages - Book 2, 1839-1848, and Letters of Administration, 1832-1846. By Miriam Luke, GRS. 62 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$5.25

Fountain County Abstract of First Book of Wills (1827-1851) and Original Land Records. By Miriam Luke, GRS. 70 pp. n.d.

Wrappers \$5.25

Fountain County Biographical Abstracts. By Lowell M. Volkel. 42 pp. 1968.

Wrappers \$5.25

Beckwith's 1881 history.

Indiana 1850 Mortality Schedule. By Lowell Volkel.

Vol. 1: Adams through Harrison Counties. 119 pp. 1971. Wrappers \$7.75

Vol. 2: Hendricks through Posey Counties. 109 pp. 1971. Wrappers \$7.75

Vol. 3: Pulaski through Whitley Counties. 106 pp. 1971. Wrappers \$7.75

Vol. 1-3 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$27.50

Montgomery County Wills and Marriages. By Mabel V. Shanklin.

Vol. 1: Wills [28 June 1823 - 10 October 1852] and Marriages [7 July 1823 - 3 October 1837]. 65 pp. 1969.

Wrappers \$5.25

Vol. 2: Wills (1852-1869) and Marriages (1837-1847). 85 pp. 1970.
Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 3: Wills (1868-1883) and Marriages (1847-1852). 80 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$6.25

Parke County Marriage Records - Book A (1833-1844). By Evea Sanders. 37 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$3.25

Porter County 1850 Federal Census. By Mrs. Nellie Hiday. 108 pp. 1970.

Wrappers \$6.25

Spencer County Early Wills and Estate
Settlements, Original Records Book 18181831, Will Records Book A 1833-1839. By
Christine Young, Ethel Smith & Hazel Hyde.
38 pp. 1971. Wrappers \$5.25

INDIANA

Spencer County Marriages, 1818-1855. By Christine Young, Ethel Smith & Hazel Hyde. 109 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$10.25

Spencer County Cemeteries. By Christine
Young, Ethel Smith & Hazel Hyde. 13 vols.
All 13 volumes & Index Wrappers \$65.00
Volumes 1-4 & 6-13 \$5.25 each
Volume 5 \$7.75 each
Surname Index \$2.25 each

Vermillion County Land and Marriage Records. By Lowell M. Volkel. 53 pp. n.d.

Wrappers \$4.25

Original land owners & marriages 1838-44.

Vermillion County Marriage Records - Volume 3, 1844-1861. By Lowell M. Volkel. 44 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$4.25

Warren County Will Abstracts, 1830-1858.
By Mrs. Wilbur T. Leath. 26 pp. n.d.
Wrappers \$3.25

KANSAS

Kansas 1870 Mortality Schedule. By Helen Franklin & Thelma Carpenter. 234 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$12.85 complete transcription.

Kansas Index to the 1880 Mortality Schedule. By Thelma Carpenter & Helen Franklin. 143 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$10.35 Lists each name and the county.

KENTUCKY

Harlan County 1850 Census. By Nellie C. Hiday. 45 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$5.25

Kentucky 1810 Census Index. By Lowell M. Volkel.

Vol. 1: Counties Adair thru Cumberland.
77 pp. 1971 Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 2: Counties Estill thru Hopkins.
79 pp. 1971 Wrappers \$6.

79 pp. 1971 Wrappers \$6.25 Vol. 3: Counties Jefferson thru Muhlenberg.

88 pp. 1971. Wrappers \$6.25 Vol. 4: Counties Nelson thru Woodford.

82 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 1-4 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$29.00

Alphabetized listing of head of householders with county of residence & census page number.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky 1820 Census Index. By Lowell M. Volkel.

Vol. 1: Counties Adair thru Cumberland. 100 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$7.25

Vol. 2: Counties Davies thru Hopkins. 114 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$7.25

Vol. 3: Counties Jefferson thru Nicholas. 112 pp. 1975. Wrappers \$7.25

Vol. 4: Counties Ohio thru Woodford.

91 pp. 1975. Wrappers \$7.25

Vol. 1-4 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$33.00

Kentucky 1830 Census Index. By Dora Wilson Smith.

Vol. 1: Counties Adair thru Campbell. 88 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.2

Vol. 2: Counties Casey thru Gallatin. 82 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 3: Counties Garrard thru Hopkins. 89 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 4: Counties Jefferson thru Meade.
78 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 5: Counties Mercer thru Russell.
81 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.

Vol. 6: Counties Scott thru Woodford.

85 pp. 1974. Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 1-3 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$23.00

Vol. 4-6 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$23.00

OHIO

Fayette County Ohio Chancery and Common Pleas Court Records, 1828-1878. By Maude Post Rankin & George A. Robinson, Jr. 186 pp. 1957. Wrappers \$9.35

The Ministers and Churches of the Central German Conference. Translated by Julie Overton. 84 pp. 1975. Wrappers \$6.79 Biographies of German Methodist ministers & history of the churches in Ohio, So. Michigan, east Penn., Indiana & eastern Kentucky.

Ohio Marriages Extracted from The Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly. Edited by Marjorie Smith. 356 pp. 1975.

Hardbound \$15.00
Marriages for Franklin Co. (1803-30),
Jackson Co. (1816-26), Licking Co. (180820), Marion Co. (1824-25), Pickaway Co.
(1810-15), Ross Co. (1803-06), Trumbull
Co. (1800-03) & Washington Co. (1789-1822).

MARYLAND

Maryland 1800 Census Index. By Charlotte A. Volkel, Lowell M. Volkel & Timothy Q. Willson.

Vol. 1: Counties Allegheny, Anne Arundell, Calvert & City of Baltimore. 68 pp. 1967. Wrappers \$5.25

Vol. 2: Counties Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Frederick & Kent. 91 pp. 1968.

Wrappers \$5.25
Vol. 3: Counties Dorchester, Harford,
Montgomery, Prince Georges & Queen
Annes. 77 pp. 1968. Wrappers \$5.25

Vol. 4: Counties Saint Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington & Worchester. 82 pp. 1968. Wrappers \$5.25

Vol. 1-4 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$25.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Keene, New Hampshire Cemetery Headstone
Inscriptions. Indexed by Maryan R. Gill.
35 pp. n.d. Wrappers \$3.75

New Hampshire 1800 Census Index. By James V. Gill and Maryan R. Gill.

Vol. 1: Chesire County. 54 pp. 1967.

Wrappers \$4.25

Vol. 2: Grafton & Hillsborough Counties. 88 pp. 1972. Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 3: Rockingham & Strafford Counties. 88 pp. 1973. Wrappers \$6.25

Vol. 1-3 bound together in one book.

Hardbound \$21.00

NEW YORK

Tioga County 1820 Federal Census. By Nellie C. Hiday. 25 pp. 1970.

COMPANY OF THE RESIDENCE

Wrappers \$3.75

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island 1800 Census Index. By Lowell
M. Volkel. 75 pp. 1970. Wrappers \$6.25
Hardbound \$9.35

FAMILY HISTORIES

Gill Gazette. By James V. Gill. 98 pp.

Wrappers \$8.25

Four issues of a family quarterly
bound together with an added index.

Contains census records, biographies,
genealogies, heraldry, vital records,
and much more.

Goff Family Notes. By Lowell M. Volkel.
23 pp. Wrappers \$3.25
Four issues of a family quarterly.
Concerns the midwestern branches
of the Goff family.

FAMILY HISTORIES

Hughes Family Records from Vermillion
County, Indiana. By Lowell M. Volkel.
30 pp. Wrappers \$4.25
Contains courthouse records, county
history extracts, census records.

The Schaaber (Shaber, Shafer, Shaver) Family, 1710 to 1972. By Crystal Pauline Randel Walters. 108 pp. 1972.

Wrappers \$8.75
Immigrant Christopher Schaaber b. 1710.
Germany, settled Berks Co., Pa. Son
Andreas (1737-1824), Rev. Sol., moved
to Botetourt Co., Va. Descendants
lived Muhlenberg Co., Ky. & Montgomery
Co., Ind.

HERITAGE HOUSE Rt. 1, Box 211 Thomson, IL 61285

BULK MAIL
PAID
Thomson, III. 61285
PERMIT No. 1

Lincoln National Life Foundation R. Gerald McMurtzy, Director Fort Wayne, IN 46801

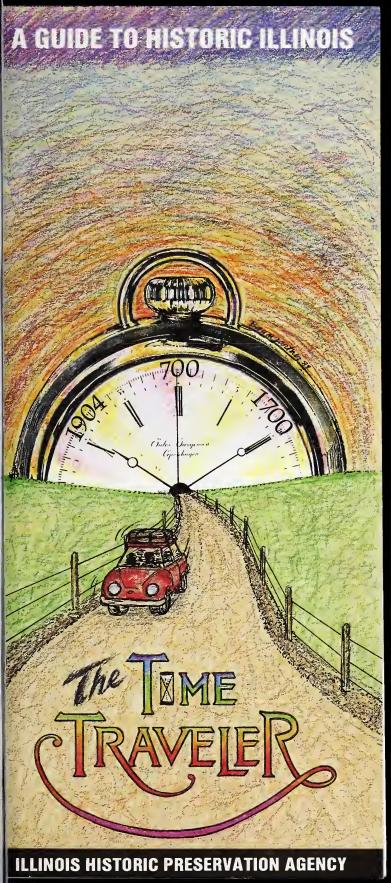
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Historic Illinois Calendar

1985

AVAILABLE IN FILE





Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Collecting, preserving, and interpreting the history of Illinois is the mission of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, created in 1985 by an Executive Order and accompanying legislation. The agency is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor.

The Illinois State Historical Library, founded in 1889, is a major research institution dedicated to preserving materials relating to the history of Illinois. Current holdings include 163,000 printed volumes, 9.2 million manuscripts, 65,000 reels of microfilm, 3,600 broadsides, 3,000 maps, 251,000 photographs and other images, and one of the largest collections of Lincoln-related material. The library is open to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and is located beneath the Old State Capitol in Springfield.

The Illinois State Historical Society, a private membership organization, was founded in 1899 to support the work of the Illinois State Historical Library and became a division of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency in 1985. The Society sponsors the Congress of Illinois Historical Societies and Museums which offers educational services to the state's cultural organizations.

The Historic Sites Division operates and administers the state-owned historic sites and memorials listed within "The Time Traveler". This includes the maintenance and preservation of seventy-five historic buildings, sixty-five interpretive or support facilities, and more than 4,600 acres of land. New museums are scheduled for completion at Bishop Hill in summer 1988 and at Cahokia Mounds in summer 1989.

The Preservation Services Division oversees the protection, registration and documentation of Illinois' cultural resources, which includes sites listed on the Illinois and the National Registers of Historic Places. The division manages state and federal historic preservation programs in the areas of grants, historical and architectural surveys, local government services, archaeology, cultural resource protection, architectural review and publications.

The Office of Public Affairs and Development is responsible for publishing the *Illinois Historical Journal*, a bi-monthly scholarly magazine available as a benefit of Illinois State Historical Society membership; *Illinois History*, a magazine written by and for junior and senior high school students; and *Historic Illinois*, a bi-monthly newsletter available by subscription. The Office also coordinates Information Services, Special and Promotional Events and the Agency's Research and Education program.

For more information regarding the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency or its programs please contact the Office of Public Affairs and Development, 217-782-4836.

Table of Contents

The **Time Traveler** is a guide to historic sites operated by the State of Illinois. Sites listed within this guide have been arranged in chronological order based upon the history of Illinois. All historic sites, and special events held at the sites, are open to the public free of charge.

	Page
Bishop Hill, Bishop Hill, Henry County	17
Black Hawk, Rock Island, Rock Island County	5
Bryant Cottage, Bement, Piatt County	20
Cahokia Courthouse, Cahokia, St. Clair County	6
Cahokia Mounds, Collinsville, St. Clair/Madison Counties	2
Dana-Thomas House, Springfield, Sangamon County	26
David Davis Mansion, Bloomington, McLean County	23
Douglas Tomb, Chicago, Cook County	22
First State Bank of Illinois, Old Shawneetown, Gallatin County	8
Fort de Chartres, Prairie du Rocher, Randolph County	3
Fort Kaskaskia, Ellis Grove, Randolph County	4
Ulysses S. Grant Home, Galena, Jo Daviess County	21
Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Springfield, Sangamon County	, 27
Jubilee College, Brimfield, Peoria County	13
Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices, Springfield, Sangamon County	14
Lincoln Log Cabin, Lerna, Coles County	15
Lincoln's New Salem, Petersburg, Menard County	9
Lincoln's Tomb, Springfield, Sangamon County	24
Pierre Menard Home, Ellis Grove, Randolph County	7
Metamora Courthouse, Metamora, Woodford County	19
Mount Pulaski Courthouse, Mount Pulaski, Logan County	18
Old Market House, Galena, Jo Daviess County	16
Old State Capitol, Springfield, Sangamon County	11
Postville Courthouse, Lincoln, Logan County	12
Carl Sandburg Birthplace, Galesburg, Knox County	25
Vandalia Statehouse, Vandalia, Fayette County	10

Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

P.O. Box 681 • Collinsville, IL 62234 • 618-344-5268



Cahokia Mounds preserves the remains of the central section of the only prehistoric Indian city north of Mexico. Covering nearly 4,000 acres, the Cahokia site was first inhabited around 700 A.D. and grew to a population of nearly 30,000 by 1100 A.D. Sixty of the original one hundred and twenty entirely earthen mounds are preserved within the historic area. At the center is Monks Mound, which at one hundred feet is the largest prehistoric earthen mound in the New World. Cahokia Mounds has been designated a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization. The site features a variety of special events, craft classes, lecture series, tours and other programs year round.

Hours

Museum: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Picnic Area:

Summer: 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Spring/Fall: 8:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Winter: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: Cahokia Mounds is located near Collinsville, Illinois. Take I-255 north from I-64 or south from I-55/70 to the Collinsville Road exit. Go 2 miles west on Collinsville Road to the museum. From St. Louis take I-55/70 east 6 miles to State Route 111, go south to light (Collinsville Road), then east 1½ miles to the museum.





Fort de Chartres State Historic Site

R.R. #2 • Prairie du Rocher, IL 62277 • 618-284-7230



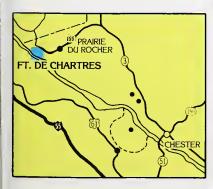
Fort de Chartres was a massive stone fortress built by the French in the early 1700s. Its walls, fifteen feet high and three feet thick, enclosed approximately four acres and was the center of French control in the Illinois Country. Two years after the Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War, the fort was surrendered to the British. After it was abandoned in 1772 the stone walls and buildings were gradually dismantled by area residents. The powder magazine was the only original structure still standing when the site was purchased by the State of Illinois in 1913. Today portions of the walls and sentry boxes have been reconstructed. The museum contains many artifacts discovered during archaeological excavation at the site.

The annual Rendezvous at Fort de Chartres, held the first full weekend in June to recreate the traditional French fur trapper's holiday of the eighteenth-century, is one of the oldest and largest events of its kind in the nation.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: Fort de Chartres is located four miles west of Prairie du Rocher, Illinois, on State Route 155 or 37 miles south of Belleville, Illinois.





Fort Kaskaskia State Historic Site

R.R. #1, Box 63 • Ellis Grove, IL 62241 • 618-859-3741



Fort Kaskaskia was built by French residents who feared an attack from the British during the French and Indian War. The fort was constructed on the bluffs overlooking the town of Kaskaskia. The earthworks upon which the palisades were built are all that remain after the townspeople destroyed the fort in 1766 rather than have it occupied by the British. An overlook provides a panoramic view of the wandering Mississippi River and Old Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois.

Kaskaskia Bell Memorial, a satellite site of Fort Kaskaskia, is located on the 14,000 acre Kaskaskia Island, the only community of Illinois west of the Mississippi. The old church bell was cast in France in 1741, a gift to early Illinoisans from the King of France.

Hours: Dawn till 10:00 p.m. Closed: Dusk in the Winter

Directions: Fort Kaskaskia is located 6 miles north of Chester, Illinois, via State Route 3, turn west at Fort Kaskaskia Road for 2 miles.

Bell Memorial

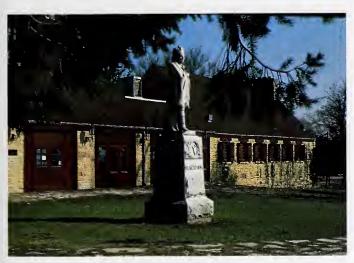
Directions: The only entrance to Kaskaskia Island by vehicle is over the toll bridge, which crosses the Mississippi River at Chester, Illinois, to St. Mary's, Missouri. At the center of town, cross the old river channel to Kaskaskia Island and follow site markers.





Black Hawk State Historic Site

1510 46th Ave. • Rock Island, IL 61201 • 309-788-0177



Black Hawk was inhabited from 1730 to 1830 by the Sauk and Mesquakie (Fox) Indian Nations. Saukenak was one of the largest Indian centers in North America and home of the famous Sauk warrior-leader, Black Hawk. In the late 1820s, white settlers began to move into the area and by 1831 all Indians were forced across the Mississippi River. Black Hawk returned in 1832 with fifteen hundred followers in an unsuccessful attempt to regain their homeland. The Hauberg Indian Museum depicts the daily life and seasonal activities of the Sauk and Mesquakie tribes through life-size dioramas, traditional bark-covered summer and winter houses, and material culture artifacts.

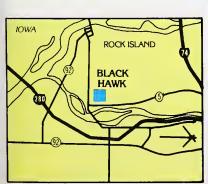
Hours: 8:30 a.m. - Noon

1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Closed: Monday and Tuesday December through March Thanksgiving, Christmas, and

New Year's Day

Directions: Black Hawk is located within the city of Rock Island, Illinois. From I-280, take the Milan Exit (U.S. 67), continue north through Milan to Rock Island's Black Hawk Road (State Route 5), turn right and proceed one-half mile to the site.





Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site

First & Elm Sts. • Cahokia, IL 62206 • 618-332-1782



Cahokia Courthouse was constructed in 1737 as a French residence, using the "poteaux-sur-solle" (post-on-foundation) style. Purchased by the Common Pleas Court in 1793, the building became the center for political and judicial activity in the Northwest Territory until 1814. The Courthouse was dismantled and exhibited at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair and reconstructed on the original site in 1939. Today, a "hands-on" exhibit featuring eighteenth-century artifacts and a nearby visitors' center are a perfect beginning to a tour of the French Colonial District.

Cahokia Courthouse, the nearby Jarrot Mansion, and the Holy Family Log Church are the most important French Colonial buildings surviving in the St. Louis metropolitan region. Together they host the annual "Fete

du Bon Vieux Temps," a wintertime gathering in old Cahokia.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. **Closed:** Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: Cahokia Courthouse is located in Cahokia, Illinois. From I-55/70, exit State Route 3 South, 3 miles to State Route 157. The historic sites are located within a two block area, adjacent to Route 3 at State Route 157.





Pierre Menard Home State Historic Site

R.R. #1, Box 58 • Ellis Grove, IL 62241 • 618-859-3031



The Pierre Menard Home is the finest example of French Colonial architecture in the central Mississippi River Valley. Built in the early 1800s for Illinois' first lieutenant governor, this elegant residence depicts the upper class French-American lifestyle of the early eighteenth century. The home is furnished with many of the Menard family's personal possessions and other period pieces. The surrounding grounds and outbuildings include a herb garden, smokehouse, springhouse, and adjoining kitchen.

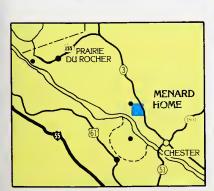
The Pierre Menard Home hosts a wide variety of special events throughout the year, including the annual Candlelight Tour and Quilt Show held on the first full weekend in June, featuring candlelit evening tours, music and refreshments on Saturday and the Menard Home quilt

collection on Sunday.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: Located near Fort Kaskaskia State Historic Site, six miles north of Chester, Illinois, via State Route 3, turn west on Fort Kaskaskia Road for 2 miles.





First State Bank of Illinois State Historic Site

R.R. #1 • Old Shawneetown, IL 62984 • 618-269-3303



Shawneetown was surveyed and platted by the federal government in 1810. Once the banking center of Illinois, legend has it that in 1830 a group of men came to Shawneetown to borrow money to develop Chicago. The loan was refused because "Chicago was too far from Shawneetown to ever amount to anything." The First State Bank of Illinois is the second of the town's historic banks, and its five columns and sandstone construction are outstanding examples of the stark yet majestic Greek Doric architecture.

Hours: By special arrangement

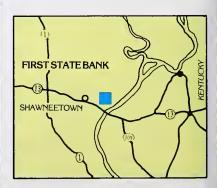
with site manager.

Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: The First State Bank of Shawneetown is located at the east end of old State Route 13 and Main Street in Old Shawneetown, 10 miles east of the intersection of State Routes 1 and 13 in Gallatin County.





Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site

R.R. #1, Box 244-A • Petersburg, IL 62675 • 217-632-7953



Lincoln's New Salem is a reconstruction of the village in which Abraham Lincoln grew from a gangling youngster to a man of purpose and destiny. During his six years in the village he clerked in a store, chopped wood, enlisted in the Black Hawk War, served as postmaster and deputy surveyor, and was elected to the Illinois General Assembly. Twenty-three timber houses, shops and stores have been reconstructed and furnished as they were in the 1830s. Today interpreters in period dress go about the daily work of blacksmithing, cooking, carding wool and farming. The site also features picnicing, camping, outdoor drama, riverboat rides, and many special events throughout the year.

Hours:

Summer: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Winter: 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: Lincoln's New Salem is located on State Route 97, twenty miles northwest of Springfield and two miles south of Petersburg, Illinois.





Vandalia Statehouse State Historic Site

315 W. Gallatin • Vandalia, IL 62471 • 618-283-1161



Vandalia was the seat of Illinois government from 1820 until 1839. This statehouse, the third in Vandalia, was built in 1836 in the graceful and unimposing vernacular Federal style. Many monumental issues, including that of slavery, were debated here by Illinois' most famous legislators, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas. Today the Vandalia Statehouse displays some original furnishings as well as period pieces.

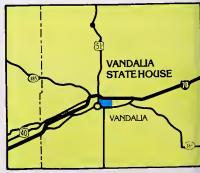
Grand Levee, a celebration of the grand receptions held during the 1800s to honor government dignitaries and important visitors, is held annually at the Vandalia Statehouse in June.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: Vandalia Statehouse is located in Vandalia, Illinois, one mile south of I-70 on U.S. 51 South.





Old State Capitol State Historic Site

5th & Adams Sts. • Springfield, IL 62701 • 217-785-7960

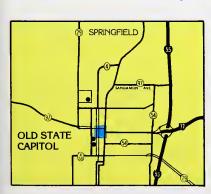


The Old State Capitol, center of Illinois government from 1839 to 1876, is among the most important nineteenth-century buildings in the United States. Here Abraham Lincoln served as a state legislator, pleaded cases before the Supreme Court, and delivered his famous "House Divided" speech. Period furnishings and artifacts give the illusion that state government functioned here only moments, rather than a century, ago. Living history tours which feature authentically costumed guides portraying characters from the 1850s are offered on most Fridays and Saturdays. An original copy of the Gettysburg Address written in Lincoln's own hand is on permanent exhibit in the lobby.

The Illinois State Historical Library is housed on a level beneath the Old State Capitol. The library makes available a number of resources to genealogists and researchers of Illinois history, including books, photographs, manuscripts, and newspapers. The library also houses a major collection of Lincoln-related materials. The library is open 8:30 a.m. -5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: The Old State Capitol is located in downtown Springfield on the Old State Capitol Plaza, one-half block west of the Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices. From I-55, exit State Route 29 north (South Grand Avenue) to Sixth Street, north to Old State Capitol Plaza.





Postville Courthouse State Historic Site

P.O. Box 355 • Lincoln, IL 62656 • 217-732-8930



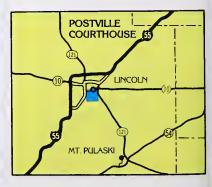
Postville Courthouse is a reproduction of the first Logan County Courthouse which was in use from 1840 to 1847. During this period Abraham Lincoln served as a lawyer on the Eighth Judicial Circuit which held semi-annual sessions at the Courthouse. The town of Postville was mapped out in 1835 and became the first Logan County seat in 1839. The county seat was moved to Mt. Pulaski in 1848, and in 1865 the boundaries of the city of Lincoln completely enveloped Postville. The main floor of the Courthouse contains an exhibit which introduces visitors to the Eighth Judicial Circuit. The second floor contains a courtroom and county office furnished to the 1840's period.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: Postville Courthouse is located in Lincoln, Illinois. From I-55, take Lincoln Exit 126 (State Route 10), at first stoplight turn south, to next stoplight (Fifth Street) turn east, and proceed five blocks to site.





Jubilee College State Historic Site

R.R. 2, Box 72-A • Brimfield, IL 61517 • 309-243-9489



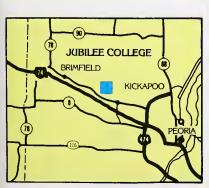
Jubilee College was founded in 1839 by the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, Philander Chase, as a theological seminary to prepare Episcopal clergymen for service in Illinois. According to the charter, Jubilee College also consisted of a college proper, a classical preparatory school for boys and a seminary for girls. The main building at Jubilee College, which is the present historic site, housed the chapel, schoolroom, and boy's dormitory. There were a dozen or more other structures located on the 3,000 acre tract including a boarding house, residences for faculty, farm, a sawmill, and a grist mill. Jubilee College languished after the Bishop's death in 1852 and closed a decade later.

The Olde English Faire is held annually on the last weekend in June. During this Renaissance festival, medieval style food, music, plays and roving entertainment are featured.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. · 5:00 p.m. **Closed:** Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: Jubilee College is located 15 miles northwest of Peoria, Illinois. From I-74, take Exit 82 north (Kickapoo/Brimfield), north to State Route 150, west to site marker at County Road, north to site.





Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices State Historic Site

209 S. Sixth St. • Springfield, IL 62701 • 217-785-7289



Constructed in 1840, this site is the only surviving structure in which Lincoln maintained working law offices. Inside, visitors learn about Lincoln's professional life and the importance of law in a rapidly expanding state, as well as the differences between home and workplace in the nineteenth century. The Court located one floor below Lincoln's office is restored to the time period when it was the only Federal Court in Illinois. The photographic exhibit is a perfect place to begin a tour of the Old State Capitol and the Lincoln Sites in Springfield.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Last tour begins at 4:00 p.m.) Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: The Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices are located at 209 South Sixth Street, at the corner of Sixth and Adams Streets, in downtown Springfield, one half block east of the Old State Capitol. From I-55, exit State Route 29 north (South Grand Avenue) to Sixth Street, north to Old State Capitol Plaza.





Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site

R.R. #1, Box 175 • Lerna, IL 62440 • 217-345-6489



Lincoln Log Cabin is the last home of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, parents of Illinois' favorite son, Abraham Lincoln. Today the Lincoln Log Cabin site is being expanded with the recent addition of a second living history farm of the 1840s. Nineteenth-century rural life is shown through first person interpretation—giving visitors a glimpse into the daily lives of the Lincolns and their neighbors.

Lincoln Log Cabin hosts many historic and traditional events throughout the year. In true pioneer spirit, each October, the annual Harvest Frolic provides a weekend of traditional harvesting demonstrations, food preparation, crafts and music.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. · Dusk

Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: Lincoln Log Cabin is located eight miles south of Charleston, Illinois. From I-70, take State Route 130 north at Greenup about 5 miles, turn west at site marker, seven miles to the site. From I-57, exit State Route 16 east toward Charleston; at first stoplight, turn south and follow site markers, 12 miles to the site.





Old Market House State Historic Site

Market Square ● Galena, IL 61036 ● 815-777-2570



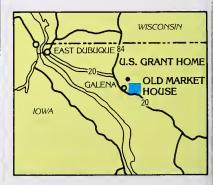
The Market House was the focal point of community life during the decades Galena was made prosperous by lead mining and as a major river port and commercial center. Built by the City of Galena in 1845-1846 as the center for buying and selling produce, the Market House was also the seat of city government and housed two city jail cells. Today the Old Market House and surrounding square hosts many civic and special events. In addition, it houses an exhibit on Galena's historical and architectural heritage—a perfect place to begin your tour of this majestic city.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. · 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: The Old Market House is located in Galena, Illinois which is 160 miles from Chicago, 85 miles from Moline and 95 miles from Madison, Wisconsin. Galena is located on U.S. 20 and State Route 84. Follow the directional signs conveniently located throughout the city.





Bishop Hill State Historic Site

P.O. Box D • Bishop Hill, IL 61419 • 309-927-3345



Bishop Hill provides a glimpse of an America that nineteenth-century religious dissidents from Sweden saw as a potential "utopia on the prairie." From 1846 to 1861 over one thousand immigrants arrived from Sweden to join the colony established by their leader Erik Jansson. Much of the colony remains today, as evidenced by such historic buildings as the Old Colony Church and Bjorklund Hotel, the artifacts, and even many descendants of the original settlers. More than ninety paintings by Olof Krans, one of America's foremost folk artists, are displayed at the site. These paintings are his remembrances of life as a young man in Bishop Hill.

A variety of special celebrations highlighting the heritage of Bishop Hill are held from April to December including the September annual harvest festival, "Jordbruksdagarna", with crafts, music, food and demonstrations of traditional harvesting.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: Bishop Hill is located 20 miles south of I-80 and 17 miles east of I-74, or 30 miles northeast of Galesburg and 12 miles southwest





Mount Pulaski Courthouse State Historic Site

City Square • Mount Pulaski, IL 62548 • 217-792-3919



Mount Pulaski Courthouse, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is one of only two surviving Eighth Judicial Circuit courthouses in Illinois. From 1848 to 1855 the Courthouse served as the second Logan County Courthouse. The first floor contains six offices used by county officials and the second floor has the courtroom in which Abraham Lincoln, as a lawyer, visited when court was in session. The Courthouse has been restored and furnished to its original 1850's appearance.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. · 5:00 p.m. **Closed:** Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

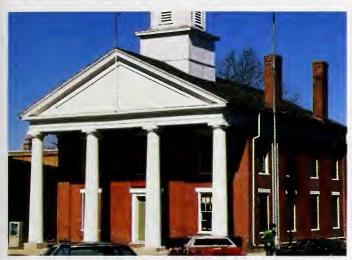
Directions: Mount Pulaski Courthouse is located on the City Square in Mount Pulaski, Illinois. From State Route 54, exit right on State Route 121, to historical marker at DeKalb Street, left on DeKalb four blocks to Vine Street, turn left two blocks to Jefferson, turn right and travel two blocks to City Square.





Metamora Courthouse State Historic Site

113 E. Partridge • Metamora, IL 61548 • 309-367-4470



Metamora Courthouse is rich with the lore of Abraham Lincoln. As Lincoln traveled the Eighth Judicial Circuit and argued cases here, he left a part of his wit, common sense, and respect for the American judicial system. This Courthouse, with its Classic Revival architecture, was constructed entirely with native materials, including bricks that were kilned locally. Today the site includes a completely restored courtroom, an exhibit highlighting the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and museum.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Daily 12:30 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: Metamora is located 14 miles northeast of Peoria, Illinois, on State Route 116. The Courthouse is located one block north of State Route 116 adjacent to the square in Metamora.





Bryant Cottage State Historic Site

146 E. Wilson St. • Bement, IL 61813 • 217-678-8184



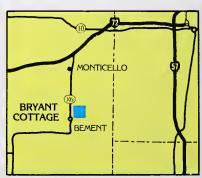
Bryant Cottage was built in 1856 as the home of Francis E. Bryant, early Bement businessman and friend of Stephen A. Douglas. According to the Bryant family tradition, on the evening of July 29, 1858, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas conferred in the parlor of the Bryant family home to establish guidelines for a series of debates, referred to in history as the famous Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Set in a picturesque small town, this four-room structure is maintained in its original condition with original and period furnishings, providing a scene of typical family life in the mid-nineteenth century.

Each December the Bryant family holiday tradition of a special Christmas Open House continues and reflects the flavor of celebrations of a bygone era - music, storytelling, candlelight and refreshments.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. · 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: Bryant Cottage is located 30 miles southwest of Champaign, Illinois. From I-72, take Monticello Exit 63 to State Route 105 South, proceed 7 miles to Bement. The site is located at the corner of Route 105 and Wilson Street.





Ulysses S. Grant Home State Historic Site

500 Bouthillier • Galena, IL 61036 • 815-777-0248



The Ulysses S. Grant Home, set in one of America's best preserved nineteenth-century towns, was constructed in 1859-1860 in the Italianate Bracketed style of the period. Elements of the style include well-defined rectilinear blocks, overhanging eaves supported by brackets, a piazza, and a balustrated balcony. This grand home was presented to Grant by a group of Galena citizens on August 18, 1865 when he returned as the victorious Civil War general. The home is completely restored and decorated with original furnishings of the Grant family. Evening tours are offered on special weekends each June and September to showcase the Ulysses S. Grant Home by lamplight.

Picnicing facilities are available in the U.S. Grant Home Park located across the street from the site. Be sure to visit the Old Market House on your tour of Galena's historic sites.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas,

and New Year's Day

Directions: The Ulysses S. Grant Home is located in Galena, Illinois, which is 160 miles from Chicago, 85 miles from Moline and 95 miles from Madison, Wisconsin. Galena is located on U.S. 20 and State Route 84. Follow the directional signs conveniently located throughout the city.





Douglas Tomb State Historic Site

636 E. 35th St. • Chicago, IL 60616 • 312-225-2620



Stephen A. Douglas was one of Illinois' most effective nineteenth-century legislators. He gained national attention in 1858 by debating his little known opponent, Abraham Lincoln, for the United States Senate. He faced Lincoln again in the 1860 presidential election but that time was defeated. Following Douglas's death in 1861 sculptor Leonard W. Volk was commissioned to design a monument at the Douglas grave site. The ninety-six-foot granite and marble structure is adomed with symbolic art depicting his contributions to his state and nation.

A special ceremony is held annually in observance of the anniversary of the death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3, 1861. Flag-lowering ceremonies are held on Sunday evenings throughout the summer months.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. **Closed:** Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: Douglas Tomb is located at 636 East 35th Street in Chicago. From I-55, exit Martin Luther King Jr. Drive south to 35th Street Exit, tum east to site.





David Davis Mansion State Historic Site

1000 E. Monroe • Bloomington, IL 61701 • 309-828-1084

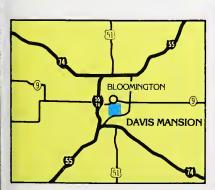


The David Davis Mansion is a lavish Victorian home built in 1872 for United States Supreme Court Justice David Davis. His wife, Sarah, decorated the home in the fashion of a wealthy Victorian estate. It contains original furnishings and is decorated with beautiful stencilwork. The site maintains the flavor of a landed estate; a barnstable, wood house, and carriage house remain.

The first two weekends in December a Victorian Christmas at the David Davis Mansion is held highlighting the elaborate Victorian holiday traditions, complete with candlelit evening hours.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Last tour begins at 4:00 p.m.) Closed: Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: The David Davis Mansion is located in Bloomington, Illinois. From I-55, exit State Route 9, turn south at the site marker at Linden Street.





Lincoln's Tomb State Historic Site

Oak Ridge Cemetery • Springfield, IL 62702 • 217-782-2717



Lincoln's Tomb is located in beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield. The original receiving vault in which Abraham Lincoln was buried on May 4, 1865 can also be seen, as well as monuments to four Illinois governors, poet Vachel Lindsay, and Lincoln's law partner William Herndon. The present tomb was dedicated in 1874; Lincoln's remains were buried beneath the floor of the burial chamber in 1901. President Lincoln's wife, Mary, and their three sons Edward, William, and Thomas are also buried in the chamber. At the entrance to the Tomb stands a bust of Lincoln, the nose rubbed shiny by thousands of visitors who hope they will experience good luck, a tradition passed down through the years.

The 114th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry stages a Flag Retreat ceremony on Tuesday evenings at 7:00 p.m. every June, July and August at Lincoln's Tomb. The Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial is also located on the grounds of Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: Lincoln's Tomb is located on the north side of Springfield, Illinois in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Take Business Loop 55, turn west on North Grand Avenue to Monument Avenue, turn right, 2 blocks to entrance of cemetery.





Carl Sandburg Birthplace State Historic Site

313 E. Third • Galesburg, IL 61401 • 309-342-2361



In this small frame cottage Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and Lincoln biographer Carl Sandburg was born in 1878. The home reflects the living conditions of a typical late nineteenth-century working-class family and is furnished with many Sandburg family belongings. Located behind the home is Remembrance Rock, where Sandburg's ashes have been placed.

Railroad Days is held annually in June in celebration of Galesburg's proud railroad history. The Carl Sandburg Birthplace participates with folk music, storytelling and refreshments throughout the event.

Hours: Tuesday through Saturday

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed: Mondays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: The Carl Sandburg Birthplace is located on the south side of Galesburg, Illinois. From I-74, take the Main Street Exit south and follow the directional signs conveniently located throughout the city.





Dana-Thomas House State Historic Site

301 E. Lawrence Ave. • Springfield, IL 62704 • 217-782-6776



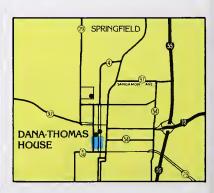
This elaborate residence was designed by the world famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright for Springfield socialite Susan Lawrence Dana. Perhaps the most complete of Wright's early Prairie style dwellings, the turn-of-the-century Dana-Thomas House has over 100 pieces of original Wright-designed oak furniture, 250 examples of art glass doors and windows, and nearly 100 art glass light fixtures. Connecting the main living quarters to the entertainment wing of the house is a sixty-foot Pergola hallway, beneath which was a bowling alley. The barrel vaulted ceilings of the dining room and gallery are two of only three such ceilings designed by Wright during his career.

Throughout December the Dana-Thomas House is elaborately decorated for the holiday season and Christmas guided tours are offered month-long.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Last tour begins at 4:00 p.m.) Closed: Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Directions: The Dana-Thomas House is located on the northwest comer of Fourth Street and Lawrence Avenue in Springfield, Illinois. From I-55, exit State Route 29 north (South Grand Avenue) to Fourth Street, north to Lawrence Avenue.





Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Oak Ridge Cemetery • Springfield, IL 62702 • 217-782-2717



The Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial is located on a two acre site in Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery. Inscribed with the words "To those who died, honor and eternal rest; to those still in bondage, remembrance and hope; to those who returned, gratitude and peace", the granite memorial honors those Illinois servicemen who served in the Vietnam War. The memorial is a circular stone monument comprised of five black granite walls with interior courtyards. At the center of the circle, fifteen-foot gray granite walls bear the insignia of each branch of service and an eternal flame burns at the top of the wall where the courtyards merge. The monument is inscribed with the names of the 2,946 Illinois servicemen who died or are still missing.

Lincoln's Tomb is also located on the grounds of Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Hours: 7:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Directions: The Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial is located on the north side of Springfield, Illinois in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Take Business Loop 55, turn west on North Grand Avenue, to J. D. Jones Parkway, turn north, entrance to cemetery and memorial two and one-half blocks on east side.





In compliance with the Illinois Human Rights Act, the Illinois Constitution, the U.S. Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and the U.S. Constitution, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, or handicap in admission to, or treatment or employment in, programs or activities. The Equal Employment Opportunity Officer is responsible for compliance and may be reached at 217-785-4674.

Other Historic Sites and Memorials administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Albany Mounds - Albany, Whiteside County

Campbell's Island Memorial - East Moline, Rock Island County

Emerald Mound - Lebanon, St. Clair County

Fort Defiance - Cairo, Alexander County

Governor Bond Memorial - Chester, Randolph County

Governor Cole Memorial - Edwardsville, Madison County

Governor Horner Monument - Chicago, Cook County

Governor Small Memorial - Kankakee, Kankakee County

Halfway Tavem - luka, Marion County

Hofmann Tower - Lyons, Cook County

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion - Cahokia, St. Clair County

Lewis and Clark Memorial - Hartford, Madison County

Lincoln Monument - Alton, Madison County

Lincoln Trail Monument - Lawrenceville, Lawrence County

Elijah P. Lovejoy Monument - Alton, Madison County

Reuben Moore Home - Lerna, Coles County

Norwegian Settlers Monument - Norway, LaSalle County

Elihu Washburne House - Galena, Jo Daviess County

Wild Bill Hickok Memorial - Troy Grove, LaSalle County

These sites are not staffed. Information and maintenance are provided by the nearest staffed site.



Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol • Springfield • 62701

In Cooperation with the

Illinois

Department of Commerce and Community Affairs
Office of Tourism

Historie Illinois



- -1. Bishop Hill, Bishop Hill
 - 2. Black Hawk, Rock Island
 - 3. Bryant Cottage, Bernent
 - 4. Cahokia Courthouse, Cahokia
 - 5. Cahokia Mounds, Collinsville
 - 6. David Davis Mansion, Bloomington
 - 7. Douglas Tomb, Chicago
 - 8. First State Bank of Illinois, Old Shawneetown
 - 9. Fort de Chartres, Prairie du Rocher
- 10. Fort Kaskaskia, Ellis Grove
- 11. Galena Sites:

 U.S. Grant Home

 - Old Market House

- 12. Jubilee College, Brimfield
- 13. Lincoln Log Cabin, Lema
- 14. Lincoln's New Salem, Petersburg
- 15. Pierre Menard Home, Ellis Grove
- 16. Metamora Courthouse, Metamora
- 17. Mount Pulaski Courthouse, Mount Pulaski
- 18. Postville Courthouse, Lincoln
- 19. Carl Sandburg Birthplace, Galesburg
- 20. Springfield Sites:
 - Dana-Thomas House
 - Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices
 Lincoln's Tomb

 - Old State Capitol
 Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial
- 21. Vandalia Statehouse, Vandalia

James R. Thompson, Governor

Printed by the authority of the State of Illinois.

HISTORIC ILLINOIS CALENDAR 1989

AVAILABLE IN FILE

THE WATER TO STATE OF
incoln left his name everywhere in Illinois

Los Angeles Times
LINCOLN, Ill. — When developers began
planning this town in 1853, they hired an attorney to draw up the legal papers

Not knowing what to call the place, they decided to name it after the attorney, who later would become the 16th president of the United States. It was the first — but far from the last — town named in his honor. Today, towns named for Abraham Lincoln can be found nationwide and in some foreign countries, on street signs, buildings and schools.

But Lincoln's impact is most evident in Illinois, also known as "Lincoln Country" or "The Land of Lincoln." As a circuit-riding attorney serving 14 county seats in central Illinois, Lincoln crisscrossed the state. His political campaigns took him to still other corners of the state where plaques, statues, monuments and buildings recall his appearances. Almost everywhere in Illinois there is something named in honor of Lincoln, whose birthday is today.

In the town of Lincoln, population 15,000, "practically everything is named for him," said Matt Mason, 31, a printer for the weekly

Lincoln Courier, its newspaper.
Perhaps most notable are the state's many statues in his honor. Some are quite unusual, such as the slice of watermelon that carries this inscription: "Near this site Abraham Lin-coln christened the town with the juice of a watermelon when the first lots were sold Aug. 27, 1853."

At the Vermilion County Museum in Dan-

ville, Ann Hillenburg, 33, was busy adjusting the pant leg on a Lincoln mannequin in stocking feet. Lincoln is shoeless, Hillenburg explained, because he had walked from the Danville railroad station to the home of his friend and kicked off his boots in the

"It happened during Lincoln's unsuccessful campaign for the Senate against Stephen A. Douglas," she said. When a crowd gathered outside the home to see Lincoln, he made an appearance in his stocking feet because his feet were so swollen, he couldn't get his boots back on.

Other statues depict Lincoln debating the town of Freeport; reading a book while riding a horse at New Salem; sitting on a stump, an ax by his side, at Millikan University in Decatur, in central Illinois.

At the State Fairgrounds in Springfield is a 30-foot-tall "rail splitter" statue of Lincoln holding an ax and wearing an open shirt, rugged trousers and boots. In Clinton, this famous Lincoln quote is inscribed on a statue in town square: "You can fool all the people part of the time and part of the people all of the time but you cannot fool all the people all the time." the time

And near Lawrenceville, on the western shores of the Wabash River — just over the Lincoln Memorial Bridge on the Lincoln Memorial Highway — is Nellie V. Walker's 50-year-old monument to the Lincoln family entering Illinois for the first time on a cold, blustery winter day.

The statue features a bigger-than-life figure of 21-year-old Abe Lincoln leading the family from Indiana to Illinois in an ox-

family from Indiana to Illinois in an ox-drawn covered wagon.

For the last 13 years in New Salem State
Park, Abraham Lincoln's life has been
recalled each summer in "Your Obedient Ser-vant, Abe Lincoln," a play written and pro-duced by John Ahart, a theater arts professor
at the University of Illinois. Last year adult

ticket prices were \$6.50. For this year's rates and dates of the play, which is performed mid-June to mid-August, call (217) 632-7953 beginning May 15.

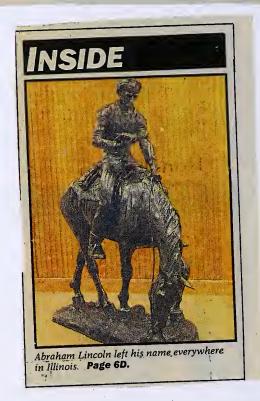
The play is presented in a theater built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression. About 100 feet away are the store and post office where young Lincoln worked from 1831 to 1837. New Salem also features 23 reconstructed log buildings typical of Lincoln's era.

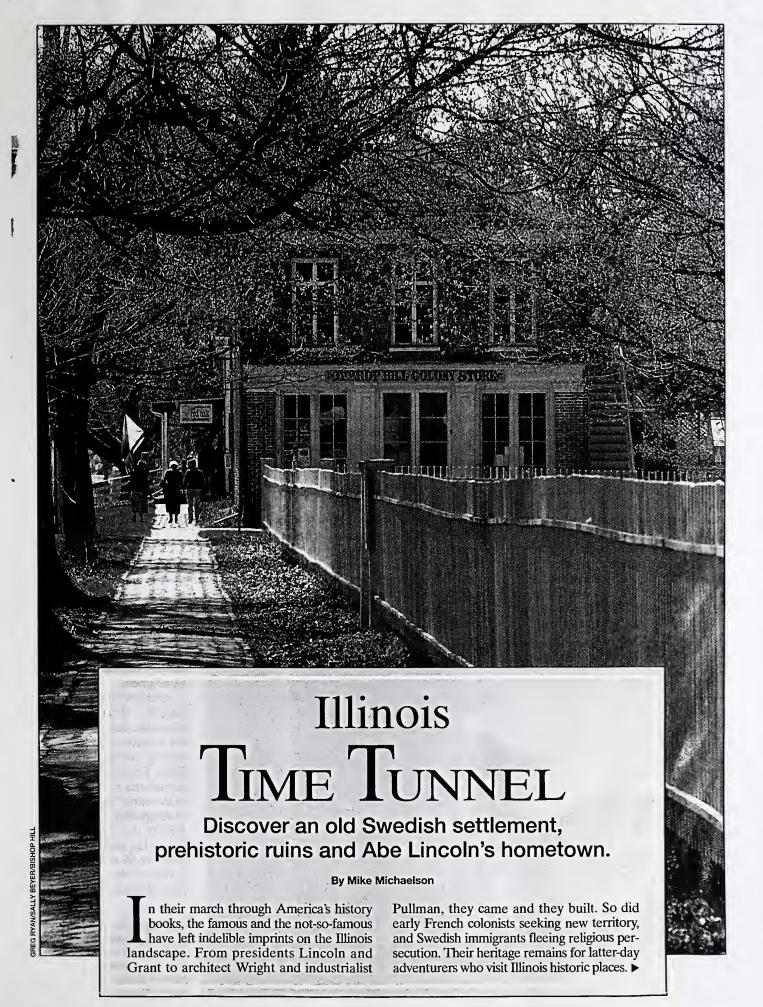
Lincoln was buried in Springfield's Oak

Lincoln was buried in Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery, now marked with a massive tomb as Lincoln's Tomb State Historical Site. ast year more than 300,000 people visited

The Springfield home where Lincoln and his family resided for 17 years is the center-piece of a four-block National Historic Site. Among its treasures are 65 original family

Springfield sponsors a LincolnFest annually—it is July 1 and 2 this year—with a parade, 19th-century entertainment, arts and fireworks. Its Chamber of Commerce operates a toll-free number, (800) 545-7300, for information on events and area lodgings.





Northern

Hotel Florence, Chicago

In her dotage, the Grand Old Lady of Pullman has become somewhat dowdy. The Hotel Florence once provided gracious accommodations for the rich and famous, including Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Robert Todd Lincoln.

Built in 1881, the Florence features fanciful Queen Anne-style turrets and gables. It was named after the favorite daughter of George M. Pullman, the railroad magnate who built a "model town" for his workers.

Having survived the aftermath of the infamous strike of 1894 and years of neglect, Pullman is a proud and thriving community, preserved as a historic district of Chicago. The restored hotel no longer accommodates overnight guests, but is open for tours and is a popular spot for Sunday brunch (which, combined with a tour of Historic Pullman, makes a nice weekend outing).

Ulysses S. Grant Home, Galena

With a jubilant procession, speeches and fireworks on Aug. 18, 1865, the proud citizens of Galena welcomed Grant, Civil War hero, on his return home. Before going off to war, Grant had worked at a Galena leather-goods store owned by his father and managed by his younger brothers.

Upon his return, townsfolk presented Grant with a handsome, two-story brick mansion, completely furnished. The house, built in 1860 in the Italianate Bracketed style, was thoroughly restored in 1955; work continues to return



In its heyday, the Hotel Florence, in Chicago's historic Pullman area, provided opulent accommodations for the rich and famous, including Ulysses S. Grant.

it to the way it appeared in drawings published in the Nov. 14, 1868, edition of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. The house contains original furnishings of the Grant family, as well as memorabilia of the 18th president.

Western

Bishop Hill

This village was founded in 1846 by Swedish immigrants who had left their homeland to escape religious persecution and who had walked the 160 miles from Chicago. For 15 years, the colony flourished as an industrious, economically sound communal society.

Widespread illness and disillusion-

ment within the commune caused it to break down. Thirteen of the original buildings remain, including a church, blacksmith's shop, carpenter-and-paint shop, dairy, general store/post office, hotel, school, hospital, apartment house and residence.

Restaurants serve Swedish specialties; shops sell quilts, crafts and antiques. Highlights include more than 100 canvases of self-taught folk artist Olof Krans, whose paintings capture the hard life of the prairie and the colony's sternfaced elders. Annual events follow Swedish traditions and include *jord-bruksdagarna*, a fall agricultural festival, and the December festival of lights.

Central Dana-Thomas House,

Springfield

Architectural buffs will find the "Wright stuff" in this house designed in 1904 for socialite and women's activist Susan Lawrence Dana. One of the best-preserved and most complete of the early "prairie" houses designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, the Dana-Thomas House has been restored at a cost of \$5 million. It also is one of the largest and most elaborate designed by



The Dana-Thomas House in Springfield is considered one of the largest and most elaborate homes designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

Wright, and contains more than 100 pieces of original Wright-designed white oak furniture, as well as 250 art glass doors, windows and light panels.

Illuminating the interior are 200 original light fixtures and skylights. Coming early in Wright's career, this commission provided the rising young architect with an opportunity to experiment freely with new design ideas and techniques, while incorporating portions of an existing Italianate home.

New Salem

Passing through a rustic split-rail fence, visitors enter a re-created village with timber houses, shops, industries, a school and a church. This village on a bluff overlooking the Sangamon River was Abraham Lincoln's home from 1831 to 1837. There's the copper shop where Lincoln cracked his law books by the light of a fire of wood shavings, and stores where he worked and served as postmaster.

Costumed interpreters demonstrate old-time crafts; festivals and special events bring the village to life. After touring the park, visitors may wish to board *Talisman*, a replica paddle-wheel riverboat similar to one that the multitalented Lincoln piloted. They also may attend a long-running, highly acclaimed outdoor play based on Lincoln's life.

Old State Capitol, Springfield

A time-warp experience awaits those who visit this landmark for the "Mr. Lincoln's World" interpretive program. On Fridays and Saturdays (except in May), volunteers dress in period cloth-



Visitors can tour the Old State Capitol in Springfield where Abraham Lincoln served as a state legislator and gave his famous "house divided" speech.

ing and use speech patterns and mannerisms to portray characters from the 1850s. They also are tour guides and interpreters for this stunning Greek Revival building that served as statehouse from 1839 to 1876.

This is where Lincoln served as state legislator, pleaded cases before the Supreme Court, and, in 1858, made his famous "house divided" speech against slavery. Beautifully restored, the Hall of Representatives and the Senate Chamber appear as if legislators of that day

had merely adjourned for a while. An original draft of *The Gettysburg Address* is on display.

Southern

Shawneetown Bank, Old Shawneetown

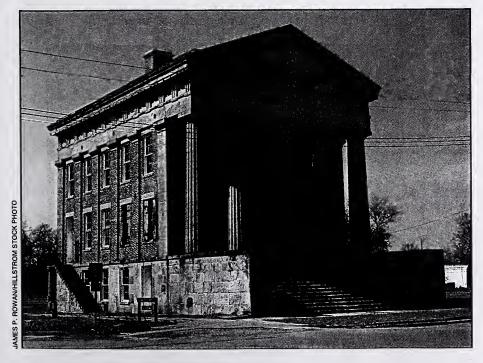
When set against a blameless blue sky, the stark lines of this historic bank building are reminiscent of Athens, Greece, and the Aegean Sea. Located in southern Illinois not far from the Kentucky line, the bank is a handsome Greek Revival building with five classic Doric columns supporting a portico. It was built in 1839 of sandstone floated down the Ohio River on flatboats.

While no match for Wall Street, Shawneetown once was a powerful financial center built on riches derived from river commerce. Legend has it that in 1830 a group of entrepreneurs arrived in Shawneetown with the hope of borrowing funds to develop Chicago. They were refused a loan on the grounds that the northern Illinois town would never amount to much.

Cahokia Mounds, Collinsville

Along with the pyramids and the great wall of China, these prehistoric ruins are recognized as a United Nations ▶

Not far from the Kentucky border in southern Illinois is the settlement of Old Shawneetown, home of the notorious Shawneetown Bank.



FOLLOWING LINCOLN'S FOOTSTEPS

llinois is nicknamed "Land of Lin-Lcoln" for good reason. It was from the state's capital that the tall, rawboned man, his gaunt face already etched with worry, left for Washington to assume the awesome burdens of the presidency. And it is in Springfield that Abraham Lincoln rests, in a granite tomb, below the inscription "Now He Belongs to the Ages."

Illinois is rich with sites that carry the Lincoln legacy, as are neighboring Kentucky and Indiana. Many are associated with less troubling times for the man who became our 16th president. These sites are alive with memories of Lincoln as a young boy, an energetic adolescent and a determined young man; as a store clerk, riverboat pilot, postmaster, rural lawyer and state legislator.

Today's travelers, connecting with fast highways and meandering back roads, can follow in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln from birth through burial in a short time.

Kentucky Connection

The trail begins in Kentucky, where Lincoln's grandfather (also named Abraham) arrived from Virginia in the 1780s. At Lincoln Homestead State Park, near another town called Springfield, visitors will find re-creations of the log-built family

homestead and of the blacksmith shop where Lincoln's father, Thomas, toiled. On display is a copy of the marriage bond that Thomas signed upon marrying Nancy Hanks.

The journey moves on to Hodgenville, site of the log cabin where Lincoln was born in 1809. It is contained within an imposing Greekstyle building approached by 56 steps, one for each year in Lincoln's life. At nearby Knob Creek is Lincoln's boyhood home, occupied by the family from 1811 until 1816, when Abe was 7 years old.

The Indiana Years

In Lincoln City, Ind., the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial commemorates the 14 years young Abraham spent along the Ohio River frontier of southern Indiana. This is where Lincoln wielded plow and ax-and where, among scantly educated frontier folk, he learned to read and write, devouring books and serving as family correspondent. Visitors can see the site of the Lincoln cabin, a museum, a living-history farm and the grave of Lincoln's mother.

In 1830, when Lincoln was 21, the family moved to Illinois. Tracing Lincoln's early years in Illinois is the state park at New Salem, about 20 miles north of Springfield, a re-cre-

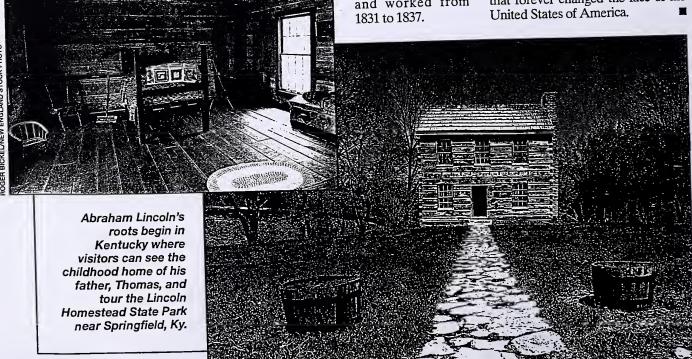
ation of the village where Lincoln lived and worked from

Mr. Lincoln's Hometown

Before Lincoln departed for Washington, Springfield was the most significant focus of his life. There, visitors can view sites such as Lincoln's home, his law offices (with desks strewn with documents, as if the attorney had merely stepped out for lunch), the Old State Capitol, where he argued cases and gave stirring speeches, and the depot from which he made his dramatic departure to Washington. Lincoln's final resting place is Oak Ridge Cemetery, where he is entombed with his wife and three of their four sons.

Other important Lincoln sites in Illinois include the restored Vandalia Statehouse, state capital from 1820 to 1839, where Abe served as a freshman in the general assembly. He sharpened his oratory skills at numerous Illinois courthouses-at Postville (now Lincoln), Mount Pulaski, Mount Vernon, Metamora and Beardstown—all of which contain Lincoln memorabilia. At Bement is Bryant Cottage, where Lincoln visited a local banker to lay the groundwork for debates with Sen. Stephen A. Douglas.

Those famous political debates, made in 1858 when Lincoln was contesting the Illinois senate seat held by incumbent Douglas, projected Lincoln into national prominence. The rest, as they say, is history-history that forever changed the face of the United States of America.



MAY/JUNE 1994

Heartland bound

Midwest states hope millions of dollars will bring in millions of tourists

hoose your passion—soccer, history, golf, roller coasters, country music, forests and lakes, gambling, shopping—and you'll find it in the Midwest.

Last summer's horrendous floods that brought misery to Mississippi and Missouri River towns (see stories on Page 14) not only destroyed homes and farms in the flood plains of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, but impacted heavily on tourism.

With an assist from the weather, this summer's visitors will contribute to the economic recovery. But, whether affected by the floods or not, Midwestern states are gearing up for a big tourist season.

In Illinois, the focus will be on sports and a significant re-creation of history, said Donna Shaw, deputy director of the Illinois Office of Tourism.

The big bash, of course, will be in Chicago when it is host to the opening ceremonies of the World Cup soccer matches, held for the first time in the United States. Five World Cup soccer games are scheduled for Soldier Field between June 21 and July 2. Festivities will begin June 15 with a major parade and the party will continue through the games.

In southern Illinois, the top U.S. athletes in track and field, wrestling, cycling and sailing will compete in Edwardsville, Alton and Carlyle as part of the July 1-10 U.S. Olympic Festival headquartered in St. Louis. The big draw will be some 4,000

Midwest adventures Alfred Borcover

participants in the track and field events July 8-10, held in the new \$6.5 million state-of-the-art stadium at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville.

True history buffs will be able to see reenactments of the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates. C-SPAN, cable TV's public affairs network, will sponsor the debates to mark its 15th anniversary. Between Aug. 20 and Oct. 5, local actors will play Abraham Lincoln and his opponent, Sen. Stephen Douglas. The debates, which will be televised live, will be held in Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton.

Shaw said Illinois will spend \$10 million in the United States to promote the state's tourism efforts and an additional \$1.5 on overseas promotions.

Missouri, which suffered tourism losses because of the flood, will spend about \$9 million on its "Come Rain or Come Shine" ad promotion. The state also will get a boost from NBC's "Today" show, which will broadcast from St. Louis this Monday.

While tourist areas such as Hannibal and Ste. Genevieve lost out on tourism because of the floods, they didn't sustain severe damage, said Steve Kappler, Missouri Division of Tourism spokesman. What



Upcoming in Illinois: re-enactments of the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates.

continues to boom in Missouri, he said, is Branson, whose C&W theaters are expected to draw 5 million-plus visitors.

Minnesota said it will spend \$2 million for promotion, concentrating on its woods and waters region near Duluth and Lake Superior, said Henry R. Todd, director of the Minnesota Office of Tourism.

With tourists flocking to the Mall of America in Bloomington, south of Minneapolis, it's hard to find hotel rooms in the Twin Cities, Todd said. Also hot is Mystic Lake Casino, which recorded \$500 million in wagering in 1993. Mystic Lake, just south of Minneapolis-St. Paul, is one of 17 Indian-run casinos in Minnesota.

Like Minnesota, Wisconsin said it will stick with its tourism winners—15,000 lakes plus Lake Michigan and Lake Superior—as selling points. In July, Wisconsin will have an \$3 million budget for advertising and promotion, said Moose Speros, director of the Wisconsin Division of Tourism. The Wisconsin Dells, Door Coun-

ty, Milwaukee and the woodsy northwest corner of the state are big draws.

Iowa is hoping for a good season after last summer's disasters along the Missis sippi and Des Moines Rivers. As part of its \$2.4 million promotion budget, lowa is featuring "The Bridges of Madison County" as a lead-in to its commercials. The recent best-selling novel by Robert Jame Waller is set around Winterset, about 4 minutes southwest of Des Moines. The state also is expecting a resurgence of riverboat gambling since the state lifted in limits on betting and losses, said Mark Eckman, a tourism official.

Eckman, a tourism official.

Michigan, which has a \$6 million budge to promote its attractions, is focusing or golf and an urban campaign, said Michigan Travel Bureau's Al Sandner. The state boasts 630 public golf courses. Among them are signature courses by Jack Nicklaus at Traverse City and Arnold Palmer at Shanty Creek. Michigan's urban campaign, Sandner said, promotes attractions in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Flint, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing. Muskegon and Saginaw.

Indiana State Secrets is this summer's theme for Hoosier tourism promotion, stressing getaway weekends to state parks such as the Falls of the Ohio near Clarksville. Lisa Duda, Indiana Tourism Division spokeswoman, said the state is spending \$1.5 million to promote tourism. The big attractions in Ohio this summer

The big attractions in Ohio this summer are the Raptor, a \$12 million, 137-foot-high roller coaster at Cedar Point, an amusement park with 56 rides in Sandusky, and the \$425 million Gateway Project in downtown Cleveland, which in cludes Jacobs Field, new home of the Cleveland Indians baseball club, said Timothy J. Moore, spokesman from the Ohio Division of Travel and Tourism. Among the state's top events, he said, is the Jazz Festival in Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium July 29-31. The Buckeye State has a \$1.25 million promotion budget.



The Beoble

of the Illinois Territory, having the right of admission in to the general government as a member of the union, consistent with the bonstitution of the United States, the bedinance of bongress of 1787, and the Law of bongress "Approved April 18th, 1818" entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Servitory to form a bonstitution and State Sovernment, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing, with the priginal states and for other purposes," in ordering with the priginal states and for other purposes," in ordering of liberty to themselves and their posterity. Do by their representatives in convention origin o Solution the following

Constitution.

or Form of Sovernment, and do mutually agree with each other to form themselves intofree and independent state by the name of the

State of Illinois.

And they do hereby ratify the boundaries assigned to such state by the act of bongress associate, which are as follows, to wit:

23 eginning at the wouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same and with the line of Indiana to the northwest corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state to the middle of lake Michigan; the wee north along the middle of said lake to north latitude forty is and thirty minutes; then a west to the middle of the fair river; and thence down along the middle of the same state to the Ohio

Springfield 2:00 P.M. Sunday, August 25, 1968

CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION

on the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the first Illinois State Constitution August 26, 1818



IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING '

Chairman: The Honorable Nelson O. Howarth

Mayor of Springfield

Master of Ceremonies: Ralph G. Newman Chairman, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission

Address: Constitutional Government The Honorable Hudson R. Sours Vice Chairman, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission

Presentation: Documentary Exhibit of the Illinois State Constitution
Dr. Raymond N. Dooley
Chairman, Illinois State Historical Library Trustees

Reading: Nesbitt Blaisdell

Cantata: Freedom Country
Win Stracke and the Chorus

ON THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING PLAZA

Presentation of the Twenty-one Star Flag Ver Lynn Sprague Director, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission

March of the Colors and Salute to the Colors National Honor Girl Scouts and 104th Illinois Regiment, Reactivated

Raising of the Colors and Pledge to the Constitution $\it The\ Assembly$

Song: Illinois

Win Stracke and the Chorus

Music for the Program: 1st Brigade Band of the 3rd and 4th Division, 15th Army Corps and the Springfield Sesquicentennial Chorus, Daniel R. Spreckelmeyer, Director



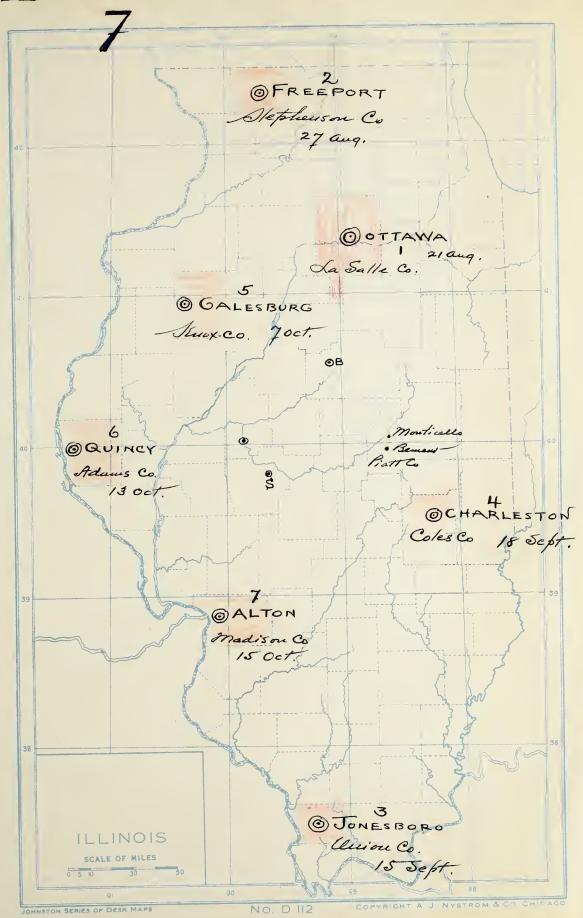
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

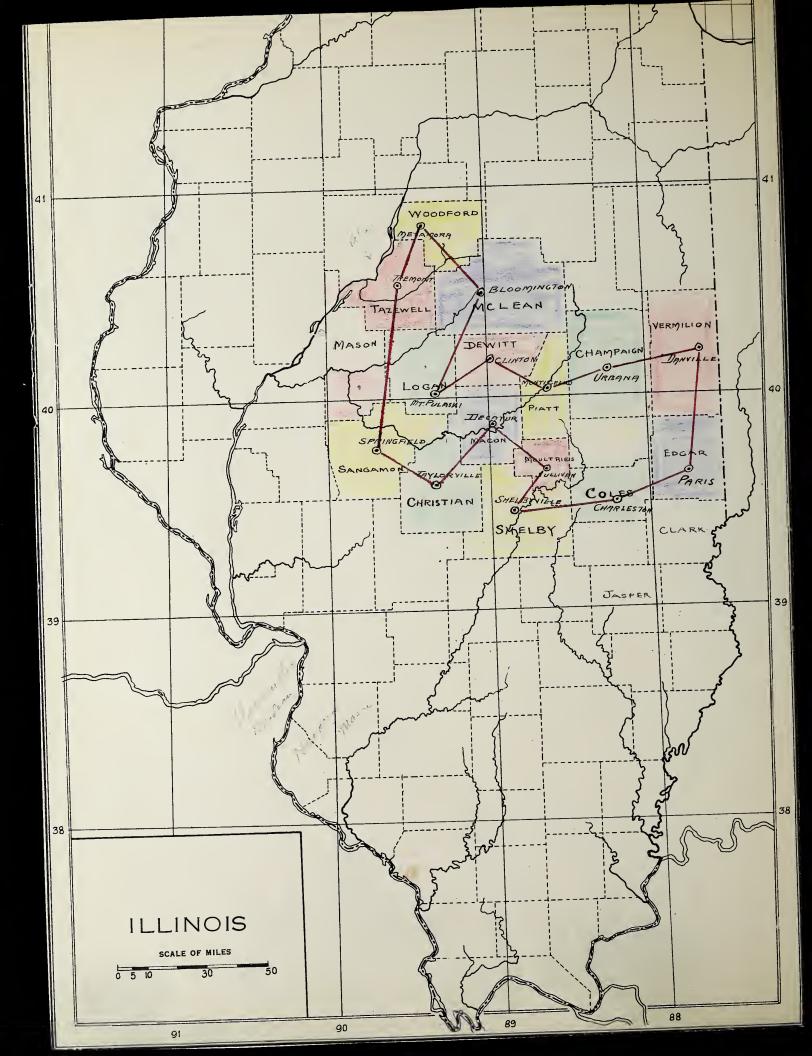
SPRINGFIELD 62706

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
PERMIT NUMBER 975

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION FT. WATNE, INDIANA. 46802 Z.3

4-.4.







MAP OF SANGAMON AND NEIGHBORING COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS, 1836 Showing Springfield and (northwest of it) New Salem

PLACES LINCOLN YISITED

Bridgeport, '60; Hartford, '60; Meriden, '60; New Haven, '60; New London, '60; Norwich, '60.

District of Columbia Washington, '47-'49, '61.

Illinois

Albany, '36; Alton, '56, '58; Amboy, '58; Anna, '58; Athens, '34; Atlanta, 56, '59; Augusta, '58; Bath, '58; Beardstown, '37-'58; Belleville, '56; Bement, '58; Blandinsville, '58; Bloomington, '47-'60; Canton, '58; Carlinville, '54-'58; Carrollton, '54; Carthage, '58; Centralia, '58; Champaign, '56; Charleston, '48-'61; Chicago, '54-'60; Clinton, '47-'59; Danville, '47-'61; Decatur, '30-'61; Dixon, '32, '56; Edwardsville, '58; Evanston, '60; El Paso, '58; Fountain Green, '58; Freeport, '58; Fremont, '58; Galena, '32, '56; Galesburg, '58; Grandview, '56-'59; Greenville, '58; Havana, '32-'58; Henry, '58; Highland, '58; Hillsboro, '56-'58; Jacksonville, '54-'58; Joliet, '56; Jonesboro, '58: Keokuk, '58; Kewanee, '56; Knoxville, '54: Lacon, '54-'56; LaHarpe, '56; LaSalle, '54; Law-'renceville, '56; Lincoln, '47-'60; Lewistown, '58; Mattoon, '58; Metamora, '47-'58; Morris, '58; Mount Auburn, '49-'58; Mount Auburn,

'54, '58; New Boston, '34; New Salem, '31.'60: Oquawka, '58; Oquawka Junc-tion, '56; Oregon, '56; Ottawa, '32, Paris, '47.'58; Pelestine, '30; Pappsville, '32; Paris, '47.'58; Pekin, '47.'58; Peoria, '32, '58; Petersburg, '36-'58; Pittsfield, '56, '58; Polo, '56; Princeton, '56, '58; Ouincy, '54.'58; Rockford, '55; Rush-tille, '58; Salem, '56, '58; Sangamo byville, '47.'58; Springfield, '31.'61; lono, '61; Toulon, '58; Tremont, '31.'61; lono, '61; Toulon, '58; Tremont, '58; Wapilla, '56; Vermont, '58; Wapilla, '56; Warlen, '58; Wapilla, '58; Waukegan, '60; Winchester, '54,'58.

Indiana

Bruceville, '44; Indianapolis, '59'61; LaFayette, '61; Gentryville, '44;
Greensburg, '61; Petersburg, '30;
Rockport, '18-'30, '44; Shelbyville, '61;
State Line, '61; Thorntown, '61; VinZionsville, '61.

**Rockport, '18-'30, '44; Washington, '34, '44;

Iowa

Burlington, '58; Council Bluffs, '59; Dubuque, '59.

Kansas

Atchison, '59; Doniphan, '59; El-wood, '59; Levenworth, '59; Stockton,

Kentucky

Elizabethtown, '09-'16; Lexington, '41-'50; Louisville, '41-'50; Morganand the second second second second

New Orleans, 28, 31

Maryland

Baltimore, '48, '58; Frederick, '58.

Massachusetts

Boston, '48, '60; Cambridge, '48; Chelses, '48; Dedham, '48; Dorchester, '48; Lowell, '48; Worcester, '48.

Michigan .

Kalamazoo, '48, '56; Niles, '56.

Missouri 😲

St. Joseph, '59; St. Louis, '47.

New Hampshire

Concord, '60; Dover, '60; Exeter, '60; Manchester, '60.

New Jersey

Cape May, '49; Jersey City, '48, '60, '61; Newark, '61; Trenton, '61.

New York

Albany, '48, '61; Brooklyn, '60; Buf-falo, '48, '60, '61; Hudson, '61; Ney York City, '57, '60, '61; Niagara Falla, '48, '57; Peekskill, '61; Poughkeepsle, '61; Rochester, '61; Syracuse, '61; Troy, '61. Troy, '61.

Ohio

Alliance, '61; Cadiz Junction, '61; Cincinnati, '55, '59, '61; Cleveland, '61; Columbus, '59, '61; Dayton, '59; Hamilton, '59; Rochester, '32; Stubenville, '61; Yenia, '61

Pennsylvania *

Erie, '61; Gettysburg, '63; Harrisburg, '61; Philadelphia, '48, '49, '60, '61; Pittsburgh, '61.

Rhode Island

Providence, '60; Woonsocket, '60.

Wisconsin

Beloit, '59; Janesville, '59; Milwau-kee, '59; Whitewater, '32.

JENTIRE STAR

DRAWER 12A

14LINOIS IN GENERAL

(1 | bej | (1)

